



# The



LOS ANGELES



# Times

XVII<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

THREE PARTS, WITH MAGAZINE SECTION.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1898.

FIVE CENTS

## THEATERS—

**LOS ANGELES THEATER—** U. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treas.  
One Week, commencing Monday, March 7—Matinee Saturday—The World-famous  
**Black Patti's Troubadours,**  
Presenting a kaleidoscope of Coon Comedy, Coon Songs, Jubilee Shouts, Cake Walks, Buck Dancers, Vaudeville, Operatic Masterpieces and Black Patti. Everybody should bring their shouting voice, for it will be required during the CAKE WALK.  
Seats now on sale. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.  
Next Attraction—3 Nights, Beginning Monday, March 15—  
Jacob Litt's **Marie Wainwright** In "SHALL WE FORGIVE HER?"  
Splendid Production. Seats on sale Thursday, March 17. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Tel. Main 70.

## Orpheum

Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater.  
Week Commencing Monday, March 7.  
Strongest Vaudeville Performance ever given the Show-going Public of Los Angeles.



**FILSON and ERROL.**  
America's representative society sketch artists, introducing their new and dainty comedietta, "A TIP ON THE DERBY."  
**CARL DAMMAN TROUPE,**  
The world's famous European acrobatic marvels—Four in number.  
**ADELMAN and LOWE,**  
Musical specialists, world's greatest Xylophone and Glassophone artists.  
**MATTHEWS and HARRIS,**  
Fin de siècle laugh-provokers.  
Last week of the Nawns and Bros. Gloss.

**Matinee Today.** Any seat 25c children 10c, gallery 10c.  
Prices never changing—Evening, reserved seats, 25c and 50c; gallery 10c.  
Regular Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Main 1447.

## Burbank

JOHN C. FISHER, Manager.  
Tonight, Last Performance of  
....."THE FIRE PATROL".....

BEGINNING MONDAY, March 7—Farewell Week of  
**The ELLEFORD COMPANY**  
AND MISS JESSIE NORTON.

**4 PLAYS! — 4 PLAYS!**  
Monday and Tuesday—  
"MRS. PARTINGTON AND HER SON IKE."  
Wednesday—  
"THE LOST PARADISE."  
Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinee—  
"TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM."  
Saturday and Sunday—  
"THE CORNER GROCERY."  
Prices 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Matinees 10c and 25c. Phone Main 1270.

## TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

## CARBONS—

"Every Picture a Work of Art."  
Visitors to Southern California should not miss the opportunity to have photographs taken under the most favorable condition of atmosphere in the world.

Unrivalled Success in the Art of  
**Photographic Portraiture.**

**14-MEDALS-14. UNQUESTIONABLE INDORSEMENTS.**

The greatest number of medals awarded in the last nine years to any photographer on the Coast, including both the gold medals awarded by the World's Fair Convention of Photographers, that is, the highest medals offered on photographs at any time or place during the World's Fair.

In every instance when local competitors entered into the same competition at the National Conventions of Photographers this eminent authority has accorded our exhibitors higher awards than any local competitor ever received.

**Studio 220 1/2 S. Spring St.**  
Opposite Hollenbeck.

**IMPORTANT—Japanese and Chinese Goods**  
at less than cost. To give up store for repairs. Best assortment in the city.  
**Wing Heing Wo & Co., 238 S. Spring St.**

**BLANCHARD PIANO COMPANY—**  
Pianos and Organs, Tuning and Repairing. Call at Recital Hall, 113 1/2 South Spring Street, until new building is completed.

## COMING CLASH.

**New Developments in the Maine Affair.**

**Florida May Make Trouble for Uncle Sam.**

**Naval Movements Hampered by Quarantine Laws.**

**NO CHANGE IN NAVAL PLANS.**

**Montgomery and Nashville to Visit Cuban Ports.**

**Spanish Protests Against Their Coming Disregarded.**

**The Olympia to Remain With the Asiatic Station.**

**GEN. LEE'S RECALL DEMANDED.**

**The Request Flatly Refused by the Government—Supplies Forwarded to the Suffering Cubans—The Maine Court of Inquiry.**

**[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
WASHINGTON, March 5.—There is a promise of a new and unwelcome development of the Maine affair that in the end may lead up to an issue between the government of the United States and the State of Florida. The officials of the State indorse the stand taken by the local officials at Key West. The latter have notified Admiral Sigsbee that on the 1st of next month they propose to enforce the State quarantine law against all craft arriving from outside, as a measure of protection against the introduction of yellow fever. The notice indicates that the law will be applied to the naval vessels, and in view of the serious complications such interference with the free movements of his ships would cause, Admiral Sigsbee has reported the facts to the Navy Department and awaits instructions.

The department officials cannot tolerate with equanimity the stoppage of such craft as the Mangrove and the Fern on their errands of mercy, nor delays that may result in the prosecution of the work of the wreckers engaged on the Maine's hull, and the work of the court of inquiry. The President himself probably will communicate with the Governor of Florida, with a view to securing an abatement of the law, so far as it is proposed to apply it to naval vessels, this being the speediest manner of dealing with the case, although it may be stated that the national government never has recognized the right of any local authorities to stop its vessels in case their movement was deemed necessary. The warships have voluntarily submitted to quarantine when returning from any port suspected of infection, but this is asserted to be merely a concession and not the recognition of any lawful right on the part of the State authorities.

In view of the fact that the officers on our warships, with the aid of capable surgeons on each ship, make it their pride to keep their craft in the most healthful condition, naval officers feel that they may be safely able to run their ships between Havana and Key West without restriction. As an evidence of the care exercised to avoid carrying contagion the officials point to the fact that without suggestion from any of the health authorities of Florida, Admiral Sigsbee caused the wounded survivors of the Maine disaster to be retained for several days at Tortugas before allowing them to go to Key West.

It is asserted positively at the State Department that there has been no change in the plans for sending the Montgomery and the Nashville to Eastern Cuba ports with relief supplies for the reconcentrados. It had been suggested that the offer of a merchant steamer from New York to take some of the goods to Cuba would relieve the naval vessels from the performance of this onerous task, but the declaration from the State Department insures the execution of the original programme, and the ships named will sail for Matanzas and Sagua la Grande as soon as the goods arrive at Key West from New York. Reports that have come to the State Department from these places show that terrible destitution exists, probably nowhere exceeded on the island, and the officers of the Montgomery saw for themselves on their recent stop at Matanzas the misery. It is said by some of the correspondents of these officers that all returned penniless from their Cuban cruise, having been so

moved by what they saw that they gave away all of their ready cash.

It was decided this afternoon to abandon the projected return to the flagship Olympia to return to San Francisco from Hongkong. Without this fine ship the Asiatic squadron would be made up of gunboats and unprotected cruisers without any great degree of defensive and no offensive force against armored ships.

The cruiser Baltimore, now at Honolulu, has been selected to take the powder to be brought to that port by the Mohican, further along to Hongkong for the vessels of the Asiatic squadron. Whether or not the ship will be attached to the squadron permanently has not yet been determined.

The torpedo boat Winslow, which has been under repairs at the Norfolk navy yard, sailed today for Key West to rejoin the flotilla.

The rumors that Spain is buying new warships led to counter reports that the naval authorities here were considering similar purchases. In no official quarter at the Navy Department could this be confirmed, as steps of this character necessarily would be guarded with the greatest secrecy. There is no doubt, however, that the department is informing itself fully as to the opportunities of purchasing, should the necessity for more ships arise. Thus far there have been no negotiations for ships and no options asked on particular ships. Quite a number of offers of ships have been submitted to Secretary Long by ship-building concerns in this country and abroad. These have been docketed and filed, but beyond an acknowledgment of the offers, no steps toward purchase have been taken.

Under ordinary circumstances the Navy Department would require authority from Congress to purchase warships. There is no law which permits a larger exercise of authority in times of emergency than at other times. It is said, however, by the naval authorities that such emergency measures as might be required would have the subsequent approval of Congress. A precedent is cited as to the purchase of a naval vessel in time of emergency without the assent of Congress.

While Secretary Chandler was at the head of the Navy Department, information reached here that the Greely Arctic expedition was in a perilous condition, and that relief was imperative without delay. It is now a matter of history that if the relief party had been twenty-four hours later in reaching Greely and his men, the latter would have succumbed from starvation. None of the naval ships at the time were available. The Bear was offered for sale, however, and Secretary Chandler closed the contract for its purchase, stating at the time if Congress failed to approve the purchase and make the appropriation for the purchase price, he would hold himself personally responsible to the contractor. The Bear was successful in its relief mission and Congress promptly ratified Mr. Chandler's course by appropriating for the ship. She is now in the government service as a revenue cutter, on duty in Alaskan waters. It is said that the same course of procedure would be followed in case of emergency at the present time.

**FLORIDA NOT TO BLAME.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), March 5.—Secretary Matthews of the State Board of Health says that if any conflict shall arise between Florida and the Federal Government, the Federal Government would be to blame. He says that on April 1, it will be due to the Federal authorities and not to those of this State. The Florida statute provides for the enforcement of the quarantine on May 1, but as a matter of exigency, he says the State Board of Health is empowered to pass rules that shall have the force of a statute law. At the last meeting, which was held in January, upon the advice of Secretary of the Treasury Gage, acting upon the suggestion of Surgeon-General Wyman, the State Board of Health passed the bill and has since instructed its agents at various Florida ports to enforce it.

**PROLONGED UNCERTAINTY.**  
But the Government is prepared for any emergency.  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, March 5.—The developments at the State Department in the Spanish situation, have divided themselves into two distinct branches, one relating to the Maine court of inquiry, and the other to natural and necessary steps to place the naval and military arms of the service on an efficient basis.

Concerning the court and its work, the highest naval officials reiterate that nothing is at hand to indicate even the tendencies of the members of the court from the evidence they have thus far received. Admiral Sigsbee's telegram last night gives the only clew as to the plans of the court, and this, in effect, is that it will be some time before the testimony of the divers and other witnesses can be taken, and an idea formed as to the date of submitting the report. It is felt at the Navy Department that this will leave the question, so far as the court is concerned, in a state of doubt for a week or ten days, for aside from the conclusion of the hearings, there is the formulation of the important findings, the framing of the court's opinion, and then the formalities of its transmission to Admiral Sigsbee, and thence to Washington. While the fact that stages will be very brief, when the actual findings and opinions have been matured, yet they cannot be entirely eliminated, and there appears to be no disposition to be precipitous in a manner of such grave issues.

The other branch of the subject, the activity in the various naval and military bureaus, up to the present time, has not taken the form of any concerted or elaborate plan of emergency preparations, but has been manifested mainly through the comparatively minor acts which, taken altogether, have shown that the heads of departments were not inactive in preparing their branches of the service for any requirements which it was possible might be made on them. A member of the Cabinet stated today that there

should be no misunderstanding or misapprehension of these steps. For instance, all the manifold developments, particularly in the West, are declared to be simply in execution of plans long ago developed by the fortifications board for the defense of the coast.

Thus, at Seattle the War Department recently purchased a tract of 60 acres on Magnolia River, a point regarded by the board as indispensable to the proper defense of the harbor. This is now being put into condition for the reception of heavy guns and other weapons. The work it is said, should have been done long ago. However, while it is stated that these steps are in accordance with past plans, there is no concealment of the fact that the administration is impressed with a sense of duty in putting the two branches of war in the highest efficiency to meet any emergency.

There is no disposition to anticipate an emergency, or to say that any situation will develop which will call into use the preparations now on foot. On the contrary the highest authorities of the naval and military branches say they do not expect an emergency, but are performing the duty allotted to them, of being ready for any emergency that may come, no matter how unexpected it may be.

These high officials do not wish to minimize their preparations, or to assert they are merely routine; neither do they wish these preparations to be construed far beyond their legitimate extent, and the basis of alarming reports of war measures.

In referring to this subject, a member of the Cabinet said he felt that the patriotic instincts of the people should inspire a just measuring of the activity now evident at no more and no less than it really means.

The Navy Department is somewhat embarrassed by the lack of seamen to fill the complement of ships in service or about to go into commission, and in view of the shortage, the officials in charge of the recruiting stations at League Island, Norfolk and New York, have been instructed to enlist such seamen as are available and not confine themselves to persons who have heretofore been in the navy.

According to an official of the Construction Bureau of the Navy, it will be some time before the Charleston, Yorktown and Philadelphia, now at the Mare Island yard, are again ready for sea service unless extraordinary measures are taken to hurry the work on them. The Yorktown and Philadelphia, it is suggested, might be prepared again for sea service in a very short time if they are not put in commission, but if the latter step is resorted to, they will require at least six to nine months to put them in shape.

The War Department is having some difficulty in obtaining the title to sufficient ground at Point Wilson, Wash., on which it is proposed to erect fortifications, because the owners of much of the land are scattered over the country and trouble has been experienced in securing their addresses. The matter is now in the hands of the Department of Justice, which is doing everything possible to settle the question. The nature and extent of the works to be erected will depend on the money available.

"We are pressing work on fortifications," said an official of the War Department, "just as we have been since the permanent system of coast defense was inaugurated by Congress about two years ago. We aim to spend all the money Congress appropriates yearly; that legislative body will be induced to continue to authorize expenditures for this necessary adjunct of national defense. Naturally the public is now taking great interest in what is going on and probably observing with closer scrutiny everything being done. This, coupled with the fact that no one except members of Congress are allowed to enter the fortifications, and even only with the consent of the Secretary of War, apparently makes the matter all the more mysterious. No, I would not be at liberty to tell of any steps that are being taken as the result of the pending excitement, even if I knew of such."

A visit to the Navy Department, one of those made at not infrequent intervals by Lieut. Kelley, U.S.N., caused the immediate circulation of a report that the government is embarking on a large undertaking of inspection of all the vessels of our merchant marine that might be available for naval service in case of need. The terms of the subsidy act, which was passed several years ago, appear to be designed to secure the creation of a class of vessels built under the American flag, available for the rapid and safe carriage of the United States mails, firstly; and, secondly, available for transformation, in case of need, into auxiliary cruisers for the navy. Ever since the passage of that act the Navy Department has had officials at work inspecting merchant vessels, either in their primary stages of construction or after completion, when their owners sought to take advantage of the act and claim subsidy for their ships. Many vessels have been designed to the navy and the naval officers have reported as to their fitness or unfitness for naval service. Lieut. Kelley is now in charge of that particular branch of the navy, and has been prosecuting it with diligence. Without the slightest doubt the public excitement of the last few weeks induced a number of vessel-owners who have never before sought to take advantage of the subsidy act, to submit their ships to the Navy Department for examination now, and this has resulted in unusual activity on the part of the inspecting officers.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn arrived at La Guayra, Venezuela, yesterday, and reported last night, by cable, to the Navy Department. It is the intention of the authorities to keep the ship at that point for a few days, or at least until it is demonstrated that the insignificant revolutionary movement in the eastern portion of the country is not likely to have any serious results. The Brooklyn will then proceed to Colon and await orders.

The Newport, with the Nicaragua Commission on the canal aboard, arrived at Colon yesterday, with the expectation of remaining until the 10th inst.

The training ship Essex has sailed from Fort Monroe to Tomkinsville. Señor du Bos, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, called at the State Department today and had a short talk with Judge Day concerning filibustering vessels. The department decided to get fuller information than had thus far been furnished by the Spanish government as to the purchase of warships and other subjects which have attracted much interest within the last few days, were in no way referred to, as Mr. du Bos has received no information on these subjects, and they are not open to diplomatic negotiations.

The departure of Gen. Wilson, Chief of the Engineers' Department, for the South, it is now admitted, is for the purpose of inspecting fortifications and river and harbor improvements. His trip may extend to Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico.

## RIPE FOR MEDIATION.

**Senator Proctor's Impressions of the Situation in Cuba.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
NEW YORK, March 5.—Spanish authority in Cuba is strengthening a little against attacks from within by the presence of warships, says the Havana correspondent of the Tribune. They give Capt.-Gen. Blanco a means of repressing internal disorder that has heretofore been lacking to the government. The volunteers and the populace, who have been rejoicing over the coming of the ships, because of the supposed effect on the United States, have not thought of it in this light. They may see its bearing later if they attempt a hostile demonstration.

But while Blanco is immeasurably reassured against attacks from his own people, no progress is made in preventing assaults from without, nor are the insurgents showing a willingness to yield any of the advantages they have gained. While recruits for the Spanish army continue to arrive from Spain, their coming seems to inspire no dread in the insurgents, who are alike indifferent to persuasion and to force.

The efforts at persuasion by the authorities are continuing.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

## BIG WAR CLAIM.

**Mrs. Albright Granted a Large Sum.**

**Payment for Cotton Confiscated During the Rebellion.**

**Memories of a Noted Kluklux Tragedy Revived.**

**Hawaiian Annexation Treaty to Be Again Considered in Executive Session of the Senate—First Kansas Pacific Payment.**

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
WASHINGTON, March 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Late yesterday the House of Representatives, by passing a war claim bill, conveyed to Mrs. George W. Albright the absolute assurance that she would receive \$59,277 from the national government. The measure having previously gone through the Senate, now the only action necessary before Mrs. Albright, whose maiden name was Florina A. Austin, can obtain this handsome sum of money, is the signing of the bill by President McKinley.

The history of this war claim contains pages crimson with the life blood of the father and brother of the beneficiary.

Mrs. Albright's claim is one of the largest ever allowed by Congress. It was based on the seizure of 360 bales of cotton in Louisiana, which belonged to her father, Sterling T. Austin, one of the few Union men of the South during the civil war.

At the breaking out of the rebellion Austin was the owner of a plantation in Carroll parish, Louisiana. It contained 2300 acres, of which 900 were under cultivation. In 1863 there were on the place the cotton crops of three years. During Austin's absence in Georgia most of the movable property on the plantation was seized by Gen. James B. McPherson. Austin returned to find the place a scene of desolation.

In consequence of his Union sentiments and the absence of anything like legal protection, he removed to Texas. While in Galveston in 1865 he gathered up scattered lots of cotton, all of which were seized by agents of the United States treasury. This act formed the foundation of his claim against the Federal government, which he filed in 1867.

Mr. Austin again turned his attention to planting, and purchased another plantation in his old parish of Carroll. He became postmaster at Lake Providence, and in 1870 removed his family from New Orleans. Meanwhile the son, Sterling T. Austin, Jr., had grown into manhood, been admitted to the bar, become prosecuting attorney and then parish judge. In 1871 Mr. Austin was in Washington pushing his claim. In January, 1874, a petition for relief on account of these seizures was presented to Congress, but no evidence of any action thereon has been found.

On the 9th day of July, 1879, Sterling T. Austin, Sr., while still postmaster at Lake Providence, La., was shot dead in broad daylight in the open street of that village. The son, Sterling T. Austin, Jr., then parish judge, hearing the shot and being informed that his father was the victim, went at once to the rescue, and was met and shot down in the same place by the same person. The heir inherited a few days and died of his wounds. After the burial of father and son, the widow and daughter sought to collect and preserve the business papers of the deceased, but found that the offices had been destroyed, and all their private business papers had been carried away or destroyed, and they have never since been recovered.

At the North rang with the double Kluklux tragedy. Two daughters, Miss Florine and Miss Missouri A. Austin, were the only survivors of the family. Although the bodies of the father and son, they were sent to Boston, because of the prejudice in the South against their parents' pronounced sentiments, and became the protégés of Wendell Phillips and Rev. Phillips Brooks. These men, with the late Senator James G. Blaine and Senator Hoar, secured government employment for the daughters, who were thus enabled to support themselves. In the Forty-seventh Congress the sisters were allowed to present their demand for indemnity in the Court of Claims, and it has just come to a successful termination, though one of the claimants has since passed away.

Miss Florine Austin in 1892 married George W. Albright, who came to Washington from Albany with Hon. Daniel Manning when the latter became Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Albright has recently been practicing law on Beaver street in New York City. Although his wife has retained her residence here on G street, northwest, near Twelfth. The other sister in 1891 married Maj. James A. Pollard of this city, who has been prominent in the District National Guard. At present Maj. Pollard is employed in the Interior Department.

After the claim had been prosecuted diligently for years, it passed the Senate May 19 last. Mrs. Pollard died within a month, leaving Mrs. Albright as the sole heir of the Louisiana planter. Now that the bill has passed the House, it will be forwarded to President McKinley, who, it is believed, will make it a law by his signature.

**FREE HOMES FOR INDIANS.**  
Secretary Elias Opposes the Proposed Government Liberty.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, March 5.—Chairman Sherman of the Indian Affairs Committee of the House received from Secretary Bliss a communication, in which the latter takes strong ground against

## Points of the News in Today's Times.

**SUMMARY.**  
Associated Press night report, including commercial, 14,200 words, Times exclusive dispatches, 2357 words; day report, 9000 words—total, 25,557 21

**The City—Pages 14, 16, Part 2; Pages 1, 2, 4, 5, Part 3.**  
Griffith Park decided to the city... Finance Committee of the Council finds an empty fund... Ex-preacher Barnett finally committed for contempt... Progress of the city water suit... Fleets fund almost complete... Gen. Rosecrans getting better... Association to aid deaf children... County officials on the trail of a mad dog... Eastern railways officials visiting the city... Glendale's electric road project. Programme of Sunday sports.

**Southern California—Page 15, Part 2.**  
Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Lewis reunited at San Diego... Attorney V. E. Shaw is now a Republican... Big damage suit dismissed... City Trustees meet at Santa Ana... Chamlee brothers wanted. Mass meeting called at Santa Barbara—Los Olivos stage held up... Prominent Ventura citizen dead—Electric light plant... Fleisher and Burke sentenced to twenty-five years... Republican ticket nominated in Riverside for city offices... Political situation in Pasadena... Runaway horse—Sale of the first business block... Harbor prospects stimulate business and attract syndicates... Happy old soldier at the home... Political fever at Azusa. Financial and Commercial—Page 14, Part 2.

**Pacific Coast—Pages 3, 5.**  
Litigation over Timm's Point renewed... Frostbitten gold-seekers in Alaska... Steamer Bessie K. lost... The Whitelaw ashore at Juneau... Canadian mounted police helping to collect duties in White's and Chilcot passes... Fligel came to go to the city next Monday... Oregon wheat crop placed.

**General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 6.**  
Spanish authority in Cuba strengthened... Capt. Sampson, president court of inquiry, says he's sorry, but can't tell anybody anything... Seven big companies to control Yukon traffic... Mercier's grant covers a dozen big rivers... Consul Dudley rebuked for favoring foreign interests... Conscience money paid for whiskey of the war vintage... Terrific gas raging on the Atlantic coast... Whisky drummer kills a woman and himself... George Pingree determined to tax corporations... Salvador will not take up arms against Costa Rica... Threatened clash of authority between the Federal government and the State of Florida... Luergen goes to prison for life... Connecticut doctor discounts Prof. Schenck's discovery... Big war claim voted by Mrs. Albright.

**By Cable—Pages 1, 2.**  
Spain's request for the recall of Consul-General Lee denied... War talk in Spain... European view of the Cuban situation... England strengthening defenses of Portsmouth Harbor. Strong anti-Prussian feeling in Bavaria... Emperor William's disquieting utterances... A French duel.

**New York Stock Exchange review.**  
Flow of money to the interior... The weekly bank statement... London stock markets... Chicago grain trade... San Francisco grain and produce markets. Live stock quotations... Several business topics.











## CHURCH NOTICES— And Society Meetings.

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, EPISCOPAL.** OLIVE ST. SUNDAY, 10:30 a. m. Holy Communion, Grace, psalm, hymn, canticle, prayer, lesson, gospel, prayer, benediction. 7:30 p. m. music by church choir of vested men and boys, organ and orchestra. Church in close proximity to the principal hotels.

**CHURCH OF THE UNITY, COR. THIRD and Hill sts.** Rev. G. W. Wendte, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Rev. N. A. Hargrave, superintendent. 10:30 a. m. Service. Subject: "The Silloquy of the King in Hamlet and the Plea of Portia in 'The Merchant of Venice.'" What shall I own as mine, that shall he reap. No evening service. 6

**TRUTHSEEKERS' SPIRITUAL SOCIETY** holds services at 125½ S. Spring st. at 10 p. m. The subject of the evening will be held for the late Brother Gardner; the first speaker, Mrs. Browning, followed by Prof. J. W. Wendte. Free admission. Free will contribution for the occasion. Admission free. 6

**CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), EBELL**  
 1111 E. 12th St., Phone 2-1111. Adult  
 day, 10:45 a.m.; subject, "Jesus' Observance  
 of the Sabbath"; children's Sunday  
 school, 10:00 a.m.; experience meeting, Fri-  
 day, 7:30 p.m. 6

**LOS ANGELES CHURCH OF CHRIST**  
 1111 E. 12th St., Phone 2-1111. Adult  
 Spring and Main, 10:30 a.m.; subject,  
 "Jesus' Observance of the Sabbath Day";  
 experience meeting, Friday evening, 8  
 o'clock. 6

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIGUEROA**  
 1111 E. 12th St., Rev. Burt Elmer Howard,  
 pastor. 10:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Ser-  
 mon, there will be the monthly praise & r-  
 v. 6

**REV. JOSEPH WILL, D.D., PASTOR FLY-**  
 mouth Congregational' Church, 21st st.,  
 morning subject, "A Remarkable Cist-  
 ant." 6:00 p.m. The United States and  
 Go to War? 6

**TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH-**  
 1111 E. 12th St., Phone 2-1111. Adult  
 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. Prayer-m-  
 eeting Wednesday evenings at 7:45. Come. 6

**UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD, LECTURES**  
 at 1111 E. 12th St., Phone 2-1111. "Ab-  
 bott Clark" 7:45 p.m. "Compensation," O-  
 6:00 p.m. Rev. Lewis Group. 6

**THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RICH-**  
 10th and Main. The Rev. D. A. McRae, pas-  
 tor. Morning "Christ in Men" evening,  
 7:00 p.m. 6

**Y.M.C.A., Rev. C. H. ST. JOHN WILL**  
 speak at the 8 o'clock meeting on "Gam-  
 ing." 1111 E. 12th St., Ray, Bradner and  
 Lowe will sing. 6

**FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, HOP**  
Eleventh sts.: Rev. A. C. Smither,  
Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

**THE NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN),**  
Tearpence, 110 E. Broadway and Temple  
st., 11 a.m., "Eternal Life."

**THE NEW CHRISTIANITY CHURCH**  
(Swedenborgian), 450 E. Tenth st., 3 p.m.  
Rev. W. W. Welsh, pastor.

**WANTED—**  
**Help, Male.**  
**HUMMEL BROS & CO.,**  
**EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.**  
A strictly first-class, reliable agency. All  
kinds of help promptly furnished.  
Your orders solicited.  
300-302 W. Second st., basement  
California Bank Building.  
Telephone 609.  
(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except  
Sunday.)

**MEN'S DEPARTMENT.**  
Ranch hand, \$15 etc.; teamster, vineyard,  
\$20 etc.; orange grader, \$175; lemon sorter,  
\$150 etc.; wife, orchard and cook,  
\$35 etc.; young man; stenographer, \$5  
woodchoppers, \$15 cord; solicitor, photo-  
grapher, etc.; orchard, etc.

**THE NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORNIAN),**  
Venezianerplatz, Broadway and Temple  
st., 11 a.m., "Eternal Life."

**THE NEW CHRISTIANITY CHURCH**  
(Swedenborian), 450 E. Tenth st., 3 p.m.  
Rev. W. W. Welch, pastor. 6

**WANTED—**  
**Help, Male.**  
HUMMEL BROS. & CO.,  
EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.  
A strictly first-class, reliable agency. All  
kinds of help promptly furnished.  
Our orders solicited.  
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Telephone 609.  
(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except  
Sunday.)

**MEN'S DEPARTMENT.**  
Ranch hand, \$15 etc.; teamster, vineyard,  
\$20 etc.; orange grader, \$1.75; lemon sorter,  
\$1.50 day; man, oil, oil, oil, oil, oil, oil,  
\$35 etc.; young man, stenographer, \$25;  
graphic views, \$1.15 cord; solicitor, photo-  
\$50 etc.; 50 men, railroad work, Arizona,  
\$1.75 and \$2 day.

**MEN'S HOTEL DEPARTMENT.**  
Four hotel waiters, \$30 etc.; chef, \$35 etc.;  
cured meat, \$25 etc.; waiters, \$22 etc.;  
yard man, wait on help, \$15 etc.; dishwasher,  
cr., wait help, \$20 etc.; all-round cook, \$40  
etc.; man of all trades, \$30 etc.; cook,  
silver man, \$15 etc.; pantry man, \$20 etc.;  
ranch cook, \$25 etc.; baker's young man,  
\$10 week.

**HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.**  
Housegirl, Santa Pasadena, \$25; 2 Pasadena,  
Santa Monica, 2 Pasadena, \$25; 2 Bloomington,  
220; Bishop, \$18 and fare; Ontario, \$16;  
Redondo, Pasadena, \$15; 3 housegirls, city,  
\$10 week.

nursegirl, country, \$15; second girls, \$30; housegirl, home nights, near Eighth and Hope, \$20; housegirl, Arizona, \$25 and fare; first-class German cook, \$30. If you want a position see us Monday.

**WANTED - SALESMEN: \$100 WEEK-**  
ly guarantee and exclusive territory  
assigned to good men for the sale  
of the genuine Arctic Refrigerating  
Machine for cooling refrigerators, guar-  
anteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; keeps  
perishable foods indefinitely; guaranteed  
indestructible; every man who refrig-  
erates buys them, as the saving of ice in one  
month more than pays for machine; have  
over 3000 in use; write today and secure  
your territory (beware of worthless imita-

(licns.) For full particulars and our list of 500 testimonials from leading merchants of U. S., address ARCTIC REFRIGERATING CO., Cincinnati, O. 6

**WANTED—**  
E. W. REID & CO.  
Employment Agency.  
126 W. First st. Telephone 1084.  
Fifteen laborers, \$1.75 per day; cement  
workers, \$2.50 per day; teamsters, R.R.  
work, \$1.75 per day; ranch hand, \$15; ranch  
hand, \$20; milker, \$20; milker, \$25; milk  
wagon driver, \$15.

**FEMALE DEPARTMENT.**  
Woman cook, \$30; housegirls, \$15 to \$20; waitresses, \$5 to \$7 per week; girl to wait table and do chamber work at beach, \$20.  
E. W. REID & CO.

**WANTED—GENTLEMEN TO SAVE MONEY** by having their soiled or faded garments cleaned or dyed and renovated equal to new by the **AMERICAN DYE WORKS**, 2101 S. 3d St., Tel. 556. **Wanted**—Suits and for delivered to all parts of the city. Mail and express orders promptly attended to; send us a postal and will mail

WANTED—A BABY, FROM 6 TO 9 MONTHS old, who will neither kick, cry nor demand an increase of salary, for use of Marie W. Inwright in "Shall We Forgive Her?" at Los Angeles Theater next week. Mother must apply with child at STAGE ENTRANCE, Monday, March 7, at 11 a.m. 6

WANTED—3 GOOD MEN IN LOS ANGELES and a few in other cities of the State to sell our new and improved food products. Salaries of \$1.50 to \$3. Good box and trade.

work to the right men; no experience necessary. Address AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Chicago. 12

WANTED — CARPENTER TO BUY SMALL house and lot, \$550, and give carpenter work in part payment; will give some cash to carpenter; also will give house rent, cor. Temple and Douglas sts., for work. Apply 218 S. BROADWAY, room 2/3. 6

WANTED — BOXMAKER, PORTER, TEAMSTER, salesman, real estate man with \$50,000 cash, mail wife; other situations, help free. Employment headquarters, 100 N. Dearborn. 10

**WANTED—COOKS.** \$10, \$14; **PANTRY-**  
men, \$5, \$6; dishwashers, \$6, \$7; 23 wait-  
resses, \$20; women cooks, \$30; beach house-  
girls, city and country, \$15, \$20, \$25. **KEAR-**  
**NEY & CO.,** 115 1/2 N. Main. 6

**WANTED — A YOUNG MAN, STENO-**  
grapher and typewriter, acquainted with  
railroad work; give references, salary ex-  
clusive of board and traveling. Address, 6  
121, 21, TIMES OFFICE. 6

**WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER TO HAN-**  
dle the Buckeye Hand Saws. Has safe ad-

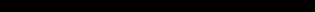
**WANTED-SALESMAN CAN MAKE \$100 A month selling Pettit Ledgers, Grocers' Coupons and other specialties to merchants by sample: good side lines. MODEL MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.**

**WANTED-MAN TO LEARN OUR BUSINESS,** then to do office work and correspondence; salary \$300 to right party. Inclose self-addressed envelope to J. box 23, TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED—TRAVELING VIEW PHOTOGRAPHER** wants active, reliable man of some experience in canvassing. For particulars call on HUNMELL BROS., 300-302 W. Second st. 6

**WANTED — FOR SALE, INSIDE ROUTE** on the Evening Express; good investment for an active man wanting outside employment. 225 W. SECOND ST. 6

**WANTED—BOY TO LEARN PANTS-MAKING.** 222 S. BROADWAY. 6



**WANTED—**  
*Situations, Female.*  
**WANTED AN EASTERN LADY; PAST** middle life, desires a position as companion to a refined lady where there are no children; must be able to cook, sew, and do light housework; home more of an object than high wages. Address J, box 47, TIMES OF  
**WANTED— WIDOW WITHOUT INCUMBRANCE,** wishes position as housekeeper, for a refined people, desiring a lady or lodgings; must be able to cook, not afraid of a light excellent references. Address J, box 53, TIMES OF  
**WANTED A POSITION AS WORKING** housekeeper in widowers family by refined educated woman competent to take full charge of household, present in Address A. Z., general delivery, POMONA, Cal.  
**WANTED— POSITION BY COMPETENT** young widow lady as cashier, or in doctor's office, or as a clerk in a store or office, in store; excellent references. Address 8 ENGLISH, Pico Heights.  
**WANTED— YOUNG WIDOW WITHOUT** an incumbrance, wishes position, house-

keeper for widower's family; best of reference given and required. Address H, box 13, 43, TIMES OFFICE. 6

**WANTED -- POSITION TO CARE FOR INVALID** during day and sleep at home; not a nurse, but common sense; can read and talk. Address J, box 52, TIMES OFFICE. 6

**WANTED--SITUATION BY COMPETENT** middle-aged housekeeper with a second girl who can do general housework; no objection to country. Apply 113 E. 12th Street. 6

**WANTED -- AN EDUCATED WOMAN** with best of references, would take charge of house and children for parties wishing to go to Europe. Address J, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 6

**WANTED A POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER** or office girl. Address J, box 22, Times office lady, can give the best of references. Address H, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 6

**WANTED - A MIDDLE-AGED LADY** for position of housekeeper in household in family of two; no washing; wages \$10 per week. Address J, box 52, TIMES OFFICE. 6

Call Monday, 560 SAN JUAN.

**WANTED—COMPETENT LADY STENO-**  
grapher and typist for dictation position; ob-  
ject experience more than wages. Address  
H. box 70, TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED—SMART, ATTRACTIVE WOMAN**  
would like to take charge of rooming-hous-  
e or small hotel; will leave city. Address  
J. box 31, TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED—YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A**  
position as sewing companion or ladies'  
maid; can give good references. Address H.

**WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKING AND**  
family sewing; will go to country or beach.  
MRS. HATTIE E. WOLFE, 1853 Prospect  
avenue, TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED—SITUATION TO DO HOUSE-**  
work and cooking by woman with 4-year-old  
child. \$5 per month. Address J, box  
6, TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED—POSITION BY SWEDISH GRAD-**  
uated masseuse and invalid's nurse, with  
experience, for address H. box 7,  
TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-A POSITION IN DRESSMAKING  
shop or alteration department of store; ex-  
perience in both. Address DRESSMAKER,  
Times office. 6

WANTED-SITUATION BY WOMAN; is  
good, experienced cook would assist  
household. Address H. box 54, TIMES  
OFFICE. 6

WANTED-BY CAPABLE WOMAN, POSI-  
tion as waitress or objection to country  
trav; references. MRS. BROWN, 1628 Cun-  
cun st. 6

WANTED-THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED  
waitress position in fashionable office  
store work. Address J, box 1, TIMES OF-  
FICE 6

WANTED-POSITION BY SWEDISH GRAD-  
uate nurse and masseur and invalid's nurse,  
with experience. Address H, box 41, TIMES OF  
FICE. 6

WANTED-BY A GIRL OF YEARS' OF EX-  
perience, position as chambermaid in first-  
class hotel. Address H, box 52, TIMES OF  
FICE. 6

WANTED BY LADY POSITION

WANTED - SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEP-  
er, nurse or companion by an intelligent,  
middle-aged woman. 1508 LOS ANGELES  
ST. 52

WANTED-ENGLISH LADY WISHES PO-  
sition as housekeeper, companion or chil-  
dren's nurse. A. CHAMBERS, 102 S. HILL  
ST. 53

WANTED - SITUATION AS HOUSE-  
keeper, either city or country, for elderly  
lady. Address E. J. J., 512 CROCKER ST.  
54

WANTED - SITUATION BY COMPETENT  
cook; good worker; housekeeper; city or  
country. Address J. box 97, TIMES OFFICE  
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WANTED--YOUNG DANISH LADY WOULD  
like a position as traveling companion or  
nurse. Address Mrs. J. J. J., 101 S. ST.  
56

WANTED - POSITION BY YOUNG LADY  
stenographer and typewriter; small salary  
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WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER  
city references, work by day. 526 SAN  
JULIAN ST. ROOM 23. 6

WANTED—MRS. HOLLINGSBURY, WHO  
is called B. S. 11st., to please call  
again or send address. 6

WANTED—SEWING OF ANY KIND, AT  
home or away from home. MRS. M<sup>D</sup> DANIEL  
call at 1515 1/2 ST. 6

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO GENERAL  
housework or cook in boarding-house. Call  
at 18 VINE ST. 6

WANTED—BY A LADY, CARE OF INVALID;  
good references. Address M. RANKIN, Pasadena  
P. O. 6

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO GENERAL  
housework, experienced cook. 1532 UNION  
AVE. 7

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY, BY  
young colored woman. 310 1/2 E. THIRD ST. 6

WANTED—POSITION AS GOOD COOK  
small wash. Call 556 S. MAIN ST. 6

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK IN PRIVATE family. 253 W. FIRST ST. 7

**WANTED—**  
**Rooms.**

WANTED BY MAN AND WIFE. 1 OR 2 elegantly furnished rooms with bath, within out board; private family preferred; best residence part of city. Address H, box 42. 6

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping in private family; with no sickness; ground floor preferred; address H. Address H, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 6

WANTED—BY 3 ADULTS, 3 SMALL UN-furnished rooms, suitable for light house-keeping; between Spring and Hill; Temple and Third. Address J, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 6

WANTED—BY A REFINED FAMILY. 2 OR 3 comfortable furnished rooms; part pay; address J, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 6

cution. Address K, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 6  
**WANTED** — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room, by single gentleman, owning piano, in exchange of lessons and ~~time~~ piano. Address H, box 97, TIMES OFFICE. 6  
**WANTED**—FURNISHED ROOM BY LADY, with privilege of parlor and home comforts; rates must be reasonable. Address N, box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 6  
**WANTED**—SUITE OF ROOMS IN EXCHANGE for chamber work by respectable lady. Address K, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 6  
**WANTED**—BY LADY, SUNNY, WELL-FURNISHED suite, parlors preferred, close in. Address H, box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 6  
**WANTED** — TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, preferably southwest. Address J, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 6

who you are, if a bargain will close deal at once. Call on me at my home, 1116 E. Adams St., K. box 30, TIMES OFFICE. 6

**WANTED - TO BUY REAL ESTATE.** Want the best lot \$1000 net cash will buy best lot in town. Also want 2 lots of \$2000 sell or lease national bank stock and \$800 cash for 8 or 9-room house or 2 cottages on corner of 12th and Broadway. Call on J. L. DAVIS & CONWAY, 422 Broadway Building. 6

**WANTED - TO PURCHASE:** CASH AND Pasadena property to the extent of \$9000 for investment. Also want property for lodging-house, between San Julian and Pearl, this side 10th at WRIGHT & CALVERT, 225 W. 10th St. 6

**WANTED - TO PURCHASE:** A NEW, modern, pine-finish, 5 or 6-room cottage, in good location; want your lowest net price. Call on J. L. DAVIS & CONWAY, over Columbia Bank, 218 S. Broadway. 6

**WANTED - A MODERN, UP-TO-DATE** 10-room house, with 2 baths, on Brae; will put in income property and \$2000 to \$4000 cash. CHAS. W. ALLEN, rooms 115

**WANTED - HOUSE ON INSTALLMENTS,** will give two fine lots in Puyallup, Wash., and \$500 cash, as first payment; give location and price. **W. J. PETERSON, JR.,** 521 S. 2nd, Tacoma, Wash. 2.

**WANTED-WE BUY EVERYTHING.** What have you? Furniture, restaurants, stocks of goods, auto wreck and scrap. **W. J. PETERSON, JR.,** 521 S. Broadway. Tel. red 1844.

**WANTED - OWNERS HAVING SANTA MONICA** property for sale or rent to build a new home. **W. J. PETERSON, JR.,** DUDLEY, 202 Utah ave., Santa Monica. 7

**WANTED TO BUY A MODERN 5-ROOM** cottage, \$50 or \$100 cash, balance \$15 per month. **W. J. PETERSON, JR.,** 521 S. Broadway, address J, box 24. **TIMES OFFICE.** 4

**WANTED - GOOD RESIDENCE IN LOS ANGELES** or Pasadena, for good income property. **W. J. PETERSON, JR.,** 521 S. Broadway, address J, box 24. **MAC-KNIGHT & CO.,** 225 Byrne Bldg. 6

**WANTED-HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID** for furniture, carpets, rugs, and other household goods. **W. J. PETERSON, JR.,** 521 S. Main. Phone brown 524.

on Broadway north of Sixth st. must be  
seen. MERSON & CO., 254 S. Broad-  
way.

WANTED - LOT OR LOT AND 6-ROOM  
modern cottage, southwest; must be bar-  
n. Particulars, H. box 88, TIMES OFFI-  
CE. 6

WANTED-TO PURCHASE MORTGAGES;  
also, for note, mortgage, etc. JAS.  
LANZ, attorney-at-law, 408 Bullard Bul-  
ding. 6

WANTED - TO PURCHASE HOUSE OR  
apartment for rent close in. GILDE-  
STONE & PHELPS, 201 Currier Building. 6

WANTED-TO PURCHASE, ABOUT FIVE-  
inch double-acting cylinder for pumping  
water. J. STORREY, 100 Broadway. 6

WANTED-OLD FEATHER BEDS AND  
new feathers purchased for cash. Ad-  
dress K. box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 6

WANTED-TO PURCHASE CASH PRICE.  
square piano for cash; give name and price.  
Address J. box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 6

WANTED-FOR CASH, A GOOD LIGHT  
LAUREL. 6

STONE, 234 W. Second st. 6  
WANTED - \$4 FOR 1000 NICELY-PRINTED  
business cards, all printing in proportion.  
FOX 1214 S. Broadway. 6  
WANTED - TO PURCHASE LAND WAR-  
rants; state lowest cash price. Address H.  
box 53, MEAD. 6  
WANTED - TO PURCHASE A HIGH-GRADE  
second-hand bicycle, cheap. Address H.  
box 53, MEAD. 6  
WANTED - LADY'S BICYCLE. STATE CON-  
dition and price of same. Address K, box  
70. TIMES OFFICE. 6  
WANTED - TO BUY OR TRADE FOR A  
good bicycle. Address A. A. IRISH & CO.,  
238 1/2 S. Spring st. 6  
WANTED - ENGINES AND BOILERS, \$5  
to 60 each piece. J. VINCENT HARMON,  
1641 Highland bldg. 6-10-11  
WANTED - TO BUY GOOD PATENT WITH  
some merit. Address K box 56, TIMES OF-  
fice. 6  
WANTED - BEST BARGAIN IN LOW-  
priced typewriter. JONES, 3 Phillips  
6







**FOR SALE—**

**FOR SALE—HERE'S THE CHANCE OF** lifetime: that lovely, new, 10-room house with every modern convenience. Fine tile floors, precast concrete, built-in kitchen, stationery seats in dining-room, library and hall, beautiful grills, bevel-plate mirrors, cold storage, toilets up and down stairs, cement walks and driveways, large lot 50 x 155 feet, to a 20-foot alley on the north side, and a garage, stable, with a nice double team and beautiful trap; all goes at a bargain; my price has been \$7600. See this at 1245 S. FLOWER ST., and make me an offer.

**FOR SALE — \$1250. 5-ROOM COTTAGE** with bath, mantel, etc.; tinted walls, a new

a cheap home.  
\$3100—9-room, well-built house; modern  
improvements; lot 50x125; 1½-story b  
31st st, ½ block of Main  
We have a new 7-room house, S.W., th  
is worth \$3500; but party has left town a  
house must be sold; call and let us show  
to you.

CORTELYOU & GIFFEN.  
253 S. Broadway, Byrne Bldg.

FOR SALE—\$100; \$15 MONTHLY EACH  
\$1800—7 rooms; barn, lawn, cement walk

\$1800—5 rooms, decorated, mantel, bath, lawn, etc., 1032 Byram.  
\$2300—7 rooms, bath, mantel, porch, sewer; Union near Pico.  
\$2500—8 rooms, bath, mantel, mitered-plank finish; Wall, near 10th.  
\$3500—25 rooms, fine for lodging-house.

**ECONOMY BUILDING CO.,**  
354 S. Broadway.  
**FOR SALE—BY WILDE & STRONG—**

**A FINE RESIDENCE,  
NOT ON A LOT,  
BUT ON 2½ ACRES,  
FRONTING ON ADAMS ST.  
NEW, MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSE,  
Commanding the finest view in the city  
Los Angeles; must be seen to be appreciated.**

OFFERED AT A BARGAIN.  
WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. Fourth.  
**FOR SALE—**  
—  
\$3500 for a nice modern 8-room residence  
Burlington near Seventh; porcelain bath,  
fine mantels, and the choicest lot on the  
beautiful street.  
—  
If you want the most beautiful \$10,000  
residence in Los Angeles for much less, ask  
me about it. D. A. MEEKINS.

**FOR SALE—5-ROOM COTTAGE—**  
1 block from car line, 10 minutes from  
business center on maple street; handsomely  
finished in yellow pine; mantel, match;  
bath, and every modern convenience; lawn; this beautiful new home will  
be sold on easy terms and at a price  
least  
\$300 BELOW COST OF CONSTRUCTION  
under today's price of materials. Address  
H. box 80, TIMES OFFICE.  
**FOR SALE—WOLSKUL TRACT**

37% ft. front; sewer, lawn and walk. This beautiful home, complete in every detail, will be sold at a rare bargain; porcelain bath, stationary washbub, hardwood mantel, tinted walls, electric lights, large airy rooms; no car fare; within five minutes' walking distance from City Hall; business man's home. Address the OWNE H. box 89, Times office.

**FOR SALE-HOUSES.**  
 \$700-4-room house; lot 50x140; 1/2 cash.

\$500 cash, balance \$25 monthly.  
 #1250-4-room house, lot 52x170; close to  
 one-third cash, balance easy.  
 #2800-2-story, 8-room house; all modern  
 improvements; barn, lot 52x145; W. Was-  
 ington st. ERNST & CO.,  
 6 130 S. Broadway

**FOR SALE—**  
 A nice home on S. Flower st., close to  
 see it, it will take your fancy.  
 Also something neat, cozy and complete  
 9 rooms at Westlake Park, only \$3000.

190 to alley, S. Flower, \$3200.  
4 and 5-room cottages, \$500 up, on ea  
terms; you can get suited by  
6 F. M. STONE, 234 W. Second.

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**FOR SALE--I HAVE A LOT IN A FINE**  
location, suitable for a business man  
home, where the investment entire will n  
exceed \$1700. On this lot I will build  
handsome cottage on plans to suit pu  
chaser, and carry the entire proposition  
on a simply interest basis for a responsi

**FOR SALE—HOUSES—**  
5-room cottage, hard finish, cement walk and curb; lot 60x200; house built only 18 months; 2½ blocks from car line; a bargain for some one; only \$850; terms.  
2-story 7-room hard finish house, all modern conveniences; 1 block of electric car a snap at \$1500.  
For bargains in real estate see SHEPHERD WOOD & KOYER, 144 S. Broadway.

minutes ride from city, lovely grounds, lawns, owers, shrubbery, cement walks, room house, over 25 assorted full-bearing fruit trees, own water system; lot 75x22 this is a decided bargain and worth investigating, if you are looking for a home. In Pasadena electric cars to door. Inquire OWNER, 1023 Pasadena ave.

**FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2 FURNISHED CO**  
tages on a large lot, corner of Tonawanda ave. and Crescent st., Garvanza; one h

fruit, flowers and ornamental plants in profusion; property of an estate that must be settled up at once. Call on CLARENCE MILLER, attorney, 30 Bryson Block, or the premises.

**FOR SALE—**

**WRIGHT & CALLENDER.**  
Managers of rental property.  
6 235 W. THIRD ST.

**FOR SALE—**  
 \$1050.  
 Modern 5-room house, bath, mantel, gr. finished in natural wood; large lot, block to car line, high and slightly lot; house would cost \$1100 to build; must have cash.  
 W. J. SCHERER CO.  
 108 S. Broadway  
 6

**FOR SALE—\$3600; 1-3 CASH, ONE OF THE** nearest 8-room houses in the city; bay closets, pantry, cellar, lawn, flowers, cement walks; graded streets, close to Main cars; in one of the finest tracts in city. Woodlawn; all fine new houses and several new building; it must be sold. W. H. DICKINSON, 144 S. Broadway. 3-11

**FOR SALE—MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSE**  
newly painted and decorated; small cash  
payment, balance in installments to  
purchaser; one or two lots with house  
price \$2000 below cost; see the premises  
No. 2822 S. Grand ave., and apply to  
**WHITE MORTIMER**, owner, room 78, Ter-  
rle Block.

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**FOR SALE—ARE YOU READY TO BUILD**  
Let us figure your plans, or draw your  
plans, and build for you economically.

6-8-10

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**FOR SALE—\$2500: THAT BEAUTIFUL**  
room residence, 36th st., strictly modern  
porcelain bathtub, finished in pine, celli-  
etc.; extra large rooms; street graded; gas  
and electricity; complete in every respect  
furnace; will sell, \$500 cash, balance on  
time. TAYLOR & CO., 104 Broadway.

---

**FOR SALE — FINE NEW 8-ROOM MO-**  
ern residence on 33d st., barn, lawn, etc.

wired, oak mantel, etc.; \$1950; \$20 month  
nothing down; will take lot or other pro  
perty as part payment. OWNER, 927  
Hill. Tel. main 931.

**FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOM**  
bath, w.c., sink, 3 bedrooms, parl  
kitchen, front and screen porch; mant  
pantry, 3 closets, 40-foot lot; fenced, \$850  
great bargain, \$250 cash; take Vernon cr  
to White st. WIESENDANGER, -427  
Broadway.

**FOR SALE**

Go see No. 1035 E. 12th and No. 1039  
28th; bath, 7 rooms: make me an offer.  
J. W. GILHEATH, owner.  
900 E. 29th st.

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**FOR SALE—EASY TERMS—**  
5-room cottage, Pico Heights.  
6-room cottage, Pico Heights.  
8-room house, Grand ave.  
Chicken ranch, Boyie Heights.

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**FOR SALE—10359: DO YOU WANT**  
J. ROBERTS, 254 S. Broadway

each: windmill and tank; fine view: N. Hampshire st., near 18th st.; must be sold to settle an estate. CORTELYOU & GILFEN, 253 S. Broadway, Byrne Block.

**FOR SALE — \$1100: A 3-ROOM COTTAGE with large storeroom. 1106 E. 18TH ST.**



FOR EXCE

FOR EXCHANGE—BY BEN WHITE  
FOR EXCHANGE BY BEN WHIT  
Office 235 W. First st.

Do you want to buy a country improved  
unimproved, any location you desire  
any acreage, any size, any type of  
room house, barn, etc., all well improved  
and in excellent shape; alfalfa, citrus  
and pecan orchards, all situated in  
Santa Ana; want city property; a chance  
to own a beautiful ranch. BEN WHITE,  
WHITE, 235 W. First st.

\$1999-10 acres improved at beautiful  
Presencia; free of incumbrance, for  
immediate sale. BEN WHITE, 235 W.  
First st. exchd; water divided with land.  
BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st.

\$1009-13 acres set sold in cash and  
paid in 12 months. 1000 ft. elevation. One  
mile to Riverdale; want part cash and  
balance in property. BEN WHITE, 235 W.  
First st.

\$2000 equity in handsome 10 room modern  
house, 1000 ft. elevation. 1000 ft. elevation.  
Property, city, COUNTRY, and will assume  
any mortgage. BEN WHITE, 235 W.  
First st.

Two good 7 room cottages with large lot  
East Los Angeles, value \$3500; mortgage  
\$1000. Santa Ana land and will assume  
any mortgage. BEN WHITE,

120 acres. Shasta country; nice 6

plains, barn, fence, etc. All nice rich tillable soil. School on one corner; railroad within 1/2 mile. Property covered with large cottonwood trees. This is an excellent ranch; plenty of wood, water and first-class soil; wheat, alfalfa, etc. can be raised. The water is good. The price will trade for property in Southern California, city or country. For more particulars, write to Mr. Kind, BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st.

Winfield st., modern 5-room cottages, price \$240; mortgage \$190; will trade for property in East Los Angeles. Call or write for prices or good vacant lot, 1800.

BEN WHITE has immense bargains in real estate, everywhere; buy yourself a home, or a place to invest. Write for easy terms, trade ads. in "Houses and Lots" column.

\$1000-15 acres below Downey, free of encumbrance, for city property and may be subdivided.

\$200 equity in lot Wx120 to alley, Elmer near Seventh st.; want piano, horse, a buggy, diamond or furniture for the lot. This is a fine lot close in to city graded. BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st.

\$2000-At Burbank, 12 acres set solid with bearing fruit; handsome 8-room residence, 1000 ft. of water, 1000 ft. of water.

pre-listed property there, only \$150 down and \$100 per month. BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st.

10009-2 acres at Tropico, 4-room house, 2000 sq. ft., 1000 sq. ft. of leveled wood land; all set to fruit; a lovely home, a place for chicken ranch; want city property. BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st.

10500-6-room house, lot 50x100, S. Wales on a mortgage, \$600; property southern or southwest; will assume.

For exchange-Clear acreage for incubated city property. BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st.

Equities in 20 houses and lot from 4 to 1000 in different locations, for yards lots; 100 ranches, improved, different sizes, 1000 to 100,000 sq. ft.; 1000 sq. ft. of city acreage for city property and will assume.

For full particulars of any of the above properties apply

BEN WHITE  
235 W. First st.  
6000

12 000-1000-20 ACRES  
The finest 5-year-old estate in the mountains of the country; cash value, \$12,000, and clear of encumbrance; will trade for the residence of your choice. NOLAN

**\$5000 - FOR EXCHANGE - GOOD BUSINESS**  
lot on Fifth st., cash value, \$5000; will trade  
for real estate, or stock, or bonds, or  
to \$3500, and balance cash, or mortgage.  
**NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.**

**\$5000 - FOR EXCHANGE - NEW SIX-ROOM**  
brick house located at the corner of Second and  
Hawthorne. Valued at \$5000. Will take  
now for 1150. Will take part of cash  
and balance city or country property. N.  
**\$5500 - FOR EXCHANGE - NEW 8-ROOM**  
residence in southwest part of the city, with  
smaller house, closer in.  
**\$16,000 - FOR EXCHANGE - A 20-ACRE NEW**  
valley orchard, in prime condition,  
old; crop this year about \$2000; good  
room house and other buildings; price  
\$16,000. Will exchange for real estate,  
city, NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

**\$15,000 - FOR EXCHANGE - NEW SIX-ROOM**  
residence on Downey ave. with lot 55x15; price  
\$4900; cash; will exchange for residence  
or real estate, or stock, or bonds, or  
& SMITH, 223 W. Second.

**\$2500 - FOR EXCHANGE - NEW SIX-ROOM**  
residence on Downey ave. with lot extended  
through to 17th, with small house on 17th;  
price of all, \$2500. Will exchange for  
any other real estate, or stock, or bonds,  
or city or country property. NOLAN & SMITH,  
223 W. Second.

**\$2500 - FOR EXCHANGE - BUSINESS**

**\$10,000.-** FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE room residence on lot 7x15½, located on E. 1st St., between Franklin and Milwaukee, or St. Paul. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

**\$16,000.-** FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE room residence on lot 7x15½, located on E. 1st St., between Franklin and Milwaukee, or St. Paul. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

**\$20,000.-** FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE two-thirds in navel orange grove or grape orchard, balance to suit. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

**\$8,000.-** FOR EXCHANGE—WELL-IMPROVED property in San Jose, California, with all improvements, water, gas and sewerage. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

**\$28,000.-** FOR EXCHANGE—ESTABLISHED hotel business, clearing about \$10,000 per month; will exchange for city property or cash. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

**\$40,000.-** FOR EXCHANGE—NEW AND MODERN house, with all improvements, near Lake Park, valued at \$60,000; mortgage \$30,000; will exchange for city property or cash. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

**\$5,000.-** FOR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES GOOD LAND, with all improvements, near Lake Park, valued at \$10,000; mortgage \$5,000; will trade for city property or land elsewhere. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

**\$15,000.-** FOR EXCHANGE—FURNITURE—new-room looking like old; also new bedstead; will trade for about \$750 per month's rent of sickness, will trade for small car or cash. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

[illegible]

want cattle in town or vacant lots.  
If you have a good property to exchange  
be sure and call on  
WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. Fourth  
FOR EXCHANGE—  
EASTERN AND NORTHERN PROPERTY  
To exchange for  
CALIFORNIA PROPERTY.  
CALIFORNIA FOR EASTERN AND  
NORTHERN.  
ALFALFA AND FRUIT FARMS  
To exchange for  
HOUSES AND LOTS IN CITY.  
AND CITY FOR COUNTRY PROPERTY  
JOHN FLOURNOY, 103 Broadway  
FOR EXCHANGE—HUNDREDS OF FRUIT  
ARTICLES. Go to BEN WHITE, 225 W. F.







# Liners

## BUSINESS CHANCES—

**FOR SALE—CIGAR STAND.** In best location in city, with considerable trade for good lot. ERNST & CO., 130 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.** Investigate. THOMPSON & MILLER, 227 W. Fourth.

**WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR WHOLE OR PART INTEREST IN BUSINESS THAT WILL SUPPORT SMALL FAMILY; SPOT CASH.** BOX 25, Pasadena.

**DRUGGIST, A NICE STORE, GOOD LOCATION.** Cheap expenses and growing business; for sale. Address J. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—DRUG STORE.** AM compelled to sell soon; other business; a bargain. No agents. Address H. box 9, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—FOURTH INTEREST IN DEVELOPED MINE, FOR EQUIPMENT PURPOSES.** Will be investigated. JONES, 3 Third.

**ALASKA; \$300; AN EXPERIENCED PROSPECTOR.** Will be investigated. JONES, 3 Third.

**FOR SALE—A CHOICE MEAT MARKET.** Good paying business; fine location; best city. Address G. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

**BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.** Centrally located; good location; low rent; no agents. Address K. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—WOOD, COAL, HAY, GRAIN AND FEED BUSINESS.** Big-paying trade; \$300. I. D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CIGAR STAND.** Living rooms back; rent \$3; bargain; \$120. I. D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—BAKERY IN LIVE COUNTRY.** Town, No. 1 street; good location; low rent; no agents. I. D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, \$1 INTEREST.** Best corner in this city; a bargain. I. D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$85 MONDAY WILL BUY CIGAR STAND.** Good location, on principal street; big trade; makes money; bargain; \$250. I. D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—COUNTRY STORE; BARGAIN.** Big profits; a sacrifice; must sell; \$250. I. D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—FRUIT, CIGAR AND LIGHT GROCERY STORE.** 2 living rooms; bargain; \$150. I. D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—FISH AND POULTRY BUSINESS.** Big trade; makes money; bargain; \$250. I. D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—CASH GROCERY AND FRUIT STORE.** Old stand; makes money; bargain; \$250. I. D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—BEST FRUIT AND CIGAR STORE IN TOWN.** Building included; \$250. I. D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—TEA STORE, FIFTH AND MAIN STS.** Stock and fixtures. Call at BOARD OF TRADE, Bullard building.

**FOR SALE—\$500; HARDWARE STOCK.** Full inventory; in good location; low rent; no agents. ERNST & CO., 130 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—LAUNDRY ROUTE AND RIG.** With or without half interest in laundry; 413 E. SEVENTH.

**FOR SALE—GROCERY DOING GOOD BUSINESS.** Cheap rent; 3 living rooms; Address H. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—\$400 FOR 1000 NICELY PRINTED BUSINESS CARDS.** Other printing in proportion. FOX, 214 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$600; BAKERY AND BUTCHERY.** Doing a paying business, going away. ERNST & CO., 130 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$700; DELICACY AND BAKERY.** Centrally located; sales about \$1000 per week. ERNST & CO., 130 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—CHAPIN—2 CHAIR BARBER.** In a good location. FRANK B. HARBERT, CO., 244 E. 12TH ST.

**FOR SALE—CIGAR STAND IN GOOD LOCATION.** Paying well; price \$250. O. J. SUTTON, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, ESTABLISHED FOR YEARS.** Daily receipts \$70. ERNST & CO., 130 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BAKERY AND BUTCHERY.** A bargain for some one. Address H. box 4, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—DELICACY AND BAKERY.** Centrally located; sales about \$1000 per week. ERNST & CO., 130 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—CHEAP; SMALL BUT COMPLETE DAIRY.** For particulars call at 342 LYNN BUILDING.

**FOR SALE—A NICE NORTON STORE IN GOOD LOCATION.** Address J. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

**\$1000 INVESTED NOW WILL YIELD \$2000 THIS YEAR WITH SECURITY.** Address G. box 50, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—\$5000 FRESH STOCK OF SHOES AT 70c on the dollar.** Address P. O. box 70, CITY.

**FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, AT ONCE.** Owner obliged to go away. 215 E. SECOND ST.

**FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH SHOP, TOOLS, STOCK AND GOOD BUSINESS.** 749 S. SAN PEDRO.

**FOR SALE—1/2 OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.** Price \$40. Apply ROOM 14, 128 S. Main.

**I SELL OUT ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.** D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE AT SACRIFICE.** 600 E. FIFTH.

## TO LET—

**ROOMS.**

**TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.** Large, sunny rooms, all newly decorated; rent from \$2 to \$10 per month; only 2 blocks from center of city; under new management; the CLINTON, 703 Vermont, near Main; street cars to all parts of the city pass the door.

**TO LET—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.** Furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite, on the ground floor, with all conveniences for housekeeping; single rooms as desired, \$4 per month. In the rear of 312-314 S. Broadway. Entrance adjoining Bradbury Block.

**TO LET—1 OR 2 NEWLY-FURNISHED** second-story front rooms; new house, occupied by two adults; fine location; rent low; Apply 1214 E. 25TH ST., between Central and Griffith; close to Vernon car at Spring and Second sts.

**TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FROM \$8 TO \$15 IN HOTEL BANCROFT.** 727 S. Broadway, near Main; fine location; rent low; new and modern; you get more for your money than elsewhere; special terms to permanent boarders.

**TO LET—DOUBLE PARLORS.** Completely furnished for housekeeping; grate, bath; one unfurnished closet; lovely location; 1000 S. Broadway.

**TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOM.** Fully furnished in bird's eye maple, large bay window, balcony, gas and bath, with board, in private family. 450 1/2 TEMPLE ST.

**TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED** room, electric lights, porcelain bath, telephone, all modern conveniences. 7 TELEPHONIC, 1000 S. Broadway.

**TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE IN** front, single or en suite; housekeeping privileges as desired, at \$1 per week and up. 127 E. Main.

**TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS.** En suite or single; with light housekeeping privileges; 625 1/2 S. SPRING ST.

**TO LET—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, 2 LARGE** front furnished rooms, light housekeeping privileges; bath and closet; for call or no children. 1201 S. OLIVE.

**TO LET—2 LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS.** Kitchen; private family; modern conveniences; bath and closet; for call or no children. 1201 S. OLIVE.

**TO LET—LARGE SUNNY FRONT ROOM;** fully furnished; \$5 per month. 514 CROCKER ST.

**TO LET—MENLO HOTEL, 420 S. MAIN.** Near postoffice; sunny rooms; \$2 to \$5 per week.

**TO LET—3 LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS,** with water, \$7. 309 S. BUNKER HILL AVE.

**TO LET—VERY PLEASANT SUNNY ROOMS** light housekeeping permitted; 815 S. HILL ST.

**TO LET—PLEASANT ROOM IN PRIVATE** family; gentlemen only, at 515 S. OLIVE ST.

**TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE** Spanish family. 324 CALIFORNIA ST.

**TO LET—2 SUNNY ROOMS, FURNISHED** for housekeeping, close in. 724 S. SPRING ST.

**TO LET—ROOMS WITH BOARD, SPANISH** and American cooking. 453 E. THIRD ST.

**TO LET—NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS** light housekeeping, cheap, at 520 S. HOPKIN ST.

**TO LET—NEW HOUSE ON CORNER,** newly furnished rooms, low rent. 430 N. HILL.

**TO LET—815 E. SIXTH ST.; 2 FURNISHED** rooms for light housekeeping; electric light.

**TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT** room. 414 W. EIGHTH ST., near Hill st.

**TO LET—PLEASANT SUNNY FURNISHED** room, \$7 per month at 555 W. NINTH ST.

**TO LET—SUNNY UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED** rooms. 509 FLOWER ST., near 6th.

**TO LET—FURNISHED 5 ROOMS, 12TH** and 13TH STS. SPRING ST.

**TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, GRATES,** halls, baths. 520 S. BROADWAY.

**TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FROM** \$1.50 per month. 1215 W. WASHINGTON ST.

**TO LET—3 ROOMS UPSTAIRS, FOR** housekeeping. 835 CASTLE ST.

**TO LET—NICE UNFURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED** rooms. 1015 S. FLOWER ST.

**TO LET—2 ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR** housekeeping. 214 1/2 GRAND AVE.

**TO LET—NICE SUNNY ROOMS, 520** WALL ST. All modern conveniences.

**TO LET—NICE SUNNY ROOMS FROM \$5** up; close in. 508 S. GRAND AVE.

**TO LET—A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS;** housekeeping. 144 S. GRAND AVE.

**TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND** floor, front room. 654 WALL ST.

**TO LET—2 HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, \$5** per month. 144 S. GRAND AVE.

**TO LET—HOTEL FLORENCE, 308 S. MAIN.** With private bath.

**TO LET—NICE FURNISHED FRONT** room; close in. 1215 W. WASHINGTON ST.

**TO LET—FINE UNFURNISHED FRONT** suite, cheap. 618 1/2 S. SPRING.

**TO LET—3 SOUTH ROOMS IN COTTAGE,** unfurnished. 751 S. HILL ST.

**TO LET—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR** housekeeping. 1215 W. WASHINGTON ST.

**TO LET—2 LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS,** \$3 per month. 736 E. 18TH ST.

**TO LET—3 ROOMS, CHEAP, \$10 A MONTH;** water free. 412 S. HILL ST.

**TO LET—3 SUNNY ROOMS, FURNISHED** for housekeeping. 214 1/2 GRAND AVE.

**TO LET—SEWING MACHINES, \$1.50 PER** month. 507 S. SPRING.

**TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING** rooms. 514 FLOWER ST.

**TO LET—NICE SUNNY UNFURNISHED** suite, 341 S. HILL ST.

**TO LET—NICE SUNNY UNFURNISHED** room, 341 S. HILL ST.

**TO LET—2 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS, 521** SAN JULIAN ST.

**TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM.** 222 E. FIFTH ST.

**TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 41** W. FOURTH ST.

**TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS AT 427 W.** 21ST ST.

## TO LET—

**ROOMS.**

**TO LET—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS** for gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per month. 1905 CASTLE AVE.

**TO LET—2 HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS.** Furnished or unfurnished, in private family. 702 BANNING ST.

**TO LET—2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS,** with private family, references, exchange. 725 S. MAIN ST.

**TO LET—SUITE OF 3 ELEGANT, SUNNY** rooms, 815 S. BROADWAY, or room 215 Byrne Building.

**TO LET—ROOMS, \$1.50; AND ONE FOR** light housekeeping; \$1.75 per week. 725 FRANKLIN ST.

**TO LET—NICE FURNISHED BAY-WIN-** dow front rooms, 1 or 2 gentlemen, \$20. 1013 S. MAIN ST.

**TO LET—SUITE OF 2 SUNNY ROOMS** with plant, gas, etc. 1117 VERMONT, 133 1/2 N. Spring.

**TO LET—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS** with plant, gas, etc. 1117 VERMONT, 133 1/2 N. Spring.

**TO LET—LARGE, SUNNY ROOMS,** for housekeeping; nice lawn and veranda. 440 N. GRAND ST.

**TO LET—CHEAP, 2 ROOMS, FURNISHED** for light housekeeping, both sunny. 425 TEMPLE ST.

**TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED** rooms; \$1.50 and up. 124 1/2 SPRING ST.

**TO LET—NICE FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED** rooms; reasonable prices. 512 1/2 S. SPRING.

**TO LET—SUNNY FRONT ROOMS, FINE** locality in city; private home. 739 S. FLOWER ST.

**TO LET—ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,** very cheap, at 320 W. SEVENTH ST.

**TO LET—FINE FURNISHED ROOMS,** use of kitchen. MACKENZIE HOUSE, 827 1/2 S. Spring.

**TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED** rooms; can do light housekeeping. 640 S. HILL ST.

**TO LET—LARGE, SUNNY FRONT ROOM;** fully furnished; \$5 per month. 514 CROCKER ST.

**TO LET—MENLO HOTEL, 420 S. MAIN.** Near postoffice; sunny rooms; \$2 to \$5 per week.

**TO LET—3 LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS,** with water, \$7. 309 S. BUNKER HILL AVE.

**TO LET—VERY PLEASANT SUNNY ROOMS** light housekeeping permitted; 815 S. HILL ST.

**TO LET—PLEASANT ROOM IN PRIVATE** family; gentlemen only, at 515 S. OLIVE ST.

**TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE** Spanish family. 324 CALIFORNIA ST.

**TO LET—2 SUNNY ROOMS, FURNISHED** for housekeeping, close in. 724 S. SPRING ST.

**TO LET—ROOMS WITH BOARD, SPANISH** and American cooking. 453 E. THIRD ST.

**TO LET—NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS** light housekeeping, cheap, at 520 S. HOPKIN ST.

**TO LET—NEW HOUSE ON CORNER,** newly furnished rooms, low rent. 430 N. HILL.

**TO LET—815 E. SIXTH ST.; 2 FURNISHED** rooms for light housekeeping; electric light.

**TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT** room. 414 W. EIGHTH ST., near Hill st.

**TO LET—PLEASANT SUNNY FURNISHED** room, \$7 per month at 555 W. NINTH ST.

**TO LET—SUNNY UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED** rooms. 509 FLOWER ST., near 6th.

**TO LET—FURNISHED 5 ROOMS, 12TH** and 13TH STS. SPRING ST.

**TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, GRATES,** halls, baths. 520 S. BROADWAY.

**TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FROM** \$1.50 per month. 1215 W. WASHINGTON ST.

**TO LET—3 ROOMS UPSTAIRS, FOR** housekeeping. 835 CASTLE ST.

**TO LET—NICE UNFURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED** rooms. 1015 S. FLOWER ST.

**TO LET—2 ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR** housekeeping. 214 1/2 GRAND AVE.

**TO LET—NICE SUNNY ROOMS, 520** WALL ST. All modern conveniences.

**TO LET—NICE SUNNY ROOMS FROM \$5** up; close in. 508 S. GRAND AVE.

**TO LET—A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS;** housekeeping. 144 S. GRAND AVE.

**TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND** floor, front room. 654 WALL ST.

**TO LET—2 HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, \$5** per month. 144 S. GRAND AVE.

**TO LET—HOTEL FLORENCE, 308 S. MAIN.** With private bath.

**TO LET—NICE FURNISHED FRONT** room; close in. 1215 W. WASHINGTON ST.

**TO LET—FINE UNFURNISHED FRONT** suite, cheap. 618 1/2 S. SPRING.

**TO LET—3 SOUTH ROOMS IN COTTAGE,** unfurnished. 751 S. HILL ST.

**TO LET—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR** housekeeping. 1215 W. WASHINGTON ST.

**TO LET—2 LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS,** \$3 per month. 736 E. 18TH ST.

**TO LET—3 ROOMS, CHEAP, \$10 A MONTH;** water free. 412 S. HILL ST.

**TO LET—3 SUNNY ROOMS, FURNISHED** for housekeeping. 214 1/2 GRAND AVE.

**TO LET—SEWING MACHINES, \$1.50 PER** month. 507 S. SPRING.

**TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING** rooms. 514 FLOWER ST.

**TO LET—NICE SUNNY UNFURNISHED** suite, 341 S. HILL ST.

**TO LET—NICE SUNNY UNFURNISHED** room, 341 S. HILL ST.

**TO LET—2 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS, 521** SAN JULIAN ST.

**TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM.** 222 E. FIFTH ST.

**TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 41** W. FOURTH ST.

**TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS AT 427 W.** 21ST ST.

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**TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED** houses in all parts of the city. CLEANING, 207 S. Broadway.

**TO LET—TIL MAIN, 74 L. A. CARPET** Cleaning Works; carpets cleaned and laid same day. 329 E. SECOND ST.

**TO LET—2 FLATS AT 27 1/2 N. HILL ST.,** one 3 rooms (1st flr), one 5 rooms (2nd flr). Inquire 311 N. MAIN ST.

**TO LET—FLAT OF 3 UNFURNISHED** rooms, ground floor, no children, \$15 a month. 612 S. BROADWAY.

**TO LET—SAVE TIME BY CONSULTING** my list of furnished and unfurnished houses. BRADLEY, 308 S. Broadway.

**TO LET—ON BOYD HEIGHTS; SOME** good houses, rents reasonable. W. M. RUDDY, 210 E. First st.

**TO LET—6 ROOM COTTAGE, SIGHTLY** location, Pico Heights. 16 months. Apply to E. COLSON, Pico Heights.

**TO LET—ONE 5-ROOM HOUSE AT 118 N.** Hill st. Apply to WILL L. LOCKWOOD, 1007 1/2 E. 12TH ST.

**TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED NEW** house of 3 rooms at THOMPSON AND 23D STS. Call afternoons.

**TO LET—MODERN 5-ROOM COTTAGE;** reasonable price for the right party. Apply at 1106 W. 11TH ST.

**TO LET—4 ROOM FLAT, CLOSE IN, \$8** with water; good tenant only. Apply at 212 CROCKER ST.

**TO LET—SOUTHWEST, NEW 5-ROOM** house, very cheap, \$10. EDWARD FRASER, 104 1/2 S. Broadway.

**TO LET—2 WATER PIPES, 706 KOHLER** st. 5 rooms; private; \$5. 93 E. NINTH ST.

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**TO LET—DESIRABLE 10-ROOM RESI-** dence; good location, close in. 238 N. BRANIFF, 1015 S. BROADWAY.

**TO LET—A FURNISHED FLAT OF FOUR** rooms, electric lights and gas. 919 S. BROADWAY.

**TO LET—MODERN 10-ROOM RESIDENCE** with new and handsome. Key at 221 W. 30TH.

**TO LET—A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH** bathroom, \$9 per month. Inquire at 418 S. SPRING.

**TO LET—5 ROOM COTTAGE, BATH, HOT** and cold water, cheap to small family. 212 VIOLAS ST.

**TO LET—7 ROOM COTTAGE, COR. VER-** mont Ave and PICO ST. Fruit and rose garden; \$15.

**TO LET—6 ROOM COTTAGE, APPLY** STENDER-WARE PHOTOGRAPHY, 317 N. Main.

**TO LET—CHEAP FLAT, 5 ROOMS, CLOS** in, \$10 a month, water free. 412 S. HOPKIN ST.

**TO LET—CHEAP, 5-ROOM COTTAGE, 1510** E. EIGHTH ST. Inquire on premises.

**TO LET—TENEMENT OF 4 ROOMS; RENT** \$20; no children; 2nd flr. 212 E. 12TH ST.

**TO LET—WITH WATER, 5-ROOM COT-** tage, No. 150 W. 35TH ST. Key at 149.

**TO LET—THAT NEAT COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS,** 714 S. MAIN; close; no car fare.

**TO LET—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS AND** bath, \$13 a month. 207 E. PICO ST.

**TO LET—FURNISHED 6-ROOM COTTAGE,** with bath and gas. 536 S. PEARL.

**TO LET—4 ROOM COTTAGE, BARN AND** water. 835 S. WORTH ST.

**TO LET—HOUSE OF 3 ROOMS, LOCATION** central. Apply 507 W. SECOND ST.

**TO LET—CLEAN 9-ROOM HOUSE, CLOS** in; low rent. Call 626 W. SIXTH.

**TO LET—5 ROOMS OF 2 ROOMS, WITH** water. 835 S. PEARL.

**TO LET—4 ROOM FLAT, BATH AND** closets. 1150 W. TENTH.

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**TO LET—CHEAP NEW FLATS, 6 ROOMS,** 1226 1/2 S. FLOWER.

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**LIVE STOCK FOR SALE**  
And Pastures to Let.

**FOR SALE—CHEAP; HORSE, PHAE**  
and harness; a good family horse,  
able for lady. Apply 385 ILLINOIS

**FOR SALE—HORSE, DELIVERY WAGON** or truck, good for coach or light work, for good bicycle. M. B. LAING, 34 Third st.

**FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BARB** Plymouth Rock chickens; hen and chick leaving the city. Call Monday. 567 JCLIAJ.

**FOR SALE—A GOOD** 4- to 5-GAL fresh Durham family cow, \$45. Apply WILMINGTON AVE AND DAYTON VERNER.

**FOR SALE—HANDSOME FAY SUE** mare, city broke, weight 1250 lbs., 8 y. Further particulars, inquire 1227 FIGUE ST.

**FOR SALE—FULL STOCK ENGLISH** terrier puppies, male and female; Ca address 332 PARK PLACE, off Temple St.

**FOR SALE—FINE YOUNG MARE,** 1 biestonian, 3½ years, stylish, draft thoroughly broken, gentle. See FIRST HORSE.

**FOR SALE—STYLISH YOUNG GEN** erale, 2-seated young pole horse, 2 years old, spotted, 120 lb. OLIVE S.

**FOR SALE—OR RENT; FAMILY CO** nference, rehable; Jersey and Holstein service, N.E. corner of E. Washington.

**FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR R** estate, 1 pair 1300-lb. horses, with wagon and harness. 314 NEW HIGH ST.

**FOR SALE—LARGE TOULOUSE** egg, 1 pair, 1 yearling, 861 MAPLE AVE.

**MRS. EMILY BASER, University I**

**FOR SALE—A PINE BLACK MA** weight 1100 lbs.; sale ready to ship. Address 122 BOX 1000 TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—HEAVY, YOUNG, BU** lomare, about 1400 lbs.; well broke and healthy and sound. 1000 BOXES.

**FOR SALE—GENTLE FAMILY DRIV** mare, harness and light single buggy. Call, after Sunday, 1249 W. 16TH ST.

**FOR SALE—MULES AND HORSES,** S. O'Connell, 1000 Box 1000, near E. L. MAYBERY, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—HUFF LEIGHORN COCKE** and eggs for hatching. 1000 SIMMONS ST. or at Belmont Ave.

**FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BL** Langshan eggs, 1st setting; fine stock; cress trade. 1000 BLOCK ST.

**FOR SALE—SMALL JERSEY COW,** 3 quarters a day, very rich milk; £30. C. WOODHEAD, 552 Buena Vista.

**FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE, 1200 LBS** and 2-seated young pole horse, good low price \$75. 325 TOWN AVE.

**FOR SALE—GENTLE FAMILY HO** and 2-seated young for \$100; worth \$200. 1000 BOX 1000.

**FOR SALE—FINE FAMILY COW, 6 Y** old, for \$35. Address 2313 HUNTER ROAD, Mateo-st.

**FOR SALE—GENTLE DRIVING HO** buey and harness, \$35; buggy worth money. 730 E. 14TH ST.

**FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD ROAD HO** harness, top buggy and 2-seated wagon. 221 E. 3RD ST.

**FOR SALE—FOX TERRIERS, T** ome and 2-seated young for St. Her FORBES, 1702 Figuera.

**FOR SALE—FRESH 3 JERSEY** young, gentile, large rich milker. 2000 BOX 1000.

**FOR SALE—LEASE AND 200 HE** acres wheat, orchard, vineyard, 1 acre stock. 1000 BOX 1000.

**FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OR** wagon, running gear 3½ inch, Studer 137 N. GRAND AVE.

**FOR SALE—BLACK MINORCA EG** gs, 1st setting, 1000 Box 1000, ST. Boyle Heights.

**FOR SALE—TWO LARGE KLON** dogs. Call at address ROOM 8, G. Adams, 1000 Angelus St.

**FOR SALE—LARGE GENTLE M** and wagons to rent. 1114 BALDWIN ST. or 1000 Angelus St.

**FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFIC** e, a phonon, quick new; best make, Call EAGLE STABLES.

**FOR SALE—SPAN OF HEAVY HO** rse and driver, 1 4-horse wagon, at 517 RUTH AVE.

**FOR SALE—TEAM BLACK HOR** se and years old, gentile and stylish. 128 1/2 Main st.

**FOR SALE—LIVERY BUSINESS,** first-class boarders. Address K. bo 1000 BOX 1000.

**FOR SALE—STYLISH DRIVING HO** harness and top buggy, \$35. Inquire INGRAM ST.

**FOR SALE—EXCHANGE—A F** milch cow for bicycle. Address J. J. TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—BLOCK MINORCA** eggs, cheap, reasonable prices. 30TH near Main.

**FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HO** city bred, at EAST LOS ANGELES 15TH ST.

**FOR SALE—WHITE AND BROWN** horn cows, 50c a setting; 3¢ per 1000 FOWER ST.

**FOR SALE—2 BARRED PLYMOUTH** cockerels and eggs for hatching; fine 746 E 21ST.

**FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE FAMILY** cow, fresh, large milker. 1000 ADAMS ST.

**FOR SALE—LADY'S GOLD WA** gon for going driving horse. A. A. IRISH, engineer.

**FOR SALE—YOUNG MULE, WELL B** grand for prospecting, etc. Address 1000 BOX 1000.

**FOR SALE—\$15 TAKES A 4-YEAR** well-broken colt and harness today W. 20TH.

**FOR SALE—A 1200-LB HIND HOR** se, broken, good city, 116 E. 21ST.

**FOR SALE—3 GOOD MULES, APPL** CALINA ST., 2 blocks east of Depot.

**FOR SALE—JUST FRESH, 5-GA** young, gentile, graded Jersey cow. 923 1/2 Main st.

**FOR SALE—FULL-BLOD JERSEY I** calf, cheap; gentile horse, 2300 CENT AVE.

**FOR SALE—YOUNG COW AND CAL** corner Kansas and 25th, west of Ve ave.

**FOR SALE—FRESH 4-GAL JERSEY** cow, PICO ST., fourth house east of W ave.

**FOR SALE—KLONDIKE DOGS FO** r well broke to harness, 1614 CHERRY ST.

**FOR SALE THOROUGHBRED JE** cow, fresh 4 months. 1335 LAWRENCE ST.

**FOR SALE—TRAINER'S GOATS** Alaska. CHARLIE JUST, 225 Union St.

**FOR SALE—4 BURROS AND OTH** guire 2218 E. NINTH. Corner Levee and a barrel. 720 N. WORKMAN.

**FOR SALE—HORSE AND LIGHT E** wagon, cheap. Inquire 240 S. SPRING.

**FOR SALE—2 FRESH JERSEY C** Jersey and 2 horses at 178 W. 31ST ST.

**FOR SALE—2 FRESH COWS** Jersey. Durham, 125 LEARD ST.

**FOR SALE—GOOD SURREY HO** MALLISTER, 133 N. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—SMALL HORSE AND W**agon. Call 21 E. SEVENTH ST. or 1000 BOX 1000.

**FOR SALE—\$15; A GOOD FAMILY H** 715 CYPRESS AVE., E.L.A.

**FOR SALE—BROWN LEGHORN CH** 145 TROCTOR ST.

**LOST, OR MISLAID, POLICY NO** 1000, issued by the California Mutual Insurance Company, on the life of John H. 2 The finder will please return it to the undersigned, or to the nearest police station, on the issuing of a duplicate. JOHN H. 2 CAL., room 104, Henne Blvd. 30-63-2

**LOST—BETWEEN PASADENA AND** tra Madre Vite, via Allendale ranch, immediately after the above place, and reward. Return to TIMES OF Pasadena, or M. L. HILLING, 1000 BOX 1000.

**FOUND—F. H. POINDEXTER, ESQ** accounted, room 316, Wilcox Block, returned satisfactory services. 1000 BOX 1000.

# PERSONAL

[illegible]

ES—  
ulation Statement.

[illegible]

argument in Judge Cook's court this morning, Gen. Barnes created a sensation by submitting the case on

thereby shutting off further argument on the part of the prosecution. Judge Cook not having his instructions compared, adjourned the case until Monday morning, when it will be submitted to the jury.

**LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.**

**Four Million Acres Still Unclaimed in Frisco District.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

**SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.**—The business of the United States Land Office here last year was the largest for any year since 1892. The receipts were nearly \$16,000 for the two months ending with December 31. It includes the fees on original entries as well as on final proof of claims. Most of the original entries in 1901 were from Monterey county. Mendocino was next and San Luis Obispo county third.

There are in the San Francisco district about 4,000,000 acres of land unclaimed and open to entry. Very little of it is classed as mineral. Last year there were but two mineral tracts. One was located in Contra Costa county and the other in Sonoma; both instances the mineral was claimed.

On the land opened to entry nearly a million acres lie in Monterey county. Mendocino county has about 800,000 acres. The register says much of the land is level or valley land, suited for farming. Much of it, however, is available for grazing, and a good deal has valuable redwood timber, but the land is inaccessible. This timber land is in Mendocino county.

**NOT WEAT THEY EXPECT.**

**Weavers and Spinners Still at Odds. No Funds Forthcoming.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

**NEW BEDFORD (Mass.), March 5.**—End of the seventh week of the strike in the city finds the operatives very much disappointed because funds are not coming to them. The funds of all the unions except spinners have been reduced to almost nothing, and even the union members have to depend upon outside relief to a great extent. While the union members have pulled together pretty well all through the strike, rupture is promised soon on account of weavers' plans question.


The weavers have made the fines question the primary consideration in the strike action, and the manufacturers have decided that they would not listen to any terms of settlement as long as the weavers refused the fine issue. This has blocked any way toward a settlement that the other four unions might have been induced to take, but now weavers have agreed to decide on some of a proposition as to the fines question to be presented before the joint conference of weavers, manufacturers and State Board of Arbitration.

President Gompers's visit here yesterday resulted in any assistance being promised by the American Federation of Labor, according to the strike leaders' statement. This was the only measure the operatives depend upon to secure funds with which to fight the matter to a finish.

**SANTO DOMINGO MINE BURNED.**

**Two Miners Roasted Alive—\$2 million Dollar Loss.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

**DENVER, March 5.**—A special to the Associated Press from El Paso, Tex., says: "News reached tonight that the Santo Domingo mine, in Santa Eulalia district, fifteen miles east of Chihuahua, was burned Thursday night. At midnight the night shift of men won up the shaft to eat lunch, less two of their number on watch down on 1400-foot level. When the workmen started to return to their work they found the mine on fire, and the shaft full of smoke. They could hear the shrieks of the two watchmen who were being roasted alive. The mine was heavily timbered throughout, and the caving in of the mine extinguished the flames. The loss amounts to half a million dollars, and it will be twelve months before the mine can be operated again."



**SKIRT FROM HARPER'S BAZAR**

front. Deep full ruffles are on the breadths, which are pulled closely together with drawing strings. The term of this petticoat is included that of the utility skirt.

The skirt waist, although extremely simple, is one of the newest most suitable for plique, percale and cotton sailor goods. It is made of a narrow yoke and medium fullness front, and has small sleeves, with straight cuff narrow enough to pass easily into the light coat sleeves present in vogue. The proper cut the costume can be obtained from





It is with pleasure that I state that I have had several teeth filled by Dr. Schiffman, and that he killed and extracted the nerve and filled the root of one of my teeth, and put on a porcelain crown which cannot be distinguished from a natural tooth, all of which was done without pain. JUD. R. RUSH,  
Fulton Block, 207 New High Street.

—

Dr. Schiffman has filled teeth and done other work for me, and I must say that he is the easiest dentist that ever worked for me. The doctor is exceedingly gentle in his handling and working on the teeth, and I consider his work of the very best. All his work on my teeth was PERFECTLY PAINLESS. I highly recommend him to my friends.

JOHN H. SCHUMACHER,  
107 North Spring Street.

I want to say that it is a delight and a pleasure to have teeth extracted by the Schiffman method. I will recommend it everywhere I go. Mrs. C. M. MELICK,  
281 Well St., East Los Angeles.

Dr. Schiffman took out fifteen (15) large teeth for me, and I can truthfully say it did not hurt a bit. I had dreaded it very much. S. G. TYLER,  
858 East Twenty-eighth st.

I have had 13 teeth extracted at one sitting without pain. The method is fine.

HENRY CUPPS, 109 Ross st.  
 This is to certify that I have had thirteen  
 teeth extracted by Dr. Schiffman's method,  
 and did not experience any pain. It is  
 unquestionably the best work I ever had  
 done.  
 C. W. BLANCHARD,  
 2502 Michigan ave.  
 I have just had ten teeth extracted  
 without a particle of pain; the Schiffman  
 method is fine.  
 M. K. GLENN,  
 2800 Main st., South.

I take pleasure in saying that Dr. Schiffman pulled my teeth without pain, and they were corkers, too.

me, and I must confess he did very nicely. I did not suffer a particle of pain, and my gums were left in splendid shape.  
P. H. SCHROEDER,  
London Clothing Co.

Dr. Schiffman extracted six teeth for

me; they were broken on and buried roots and badly ulcerated; but they were extracted without a bit of pain, and I heartily recommend the Schiffman Painless Method to all. JOHN WEBER, Pomona.  
February 27, 1898.

Mrs A Burke, Orange  
C Baker, Orange  
J W Hill, Garden Grove  
Raiph Partridge, Duarte  
Russell Price, Duarte  
Raiph A Wardell, Duarte  
Emil Ray, Duarte  
C K Laughlin, Inglewood  
J C Davis, Inglewood  
George H Gille, Fullerton  
Mrs L C Lake, Fullerton  
Nillie Ostrander, Pomona  
Thos W Wright, Pomona  
Geo Goodbody, Pomona  
W C Pain, Pomona  
R S Bassett, Pomona  
Mrs C E Hyde, Compton  
Joe Weber, Compton  
R R Harris, Compton  
W R Palmer, Compton  
W V Stevens, Compton  
S Stone, Compton  
R Bryon, Compton

**OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY 4-NOONS.**

*By a Special Contributor.*

is that the bakers haul the bread out cooked, for fear of having it light for, if it is, the inspector will confiscate the wagon. This law gives the baker no room for manoeuvre and it's not my business, of course and I'm not complaining—I don't eat it but I'm earning my money and I'm not. Some people argue that the value of a piece of money can't be fixed by legislation. These Canadians could do it. They could make the value of money the Sunday paper and the poor man's carriage—the trolley—and more. They could make the value of money nearly a quart. You can empty seven Kent full-pints into it without making it half. You can do that with a Kent.

They have a vast amount of respect for the law. After their religion the law is the next thing to God. The Canadian's long suit, and I am of the opinion that the condensed testimony of a number of the people of the Dominion when I say that the law is the next thing to God, is a rule, in a business way, but want it "in black and white."

They have a high regard for law that is English. A man who respects the law is a reasonably safe citizen, but above him is the man whose word is his law. The man who respects the law of the wild, wide west—the lawless west as it is sometimes called—if a man said, "I will be at dusk to-morrow," he would be there, whether he had to help or hinder or to hold up the stage," he would be there. He respected his promise, and he is a finer man than the one who does it because the law compels him to do it.

Among their best laws are the laws governing their banking system. Their banks are as far ahead of ours as their pint bottles are. This subject may be dismissed, but the people that broadened the Canadian banks have broadened the Canadian banks.

Two have gone into liquidation.

the first question is: "How many nights out?" If you say she can't always go out, he says: "Well, she can't go out every day, but she of another faith she'll hang her head and sigh, and say she can't miss Sunday-school, and above all, the must be a mother, and she'll never go out so much long services! Why, sometimes they won't get home till almost midnight, and they'll never get home, many of them do not scruple to obtain money under false pretences. They pretend to be servants when they are not, and they'll even go to the length to boil water without burning it, and the unwilling ones won't. They are as bad as ours."

There is a stern reality here, but men who have lived long in this climate say they like it. In winter they have a fire in the grate, and they are not delivered to those who can't buy, and so they know they won't freeze, and that assurance makes people careless of the weather. One day, a few years ago, when an Alderman declared that the man who had the contract to furnish the city with wood was a rascal, a rotten birch. The contractor sued the Alderman. When the case was tried the Alderman not only proved that the contractor was a rascal, but that was short measure as well.

After all there is still a little poverty here. Men are poor, but that is not where it is to be poor. Indeed, there is little excuse for a man or woman who can work. If you want a man to chore, you can get him for a dollar a day, and good domestics are as scarce as place in the Klondike. I know of no place here where a man is poor, and the laborer is not sought to explain that you are a capitalist here, as in the United States, the moment you hire a man to do any kind of work. There are almost as numerous here as in England, where I have seen the banks

then why should they throw themselves into the arms of the wily politician? "I don't know," said the Lord. "I know we have all we can handle. A few narrow-minded Canadians, whose knowledge of the United States is confined to the fact that they are not permitted to espouse us, and a few 'rustlers' on our side want to burn 'U S' in the flanks of the 'C' and 'A'—but the great majority of mind-your-business men on both sides want things to go on as they are. Look at this man Laurier! I want to know what he has to say to the nation if stacked up with the President of the United States. You may say he's French, but he's got a will, and he's got the stuff that makes a good American. But he's off my beat. After all, premiers, lords and other emissaries of the British Empire are not all the men in the field who bring the wheat to the mill, the farmer and his wife will stand all the rain (and the blizzards) in the north and rain (and all the blizzards) of Canada call the plowing place that make a country great. Some of the people who are as useful as Quakers, and as poor, he seeks neither to parade nor to hide. He is a man who would reproduce a scene that took place in a shoe shop one day in a Canadian town. A man in a plain coat and cap, a picture of the best gray-haired salesman, who went forward rubbing his hands as though they were cold, and a woman in a black dress and a farmer who came in, slowly followed by a wife and three or four children. When they had spent some time looking at the shoes, the man said to the woman, 'Ed'ard, the woman put them down, sighed, and walked toward the door. The man followed her and such expensive shoes,' she said."

"Well, lady," said the old salesman, earnestly. "they ain't no place you can't get a better pair of shoes."

present are conscience-stricken. They want to return the money with interest. Will you give me a receipt for the money? I will give you a receipt," Collector Sapp was, of course, willing to give a receipt and accept the money. Later he wired the department at Washington of his unusual collection.

### DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

**Blacksy Drummer Kills Himself and a Woman.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

OTTAWA (Ill.), March 5.—A man supposed to be C. W. Wood of Chicago appears to have committed suicide. He was shot by a woman known as Irene Bridger. The woman spent last week in Chicago, and Wood followed her here. The Coroner is investigating rumors that a man named La Salle, Ill., who was jealous of Wood, murdered them.

### REPORTED THREAT TO KILL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CHICAGO, March 5.—C. W. Wood is a salesman for a Conington, Ky., wholesale liquor house. It was said that Wood had been drinking too much lately. He also said that he told friends that he was going to Ottawa to kill Mrs. Bridger. Wood had frequently spoken of the woman as being his wife. The story is believed to have caused the double tragedy.


### Strike On at Bladeford.

BIDDEFORD (Me.), March 5.—The strike at the Peppin and Laconia Portland Mills here has been declared off, and the operatives will resume work under the terms of the agreement made last week to restore the old

other novel effects in silk  
waists, The latest creations in  
lawn, organdie, percale  
and dimity waists made  
from specially selected de-  
signs in our own factory  
and copied from the most  
recent French models. If  
you want a waist you will  
find it pays to "buy of the  
maker."

---

Send for catalogue.  
Mail orders promptly filled.



**L. MAGNIN & CO.,**  
Manufacturers  
237 S. Spring St.  
Myer Siegel, : Manager

---

**Carnegie's Illness Denied.**  
PITTSBURGH, March 5.—The rum-  
or that Andrew Carnegie is dying or  
seriously ill, is denied here by official  
word from the Carnegie Steel Company.

Mr. Scuffi of the East Side Jersey Dairy was convicted by Justice Owens yesterday morning of selling milk below the ordinance standard, and was fined \$10.







SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1898.

## THE SAME OLD STORY.

## COMMUNIST SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Organized Five Years Ago—Flourished Awfully—Then Gradually Changed—Now It is a Survival of the Fittest and Individualism Rules.

## [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

VANCOUVER (B. C.) March 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Australian advice received today by steamer says Gerrard, the Minister of Public Instruction and Labor at South Australia, has visited seven quondam Communist settlements in that colony, organized five years ago with the most radical Bellamy theories of socialism. The land was to be common property; food was to be divided equally at common restaurants; there were to be no social distinctions; all buildings were to be owned by the community; all were to help in building churches and schools. These towns flourished. They were organized by labor leaders and were composed of men dissatisfied with the ascendancy of the rich. More land was given to married than to single men, and this caused the first trouble. In feeding at a common "trough," the man with nine children got more than his work called for, and this caused another kick. Men secretly sold their lands, and the vices of old communities crept in in less than a year. Things went from bad to worse. The old story in the Old World was repeated. The ambitious acquired land; the thrifty accumulated wealth; the struggle for riches became keener, as a nation, and the seven communities are now noted for their individualism, as opposed to their original communism; mills and factories are in the hands of the few; democracy is overthrown, and their motto, "equal rights to all," is turned against the wall. Autocrats, who rule those communities, say it is simply a case of the survival of the fittest; that the laws of nature must not be ignored by man.

## ONLY A GLOVE CONTEST.

"Kid McCoy" and Burley Did not Fight.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HOT SPRINGS (Ark.) March 5.—Billy Layton and Jack Grace, seconds, respectively, for Kid McCoy and Nick Burley, were arrested here today on warrants issued at the instance of Sheriff Hout, charging them with aiding and abetting a prize fight. They were tried this afternoon before Justice Alford by a jury. A large number of witnesses was examined. The purpose of the prosecution was to first show that a prize fight had taken place, and then to connect Layton and Grace with it. The proof was that a glove contest such as has been frequently pulled off here without interference from the authorities had taken place. The State failed completely to make out a case, and a verdict of acquittal was promptly returned by the jury. Warrants are also out for McCoy and Burley. But it is not probable that they will be served, since they both left the city last night.

## MCCOY'S CHALLENGES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Kid McCoy, who returned from Hot Springs, Ark., today, said in an interview: "I have \$5000 up which says I stand ready to meet any man in the world. Three men have accepted my challenge—Maher, Choyinski and Rubin. I have seen fit to select Rubin as the first man, and my brother will meet Billy Madden at Cincinnati next Wednesday, March 9, and then there post \$5000 in cash, to fight him. The fight with Rubin will take place from six to twelve weeks from the time of signing articles, and before the club offering the best purse for it. "While my brother is at Cincinnati, he will be ready to make matches with Maher and Choyinski. He will be ready to post \$5000 for a fight with each of them, but these matches, will, of course, follow my meeting with Rubin."

## INGLESIDE RACES.

Track Record Broken by Paul Griggs—Summary.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The best race on the card at Ingleside today was the sprinting race at five furlongs, which brought together such flyers as Tea Rose, Liberator, Briar Sweet, Paul Griggs and Montgomery. Briar Sweet was selected to do the trick, but her chances were affected by a couple of false breakaways, there being quite a delay at the start. A terrific pace was cut out. Tea Rose and Briar Sweet turning into the stretch head and head, but Paul Griggs was dangerously closing, and wearing the saddling paddock the gray horse came up, and won cleverly in the wonderfully fast time of 1:06 1/2 for the Ingleside track, which beats the best previous record for that track three-quarters of a second. On the whole it was rather a disastrous day for the favorites. Four furlongs, selling, two-year-olds: Formoso, 112 (H. Brown), 3 to 1, won; Sen. colon, 109 (Conley), 4 to 1, second; Humidity, 106 (Thorpe), 12 to 1, third; time 1:09 1/2. Buena Ventura, Santello, Racivan and Gilbert also ran. Seven furlongs, selling: O'Fleeta, 125 (Thorpe), 7 to 2, won; McLight, 122 (Clawson), 5 to 2, second; Veragua, 120 (Jones), 10 to 1, third; time 1:25 1/2. Don Fulmo, Walter J. Our Climate, Viking, Last Cabot, Sutton also ran. Steeple-chase, short course, Capetina Rees, 160 (Houston), 2 to 5, won; Reno, 153 (Cochran), 12 to 1, second; Gov. Budd, 144 (McKenna), 12 to 1, third; time 4:05 1/2. Mastor and Montia also ran. Lord Chesterfield fell. Two miles, the Cocker Woolworth bank stakes, value \$1750: Joe Ullman, 107 (H. Martin), 7 to 5, won; Wont Dance, 106 (T. Sloan), coupled with Ullman, second; W. A. coin 11, 115 (Thorpe), 8 to 5, third; time 3:29 1/2. Howard Mann also ran. One mile, selling: Bonito, 109 (Conley), 12 to 5, won; George Lee, 108 (T. Sloan), 9 to 10, second; Dr. Marks, 170 (H. Martin), 16 to 1, third; time 1:42 1/2. Gotobed, Walmora, Hermoso also ran. Five furlongs: Paul Griggs, 109 (Dorsey), 2 to 1, won; Briar Sweet, 97 (T. Sloan), 9 to 10, second; Tea Rose, 101 (Clawson), 8 to 1, third; time 1:06 1/2. Montgomery and Liberator also ran.

## SARATOGA RACES.

Many Western Horses Will Be Entered This Season.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, March 5.—Although the western and California entries for the stakes at the Saratoga racing season have not been received, Richard Chilton has already got 700, which will be increased probably by twenty. Among the stables to be heard from are those of Marcus Daly and Burns & Waterhouse, and they are sure to send good strings. August Belmont and J. H. Keene have sent on entries. The list of owners subscribing is a long one, including Bramley & Co., Schorr & Co., Green Morris, P. J. Dwyer, J. Madden, J. J. McCafferty and A. H. and D. Morris.

The number of entries in each stake are as follows: Grand Union Hotel, 75; Congress Hall stake, 65; Pepper stake, 52; Worden House stake, 51; G. H. Munn handicap, 39; United States Hotel stake, 38; Hendrie stake, 32; Spencer stake, 37; Citizens and Merchants stake, 37; Kearney stake, 35; Kensington Hotel stake, 33; Canadian Club stake, 32; Beverick steeplechase, 25.

## CYCLING AT ST. LOUIS.

Jimmy Michael Proves to Be a Drawing Card.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The initial appearance of Jimmy Michael in St. Louis packed the Coliseum tonight. In his five-mile race against time he was paced by tandems, and at time it seemed apparent that he would forge ahead of his pacers. He made five miles in 10:41. Jay Eaton won the final heat in the mile

professional open race; Al Newhouse second; time 2:10 4-5. The match race between Jay Eaton and Charles McCarthy was of special interest. McCarthy won in straight heats. He won the first heat easily in 1:55 and the second by half a wheel in 1:50. The last race was the consolation race. Bob Walthour won; time 2:14.

## Coursing at Union Park.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The courting at Union Park today resulted as follows: Theron beat Defender, Miramonte beat Fair Rosalind, Arapahoe beat Jimmie Cork, Lisak beat Magnet, Emma Paase beat Fly, Santa Alicia beat White Chief, Metairie beat Forget, Lord Byron beat Merry May, Nellie R. beat Torrona, Rosette beat Gallagher, Gilt Chat beat Sportsman, Prescription beat Trunk, Lightning beat Glenwood, Flying Buck beat Dawn, Sarcastic beat At Last, Wayfarer beat Speed, Tod Sloan beat Tom Bell in a bye, Silkwood beat Uncle Sam, Chartist beat Vankirk in a bye, Waratah beat Valley Star, Blackstone beat Bear Not, Van Cloie beat Sins Souci, Rusty Gold beat Skyhawk, Sue's beat Pretender, Firm Friend beat Ellipsa, Camilla beat Marcela, Move On beat Flashlight, Joy-bells beat Gold Gling, Dogiea beat Reda. The finale will be decided tomorrow.

## AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

Col. Picquart and Col. Henri Fight a Duel.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] PARIS, March 5.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Col. Picquart, who was disciplined for giving testimony favorable to the case of M. Zola at the recent trial of the author, fought a duel with swords today in the riding school of the military school, with Col. Henri, who, in the course of his testimony against M. Zola, denounced Picquart as a liar. Col. Henri was wounded in the wrist and arm. Col. Henri succeeded Col. Picquart as chief of the secret service of the War Office.

With the first encounter, Col. Henri was slightly scratched on the forearm, and at the same moment his blade appeared to touch Col. Picquart's neck. Senator Ranc, Col. Picquart's second, then intervened, but his principal was shown not to have been touched, and an encounter at close quarters followed. Col. Henri was eventually wounded on the elbow, and the duel was brought to an end. After Col. Henri's wound had been dressed he went home, where Gen. Boisdeffre was awaiting him. Officers acted as seconds for the two duellists, and Col. Henri's wound was dressed by a civilian.

## Germany's New Warships.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag, has adopted the proposal that the new vessels of the German navy shall be finished in six, instead of seven years. Admiral von Tierpitz, Secretary of the Imperial Navy, said its adoption would result in considerable military and political advantages.

## Pardon for Dynamiters.

LONDON, March 5.—The six remaining Irish political prisoners lying in the English jails convicted of dynamite offenses will be released in June.



## Cobbler Seat Rockers at \$1.75 High Value for \$2.50

Monday Will be a special day for cobbler seat arm Rocking Chairs. Twenty styles of chair making and four kinds of wood are involved in the movement. All (cobbler) leather seat chairs are reduced in price for this one day and for cash only. Here is the chance for you to measure these Monday Events by goods that any person can judge the value of.

Nearly one hundred cobbler seat solid oak Arm Rockers will be offered at \$1.75 each, which is just about the wholesale cost in car lots. These Rockers have carved backs, plain spindles, three under each arm and eight in the back; posts 28 inches high from seat; double stretchers underneath the wide seat, \$1.75 each tomorrow only. (see window). At \$2.25, fine mahogany finish cobbler seat Rocker. At \$2.75, forest green or mahogany finish and solid oak Rockers. At \$3.00, beautiful solid oak cobbler seat Arm Rockers. Others at three-fifty and from that on up, but all at special prices for tomorrow.



## Los Angeles Furniture Co. Carpets, Draperies

225-227-229 S. Broadway, opposite City Hall



Shoes Bought Here Repaired Free



Shoes Bought Here Repaired Free



## The New Department

Is being arranged as quickly as men can do it. A great, big agreeable surprise.

## 2ND ANNIVERSARY SALE

When The Broadway says so, it's a fact. We said we would repair shoes free, and we are doing it. We said we'd enter our third year with the biggest month's business we ever had—well, we're doing that also. Next week will be a phenomenal week here—not on account of the Anniversary Sale, but on account of a number of tremendous shipments of seasonable stuffs received from our Eastern buyers. You'll not be spending money, buying at the busy store, you'll be saving it.

## BARGAINS

Learn the Meaning of the Word!

## BARGAINS

Learn the Meaning of the Word!

## BARGAINS

Learn the Meaning of the Word!

## Wonderful Shirt Waist Sale.

We want to caution you first thing. Here's why: As you read about these Shirt Waists and the prices you'll question the truth of the statement. They seem unreasonable. They are unreasonable, but every word printed here is backed up by the reputation of the Broadway Department Store. It's true, or we forfeit your trade. One word more—try to come Monday morning. The assortment of patterns and sizes will be better. We've bought all of the samples of the BANNER BRAND SHIRT WAISTS, and we place them on sale to-morrow in this way:

7c Shirt Waists with detachable collars and cuffs, button front yoke and pleated back—Banner Brand 25c  
\$1.00 Shirt Waists, detachable collar—the very best patterns in material and cut 43c  
\$1.25 Shirt Waists, lawns and percales with detachable collars 65c  
\$1.50 Shirt Waists, black dotted Swiss small colored sprays with black linen 98c  
20c Shirt Waists, pure linen, with lace stripes, detachable collar and cuffs 1.10  
25c Shirt Waists, heavy corded linen, silk over-wrought stripes. These Waists are what we say they are. 83 waists. You'll not dispute the statement when you see them 1.48

## Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

100 Dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs go on sale to-morrow; fine scalloped-edge embroidery 5c  
100 dozen only 1.48  
\$1.50 Gloves—Fine knitted, tan, brown and black, fitted to the hand and kept in repair one year free of charge 98c

## Embroideries and Ribbons.

You'll see a display of Ribbons here today that's seldom equaled. An enormous lot of ribbons that our buyers bought at a price—tiny bit of a price at that. All the ribbons will be assorted, ticketed and priced. The choosing is yours.

Silk and Satin Ribbon—Not 7 and 9 the yard 5c  
3 1/2 inch Ribbon—The newest modes say plaids 12c  
3 1/2 inch Ribbon—All silk, Taffeta and Moire 12c  
3 1/2 inch Ribbon—Dotted faced, corded edge 12c  
60 pieces Hamburg edging, ranging in price from 4c to 12 1/2c, will be on sale, assorted in this way.  
4c Embroidery will be 2 1/2c  
5c Embroidery will be 3 1/2c  
8c Embroidery will be 5c  
10c and 12 1/2c Embroidery will be 6c

## House-Furnishing Goods

and a lot of other things worth knowing about when little prices like these prevail.

Wake-up Nickel Alarm Clocks, usual price 98c 69c  
10c box Talcum Powder 8c  
25c bottle best Cologne 12c  
10c bottle Tooth Powder 6c  
\$1.00 bottle Day Ram 10c  
25c Pint White Enamelled Cup 12c  
25c White Enamelled Cup and Saucer 12c  
5c stove Lid Lifter 8c  
1c Wood Bread Plate 10c  
15c Washboard 11c  
10c Bluing per bottle 4c  
10c Ammonia per bottle 4c  
10c Whisk Broom 5c

New Silks—New Satins—New Silks—New Satins. Big lot of New Silks this week. Here are two lines: 35c 75c Satins—Changeable Brocade, swell designs 50c

## Boys' and Men's Suits.

We're in the furnishing goods and clothing business ourselves. The goods advertised here we've got—we don't say "out of the size," etc., etc. We've the goods advertised—as advertised—and at the price advertised. That's all.

\$1.25 Boy's Suit, Cheviot, brown and gray, sizes 4 to 14 57c  
\$2 Men's Pants, made of cheviot, cut in the latest styles, properly tailored \$1.23  
\$12 Men's Suits, suits that sold right here at \$12; they're on sale at \$6.63  
\$1.50 Men's Hats—Dollar and a half derby hats nineteen cents 19c  
Another Men's Shirt Sale—Unlaundered shirts, 3-ply bosom, double yoke, stayed and felled seams, all sizes; we omit mentioning the value of the garment; we keep that as a surprise; each 45c  
Monday only—50c Underwear for Men 25c

## Domestics.

8 1/2c Outing Flannel, Monday 6 1/2c  
5c Dark Calicoes, the yard 3 1/2c  
8 1/2c Dress Ginghams, stripes and plaids 5c  
75c Bedspreads, 10-4 size, white 89c

## Shoes.

We not only say your money back if you do not like our shoes when you get them home, but we also say: Shoes bought here repaired free. With every pair of shoes sold we give a Free-repair Certificate.

Bring the certificate to us at any time and our shoemaker will repair them free of charge. No matter how low the price, we repair them free. What dealer in town dares follow this move! We're confident in the shoes we sell.  
\$2.50 Ladies' Shoes and a certificate 1.19  
\$1.50 Ladies' Shoes and repaired free 98c  
\$1.75 Men's Shoes and free repairing 98c  
\$1.50 Oxfords and a free certificate 88c  
\$1.25 Misses' Shoes and 1/2-soled free 67c  
\$1.00 Children's Shoes, repaired free when they need it 61c

## Underwear and Hosiery.

We mention a few of the big bargains in this department. Don't overlook the few words devoted to corsets. Mighty interesting reading.

40c White Skirts, full length and trimmed with cambric Ruffle 29c  
20c Muslin Drawers, hemmed and tucked, full cut 14c  
68c Muslin Gowns, embroidered yoke, ruffle trimmed 47c  
15c Children's Hose, fast black, seamless, high spliced heels and toes 8 1/2c  
\$1 Corsets, high bust, black or drab, perfecting fitting 50c

## BROADWAY Department STORE

4th and Broadway



Shoes Bought Here Repaired Free



Shoes Bought Here Repaired Free













## City Briefs.

We extend a cordial invitation to you and your friends to the annual exhibition and sale of carbon photographs in the gallery of our store, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 4, 5 and 6. The exhibition comprises all the masterpieces of the world, and new publications are constantly added. Sanborn, Vall & Co. No. 133 South Spring street.

Decorate your doorways with artistic fretwork and grills, unique designs, reasonable prices. Can be placed equally as well in new or old houses. Beautiful wood carpet of quarter-sawn white oak, everlasting wear, cleanly and free from insects. Investigate. Smith's, No. 707 South Broadway.

What did you think of that fifteen-horse power Northern Multipolar Spherical steel motor sold by the agents the other day? It was a beauty. Specially adapted for elevators. Smaller sizes in stock. The Byrnes Building. The Machinery and Electrical Co., sole agents, No. 351 North Main street, Los Angeles.

Auctions March 14. J. Strickland will sell his entire stock of bird cages, gold fish, aquaria, plants, shells and curios at No. 516 South Broadway. Sale positively without limit or reserve, as I am positively retiring from business. Ben O. Rhoads, Auctioneer.

The Scholl gallery will be open for business at No. 317 West Third, adjoining the Unity Church on or about March 15. Mr. Scholl, formerly of the Photo Temple in the Byrnes building, will be pleased to see his old patrons and friends at the ground-floor gallery.

Visiting cards, correct style by new typographic process. Facsimile of engraving. No plan of business, 100 per hundred. Samples mailed anywhere. Wedding announcements a specialty. Jones Book Store, No. 228 West First street.

One thousand dollars of centers, dollies, lunch cloths, table cloths, napkins, etc., just received at Campbell's Curio Store. These will be placed on sale this week at ten to 30 per cent. below regular prices. Ben O. Rhoads, Auctioneer.

Mrs. Kathleen Silven has received her spring millinery, and is ready to take orders at her new parlors, 16 and 17, the Knox, No. 355-Broadway, corner Fourth street.

The Natick House will serve a turkey dinner from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m. today. Meals at usual rates. 25 cents or twenty-one for \$4.50. Nos. 108-110 West First street.

Wall paper and border for twelve-foot room. St. Ingrain borders 2 cents a foot. Walter, No. 627 South Spring. Carpet lining cheap to dealers.

Rand & McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover for 25 cents. The Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Dr. William Green, formerly of Mexico, will speak on "Roman Catholicism and the Holy Scriptures" at University Church tonight.

Mrs. E. Braselmann's daughter removed to No. 222 West Fifth, with her beautiful art needle work, stamped linens, silks, etc.

Hire your livery at the United States Stables, Tenth and Flower streets. Telephone 155. George Knapp, Prop.

Big reduction sale of Mexican drawn work for ten days. Campbell's Curio Store, No. 325 South Spring street.

Tally-ho ride to Pasadena, Baldwin's ranch and the old mission. Register at St. George Stables, 510 So. Broadway.

Special—Finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 228 South Spring street.

Ladies, if you want a stylish hat for a little money go to Mrs. Hunt's, No. 324 West Fourth street, near Hill.

Clearance sale! Trees and ornamental plants very cheap. No. 345 South Broadway.

Clearance sale! Trees and ornamental plants very cheap. No. 345 South Broadway.

Indian blankets, baskets and curios. Campbell's Curio Store, No. 325 South Spring street.

B. F. Collins, the florist, has removed to No. 333 South Spring street.

Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, rectal diseases. Lankershim bldg. Green 494. Read all about "Superb" sewing machines at \$22.50 in special notices.

See the article on hair in special notices, page 4. Carpenter & Co.

The Kettledrum will move to No. 315 West Third street March 14th.

Bradford & Russell, architects, rooms 240 and 242, Wilcox building.

Nitinger's has thirty-nine positions. No. 226 South Spring.

New lot Mexican sarapes, \$5, \$6 and \$10, at Campbell's.

Drawn work sale at Campbell's.

Rev. Dr. St. John will deliver an address on "Gambling" at the Y.M.C.A. meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lark Ellen News and Working Boys' Home Society will be held on Wednesday, March 9, at 10 o'clock.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for P. A. Rowe, Mrs. George H. Wagner, O. B. Olup, H. Shults, Miss Mina Brunswick, E. M. Goudy and R. A. Latta.

O. W. Krause is laid up with a sprained ankle. He is a victim of somebody's stupid carelessness in leaving a valve for other people to stumble over in front of the ticket office at the Arcade Depot.

The Associated Charities has received an appeal for a second-hand baby carriage. If any charitably inclined person has such an article to give away, if sent to room 11, Courthouse building, it will be delivered to the party in need of it.

At the annual meeting of the High School Debating League, the following officers were elected: President, Norman W. Hall; vice-president, Herbert True; recording secretary, Samuel Kreider; corresponding secretary, A. C. Wright; treasurer, Stuart; Executive Committee, H. Lee Cox and James T. Case; club reporter, Guy Stewart; editor of the Lyceum, William F. Lusk; manager of the Lyceum, William Yarnell.

The next regular monthly meeting of the Southern California Academy of Sciences will be held at No. 330 South Broadway next Tuesday evening, March 8, at 8 p.m. On this occasion the meeting will be in charge of the astronomical section, and will be devoted to a lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views on "Some Problems in Gravitation," by W. A. Spalding.

## AN EXTRA SESSION.

Gov. Pingree Determined to Tax Corporations.  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
DETROIT, March 5.—The Evening News announces that Gov. Pingree will call a special session of the Legislature to begin March 15. The Governor's object, apparently is to place the members of the Legislature again upon record on his railroad and taxation issues. As was demonstrated in the last regular session, the Senate is opposed to the Pingree measures on these lines. New bills are being prepared, concerning the taxation of the quasi-public corporations.

## DIDN'T WANT AIR.

Lattimer Jury Preferred to Hear Lawyers' Arguments.  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
WILKESBARRE (Pa.), March 5.—This forenoon's session of the Lattimer case was entirely taken up in the arguments of the points submitted yesterday by the defense. Judge Woodward offered to excuse the Jurymen and allow them to go to the hotel instead of the arguments, but they decided to stay in the box and listen to the arguments. Attorney F. W. Wheaton spoke for the defense and Attorney Scarlett answered for the Commonwealth. When the latter concluded the court adjourned until Monday.

## Licensed to Wed.

William Fred Brommer, 24 years of age and a native of California, and Ella Jean Stone, 21 years of age and also a native of California; both are residents of Los Angeles.

Antonio J. Orellia, 32 years of age, a native of California and a resident of Pueblo, Colo., and Mary M. Freeman, 28 years of age, also a native of California and a resident of Pasadena.

Charles S. Longyear, 30 years of age and a native of Michigan, and Ruth Burgess, 19 years old and a native of California; both are residents of Los Angeles.

Herman C. Krelpe, 30 years of age and a native of Indiana, and Alice G. Sanders, 19 years of age, and a native of England; both are residents of Los Angeles.

C. Leo Caven, 26 years of age, and a native of Pennsylvania, and Evangeline H. Rowe, 21 years of age and a native of Indiana; both residents of Los Angeles.

Fred Abbott, 28 years of age and a native of Michigan, and Edith Pearl Elliott, 21 years of age, and a native of Kansas; both are residents of Santa Monica.

## MARRIAGE RECORD.

KONOLD-WHITE.—At the home of the bride's parents, No. 1422 Essex street, Harry A. Konold and Miss Helen White.

## DEATH RECORD.

MACKAY.—At 1029 Maple ave., March 4, 1898, 9:30 p.m., Capt. Andrew F. Mackay, age 39 years, native of Nova Scotia, beloved husband of Catherine C. Mackay, father of Jessie Mackay, Mrs. Kate A. Kelly, Mrs. Frank W. Smith, Mrs. W. D. Long, and J. O. Mackay.

FUNERAL NOTICE.  
Members of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet in Memorial Hall, I. O. O. F. building, Sunday, March 6, at 2 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, W. D. Snodden.

CHAS. J. MAITRE, N. G. Members of Enterprise Encampment, No. 28, I. O. O. F., building, Sunday, March 6, at 2 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, W. D. Snodden.

FRANK GILLESPIE, Chief Patriarch. Patriarchs Militant of Canton Orion, No. 12, are requested to assemble Sunday, March 6, at 2 o'clock to attend the funeral of our late brother, W. D. Snodden.

W. J. DORR, Clerk. A. O. U. W., Los Angeles Lodge, No. 85: You are hereby requested to be present at A. O. U. W. Hall, No. 213 South Main street, on Sunday, March 6, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of attending in a body the funeral of our late brother, A. F. Mackay, from his residence, No. 1027 Maple avenue. All city and county lodges of A. O. U. W. and D. of H. are earnestly requested to join us in the last sad rites to our deceased brother. Per order.

O. H. MASON, M. W. W. DEVEREAUX, Recorder.

## A RARE CHANCE

For Tourists to Buy Mexican Drawn Work Cheap.

One Thousand Dollars' Worth to Be Unloaded at Reduced Prices at Campbell's Curio Store, 325 S. Spring Street.

We have just received the largest invoice of Mexican drawn work ever on the Pacific Coast. It consists of doilies, center pieces, tray and bureau scarfs, table cloths, lunch cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc. On account of the lateness of the season, we have decided to make big reductions in order to close it out. We will give 20 per cent. off on doilies, centers and scarfs. We will give 10 per cent. discount on table cloths, lunch cloths, napkins and handkerchiefs. This sale will continue for ten days. Parties wishing bargains in this line will do well to come early and take advantage of the sale. Such goods will never be offered so cheap again. Campbell's Curio Store, No. 325 South Spring street, headquarters for Indian baskets and blankets.

DR. FOX'S HEALTH FOOD HAS MADE MANY OF YOU HEALTHY, AND THEREFORE HAPPY. x x x x

Try Dr. Fox's Health Baking Powder.

IT IS A PEPSIN CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER.

Bicycles less than half price. All kinds and sizes.

BURKE BROS., 456 S. Spring.

Dr. Wilmington's Blood and Cure Painful Periods, Stomach, Heart and Liver Troubles. Price \$1.00. Exp. prepaid. Dr. Wilmington, 1000 Broadway, New York.

Chronic diseases Consultation free. 819 S. Hill.

## DR. WURTH'S OPINION.

Let's go to Hale's

Of the New Discovery in Medicine—A Remarkably Successful Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach Troubles.

Dr. Wurth, in commenting in recent discoveries in medicine, said: There is none which is certain to be so valuable and far-reaching in benefit as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the new stomach remedy. I say far-reaching because people little realize how important a sound stomach and vigorous digestion is to every man, woman and child. Indigestion is the starting point of consumption, heart disease, Bright's disease, diabetes, nervous prostration, liver troubles, muscle and tissue in our bodies is created and nourished from the food we eat. If that food is, by reason of a weak stomach, compelled to lie for hours a sour, fermenting mass of indigestible food, it poisons the blood and nervous system, creates gas, which distends the stomach and bowels, causing pressure on the heart, lungs and other organs, and seriously impeding their action.

He says further, the point to direct attention to is not the nerves, nor heart nor lungs nor kidneys, but the stomach, the first cause of all the mischief. The remedy to use for indigestion and weak stomach is not some cathartic, but a remedy which will digest the food, increase the flow of gastric juice, absorb the gases, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will accomplish exactly this result in any case of stomach trouble, because these tablets are composed of the digestive acids, aseptic pepsin, golden seal and bismuth, pleasant to taste, and not being a patent medicine, can be used by anyone with perfect safety. I believe Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. Full size packages of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents. A book on stomach diseases together with thousands of testimonials will be sent by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

EASIER TO MOVE MONEY THAN MERCHANDISE.

On the Move.

About April 1st you will be invited to our New Broadway Store Opening.

We are now reducing prices on many lines of goods in order to close them out so that we can open the New Store with an entirely fresh merchandise.

You can save many a dime and dollar on Corsets, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Belts, Neckwear and Handkerchiefs by purchasing now.

The Unique LADIES' FURNISHERS, 247 South Spring St.

TRADE MARK NEW EXHIBIT BODIE COLLAR

Store Room in Chamber of Commerce Block, 408 South Broadway, FOR RENT.

Avery Cyclery, 410 S. Broadway.

AUCTIONS.

J. W. Reed & Co. will sell the Rosemont Dairy

11 Cows, West First Street, three blocks west of Bonnie Brae.

Friday, March 11, at 10:30 a.m.

10 Fine Jersey Cows, nearly thoroughbred; 2 very fine Holstein Cows, fine milkers. All are fresh and coming fresh soon. 5 one-year-old Heifers; 2 one and two-year-old Jersey Bulls, full blood; 1 Horse, 1 two-year-old Colt, 1 Milk Wagon, 1 Set Harness, Barn Tools, 6 dozen Chickens, Cutting Machine, Cans, Bottles, etc. Also Household Goods. Sale positive. Parties are going away.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer. JAMES DUNN, Owner.

AUCTIONS.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION

Of fine Foreign and Domestic Groceries and Store Fixtures at 1902 West Washington street, corner of Logan avenue, on Monday, March 7, beginning at 10 a.m. sharp and continuing until all is sold. Known as the Koenig Grocery, sold by order of court. Complete line of fine groceries, canned and dried fruits, sugar, coffee, tea, soap, nuts, raisins, extracts, baking powder, candy, tobacco, stationery, jams, jellies, relishes, chocolate, crockery, agateware, tubs, etc. This is the best lot of groceries that we have ever offered, and owing to the short notice there will be many bargains. The entire outfit cost over \$750. All fresh new goods. Cable Springs, High-back Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Couches, Parlor Furniture, Chairs, Rockers, Stands, Book Shelves, and other furniture. Also Stoves, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings. Also a general line Household Furniture.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS.

J. W. REED & CO., General Auctioneers, will sell at sales-rooms.

557 and 559 S. SPRING, Wednesday, March 9th, 10 a.m.

Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Book cases, Folding Beds, Chiffoniers, Bed Lounges, Couches, Parlor Furniture, Chairs, Rockers, Stands, Book Shelves, and other furniture. Also Stoves, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings. Also a general line Household Furniture.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1898, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

408 South Spring St., the entire stock of C. P. Barnes' New and Second-hand Furniture Store, consisting of Bedroom Suits, Folding Beds, Sideboards, Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Mattresses, Lounges, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Glass and China Ware, Stoves and Kitchen Furniture, in fact everything carried in a first-class store. A second-hand store, will be sold without reserve.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Auctioneers.



## Linen

CREAM TABLE DAMASK

22 1/2c a yd—56-inch all linen, fine firm quality. 30c—58-inch pure linen, heavy 45c quality. 37 1/2c—62-inch all linen, all pure. 50c—66-inch, our leader, newest patterns, was 65c.

## BLEACHED TAIIE DAMASK

25c—56-inch; heavy and durable; neat designs. 40c—62-inch all pure Irish linen, satin finish. 50c—56-inch all linen German Damask in assorted checks and dots; 5 patterns of the 65c grade. 60c—66-inch all Irish linen, very heavy 75c goods. 75c—Best value under the roof, 66-inch all Irish linen satin damask.

Some Important Underwear Hints

20c, 25c Each

Jersey ribbed, silk tape and pearl button trimmings, with high neck or short sleeves, light weight. Then a word of some cut priced ones:

10c Children's Vests

Jersey ribbed, long necks and no sleeves, 10c value now selling at 5c

Ladies' Vests

Jersey ribbed, nicely finished, taped, now yours at 10c

50c Children's Vest

But a handful, odd line, of pure white wool; priced at 15c

Infants' Wool Vests

Of fine Australian Lamb's wool and perfectly finished; reduced now to 25c

IN MUSLIN—

Corset Covers

At 10c—High or shaped neck, plain, perfect fitting. At 25c—Of Cambric, fancy lace and tucks.

Chemises

At 35c—Good width, fancy lace and sleeves trimmed in fancy lace.

Drawers

At 14c—Of muslin, plain with a cluster of tucks; was 20c.

BLACK GOODS—

At 50c—44 in. Brocade Lustre—just like silk.

COLD GOODS—

37 1/2c—38 in. Mixed Suitings, 10 styles.

IN LINEN

Good Silesia, 8 1/2c

Heavy Canvas, 9c

Roman Moreens, 15c

Plaid Moreens, 15c

27 in. Hair Cloth, 45c

W. E. Cummings

THE SHOE MAN

BEST 110 S. SPRING ST. LA BETTER

THE BEST

For the price paid.

It makes no difference what priced Shoe you wish to buy, we can give you the

Best Shoe Values to be Had

Ladies' Shoes \$1.50 to \$7.00

Men's Shoes \$2.00 to \$7.00

Boys' and Girls' Shoes \$1.50 to \$3.00

Everything in Shoes

AUCTIONS.

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J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Auctioneers.

## A Great Tumble in Domestic Prices

The necessity demands quick, decisive work—these prices prove our ability to cope with the occasion. Are you ready to grasp the opportunity? Here's goods you'll need; if not now, later; to wait is to pay more. Come early if you want to share the best.

## Ready-Made Bed Linen

Sheets—

Every one is two and one-half yards long and of unusually good cotton. Prices are like this:

35c—7-4 SIZE, PLAIN HEMMED, instead of 45c. 41c—8-4 SIZE, PLAIN HEMMED, instead of 50c. 43c—9-4 SIZE, PLAIN HEMMED, instead of 52c. 45c—10-4 SIZE, PLAIN HEMMED, instead of 55c. 50c—10-4 SIZE, EQUAL TO PEQUOT, instead of 65c.

## Pillow Cases—

Above the average in material and work; of fine, soft, firm muslin. Prices this wise:

9c—45x36 IN., PLAIN HEMMED, instead of 12 1/2c. 10c—42x36 IN., DIMITY EDGE, instead of 15c. 10c—42x36 IN., VERY HEAVY, instead of 15c.

## Unmade Bed Linen

Sheeting—

15c—PEQUOT, 7-4 WIDTH, BLEACHED, instead of 17 1/2c. 16c—PEQUOT, 8-4 WIDTH, BLEACHED, instead of 20c. 16c—PEQUOT, 9-4 WIDTH, BROWN, instead of 20c. 17 1/2c—PEQUOT, 9-4 WIDTH, BLEACHED, instead of 22c.

## Pillow Case—

10c—45 IN., LOCKWOOD, BLEACHED, usually 12c.

## 36-inch Muslin—

6 1/2c—WELL KNOWN BRAND NO. 707 1/2c, IS BLEACHED AND VERY FIRM AND SOFT, FOR NEEDLE WORK, SPECIAL, cut from 10c. But 20 yards to a customer. 4 1/2c—BROWN, STRONG, 6 1/2c QUALITY. 7c—FAMOUS "BLACK ROCK," BROWN, A STANDARD 10c QUALITY. 8 1/2c—WAMSUTTA, BLEACHED, ALWAYS 10c AND 12 1/2c.

## Cottons

7c Percales—

Simpson's; 1/4 width, about thirty part pieces in handsome designs and fast colors are now... 4 1/2c



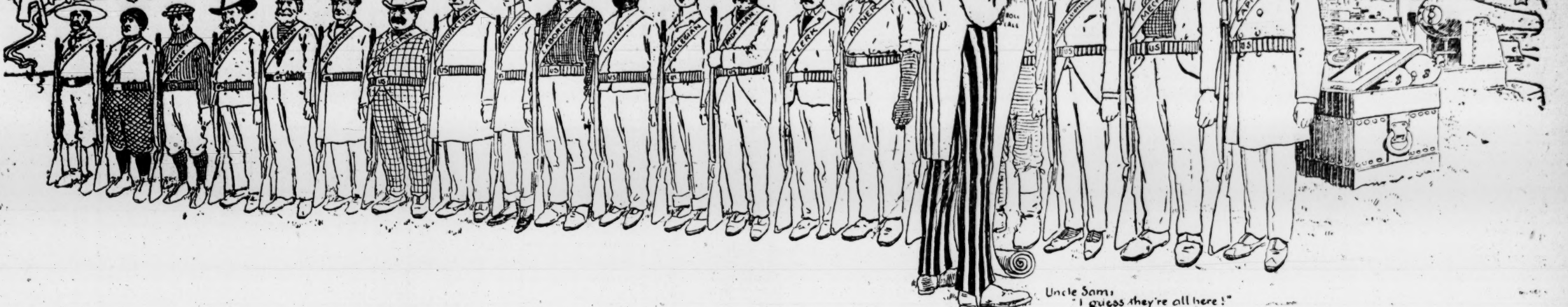
XVIII YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1893.

YOUR UNCLE CALLS THE ROLL.

(CHICAGO INTER OCEAN.)

ATTENTION!



#### DEATH OF A. F. MACKAY.

Prominent on the Comstock and an Old Angeleno.

Andrew F. Mackay, one of the leading contractors and builders in Southern California, and an old resident of Los Angeles, died last Friday night of heart failure, at his home, No. 167 Maple avenue. Mr. Mackay was a native of Nova Scotia, and 68 years of age.

Capt. Mackay, as he was generally called, was a prominent figure in Virginia City in the prosperous days of the Comstock. He was president of the Mechanics' Union, a powerful organization that, in conjunction with the Miners' Union, controlled industrial affairs in Nevada, and exerted great influence in the politics of the State. When dull times came to the mining town in the early 80's, Capt. Mackay moved to Los Angeles, and took an active part in building up this city. He was a man of sturdy integrity, and was universally esteemed.

Capt. Mackay leaves a widow and four children—three daughters and a son. The latter is Lieut. John Mackay, U.S.A., a graduate of West Point.

Charter Committees.

The League for Better City Government has appointed the following committee to meet with committees of other political and commercial organizations to arrange for a freeholders' election

#### COLUMBIA CLUB JINKS.

An Enjoyable Programme Offered the Many Members Last Night.

The Columbia Club gave another of its high jinks at the club's rooms on Spring street last night, and, as usual, the rooms were crowded. It is a noticeable fact that the Columbia Club gathers at its social meetings, as well as its political gatherings, the young Republicans of the city, who have heretofore taken but little active interest in politics, except during the immediate excitement of a campaign.

Last night L. R. Garrett, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, presented an unusually excellent musical programme, as follows: Vocal and instrumental music, piano, H. J. Myers; vocal solo, H. de Laguna; gramophone, J. G. Sloan; baritone solo, Eugene Roth; tenor solos and sketches, John Cook; cornet solo, Harry Willard; mandolin and guitar, Herbert Cornish and Charles Pendleton.

The only thing in the way of refreshment served was a very palatable light white wine punch. Short speeches, stories, etc., filled up the later hours of the evening.

#### THE CITY'S NEW PARK.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE CONFRONTED BY EMPTY FUND.

Special Committee Reports on the Matter of Oil Wells Within the Four Hundred Feet Limit.

G. W. BARNETT RAISES A ROW.

FIGHTS OFFICERS AFTER BEING SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT.

Progress Made in the City Water Suit—Mysteries of the Vivenda Water Company to Be Probed.

At a special meeting of the City Council yesterday a gathering of prominent citizens assembled to witness the formal transfer of the deed conveying Griffith Park to the city. The ceremonies were merely of a semi-formal character, several short addresses being made by men prominent in professional and business life.

The Finance Committee passed several heavy demands yesterday, and recommended transfer of money to the cash fund in order that current salaries be paid.

The special committee having in hand the matter of the ordinance affecting the oil industry reported yesterday, and made sundry recommendations.

Comparatively little progress was made yesterday in the city's water suit. Further light, however, was cast upon the action of the underground pipes by a reference to the innumerable cross-sections of the river, which were explained to the court by Engineer Eaton. At noon the case was continued until Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

George W. Barnett was sent to jail yesterday by Judge Smith for contempt of court, for disregarding an injunction to not molest his divorced wife and minor children.

Mrs. H. M. Crossman is trying to find out by legal process what has become of the properties of the Vivenda Water Company.

Henry Bailey, the Rivera rape fiend, may escape the penitentiary. An effort is being made to have him committed to the Preston reformatory.

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#### THE GRIFITH PARK.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONIAL BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL.

G. J. Griffith Makes Formal Transfer of 3000 Acres to the City—Senator White's Eloquent Remarks. The Mayor and President Make Acknowledgement.

The deed transferring the Griffith Park to the people of the city for all time has been accepted by the Mayor and City Council.

While the deed of conveyance specifically provides that the Griffith Park must be devoted to the purposes designated—for the rest, recreation and enjoyment of the people—it is also set forth that for railroad transportation and water development, the park lands are at the service of the city. As the years roll by and the need for more water become more acute, this donation of 3000 odd acres will be especially valuable for developing water, and that without in any way decreasing the value of the lands for park purposes.

Owing to the survey of the Los Feliz Rancho not having been perfected, the formal presentation of the deed was delayed until yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. At that hour the City Council chamber was crowded. The Board of Supervisors, the commercial and trade associations were represented, and the ordinary, unofficial, everyday citizens filled the background in the Council chamber and the galleries, there being just a moderate sprinkling of ladies.

It was a special meeting of the

Council, and before the members took their seats, Griffith J. Griffith, Esq., the donor of the park lands bearing his name, entered the Council chamber, bearing in his hand a long, official-looking roll, tied with blue ribbon. His entrance was the signal for an outburst of cheering, which he acknowledged while passing to his seat. Immediately following came the Mayor, president and members of the Council, and several prominent citizens.

President Silver tapped with his gavel and the meeting came to order. He ordered the clerk to read the call for the special meeting. This having been done, the president desired to know the pleasure of the Council, and in response Senator Stephen M. White arose and came forward and asked the privilege of making a few remarks.

He paid tribute to the donor of the gift, and the voice of the public spirit that had prompted the gift. He commended the idea of a man giving out of his abundance during his life time, and not leaving his executors to do that for him.

Following Senator White came Judge McKinley, who made formal presentation of the deed to the city. On behalf of Mr. Griffith, he handed the legal instrument to the Mayor, who passed it to President Silver, with a few words of eulogy upon the donor. Mayor Snyder, in making acknowledgment, made comparison between the new park and other noted parks elsewhere, and said Los Angeles could boast that it had the largest park in the world. It includes four to five miles of river bottom lands, improvements for water development and about two thousand acres of good tillable land, and all practically without conditions. The Mayor concluded by personally addressing Mr. Griffith, and thanking him, on behalf of the citizens, for his generous gift.

Thereafter Mr. Griffith read the deed of conveyance, and the special ordinance prepared was also read. It was then moved and seconded that the rules be suspended and that the Mayor be allowed to read the deed. The roll was called, all the members of the Council answering "aye." President Silver declared the park accepted, and thereupon the deed was changed into a formal declaration of the president took occasion to add his quota of kindly words to what had been previously said by other speakers. Mr. Silver, too, was the only one that noted the fact that under the signature of G. J. Griffith, was that of Mary Griffith, his wife. He said that he was not a man and his wife are one, not two, but in actual life it does not always work out that way, and the citizens of Los Angeles, did so to the joint donors, who had combined in making the gift.

Thereafter the reading from President Martin Kellogg of the University of California, and from W. M. Bunker, Esq., of San Francisco, expressing their appreciation of the gift made to Los Angeles and their regret at being unable to be present.

In response to cries of "Griffith! Griffith!" the guest of the afternoon came forward and made a very short speech. He assured all present that speech-making was not his forte. "But for years," said Mr. Griffith, "I have dreamed and hoped to hand over to the city this park. Since the time, sixteen years ago, when I acquired the Los Feliz Rancho, and after visiting various countries and inspecting their parks, I determined, if ever I could afford it, to donate to the city this territory, believing it to be particularly well adapted for a park. I overcame myself and my family to so shape my finances that I could do this, and today this has been done and my wish has been fulfilled."

Mr. Griffith resumed his seat amid the applause of those present, and then W. C. Patterson, J. S. Slauson, Park Commissioner Workman and Judge Varlet each made remarks pertinent to the occasion.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and being carried, everyone pressed forward to shake hands with Mr. Griffith, who for about twenty minutes held a kind of levee at which he received the congratulations of his friends.

TO CELEBRATE THE OCCASION.

Several gentlemen who appreciate the importance to the city of the new Griffith Park, and wishing to distinctly mark the time of its acquisition in some way, conferred together yesterday for the purpose of deciding upon some plan of action.

Nothing definite was arrived at, but each of the gentlemen present pledged himself to do something to mark the occasion, or any other mode of celebrating the occasion that may be determined upon by the citizens generally.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

An Ordinance Regulating the Oil Industry Recommended.

The special committee to whom was referred the message of the Mayor, vetoing ordinance No. 482, and petitions made to the Council for the following transfers to the cash fund: From the tax fund, \$196.71; from the sewer fund, \$160.00; from the common school fund, \$160.00. This last-named sum is in the nature of a partial

#### THE TAX SHORTAGE.

There was paid into the City Tax Collector's office during the month of February, \$5764 less in taxes than during the same month of last year. The taxes have been unusually slow in being paid in since becoming delinquent in November. Out of about \$600,000 due there has, it is estimated, been less than two-thirds collected. On April 25 the second payments will fall delinquent.

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ing been 24 3/4 inches of water at the gate house. The amount of flow between the gate house and the first bend showed 1 inch and 1/4. At rate of increase, and from manholes Nos. 2 and 3 a very striking decrease was to be noted. This was to be accounted for on the ground that the pipes were clogged with roots, thus decreasing their capacity.

Attention was drawn to the pictorial representation of the point where the infiltration pipes cross the river. By the cross-section presentation it appeared that the saturation plane on the right bank of the river sloped away acutely to the level of the pipes. On the other side of the river the plane of saturation sloped gradually, and maintains its level much above the pipes. Witness accounted for this by the inability of the closed pipes on the left side to take up the water, while on the other side of the river the pipes are free from all obstructions.

Mr. Eaton stated that he had also measured the water in the pipes about three years ago, when the city had another suit on its hands. At that time he found that approximately there was flowing in the pipes 200 miners' inches of water, measured at the weir at the Buena Vista street reservoir. The pipes were running about 100 ft. or more water then as now, and owing, as witness contended, to the pipes at that time being clear.

At this point the court adjourned.

**FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.**  
Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown into the Courts.

**A GUARDIAN FOR THE CLAYTON CHILDREN.**—Mrs. Mattie S. Clayton filed her petition yesterday asking to be appointed guardian of her two minor children, George F. Clayton and Simeon A. Clayton. The children have an interest in an estate inherited from their father and situated in Missouri, which pays a monthly revenue of \$82.

**UNHAPPILY MARRIED.** Judge Allen yesterday granted a decree to Amittie G. Fitch, divorcing her from John B. Fitch, and a decree to Mabel E. Morse, divorcing her from Carl B. Morse.

**WANT A SETTLEMENT.** Thomas B. Wilde and Ernest J. Strong brought suit yesterday against the Southern California Improvement Company to recover a judgment for \$15,000. In the complaint the plaintiffs state that they were formerly doing business with the defendant and that on April 10, 1896, they settled up and found that \$4,000 was due the plaintiffs. It is alleged that none of this amount has been paid.

**ONE OF LUTGE'S TRANSACTIONS.** Samuel Rees and R. S. Wirsching filed a suit yesterday, in which Theodore Lutge and a number of other men are made codefendants, to set aside mechanic's liens on the premises situated at Nos. 219-227 North Los Angeles street. Lutge ceased work on the 9th of last October before the job was completed. At that time there was owing to him \$900 from the plaintiffs. Shortly thereafter the mechanic's liens were filed against the premises by different firms that had furnished material used in the construction. The plaintiffs now seek to have these removed by an order of the court. They say they are willing to pay the \$900 due Lutge into court, and have it distributed to the several creditors, but they do not wish to pay the money direct to the creditors, because the amount is not sufficient to satisfy the aggregate of the claims and would result in further complications.

**GOES TO FOLSOM.** B. Solomon, the Santa Monica tailor who was convicted by a jury some time ago of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced by Judge Smith yesterday morning to serve two years in Folsom prison.

**PLEADED NOT GUILTY.** Pete Garcia, charged with the murder of Charles Collins at Santa Monica, pleaded not guilty yesterday morning before Judge Smith. The date of the trial will not be set until Mrs. Garcia enters her plea, which she is expected to do tomorrow.

**GIVEN ANOTHER CHANCE.** Islan Farrar, robber, 3 years old, was committed to Whittier during his minority yesterday by Judge Smith. Execution of the commitment was suspended ten days, to allow the boy's father to take him out of the State to a farm in Oregon. If Islan has not left the city at the expiration of this time, the commitment to Whittier will be enforced.

**WANT THE DEED DECLARED NULL AND VOID.** J. J. Brooks brought suit yesterday against Clark W. Stevenson, et al., to have the transfer of a deed executed by E. T. Parker to Clark W. Stevenson, declared null and void. A judgment is held by the plaintiff against Parker, and it is alleged that the transfer was made to evade the payment of the judgment.

**Gen. Rosecrans Improving.** The condition of Gen. Rosecrans was somewhat improved yesterday. He slept at intervals, and was conscious on waking. His pulse was a little stronger, and his temperature was lower. He was restless and very weak, but took a slight amount of nourishment. During the day there was no marked change, but in the evening the attending physician reported a marked improvement.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has parted with this riverside residence at Walton and he will henceforward divide his time chiefly between London and the continent. The popular composer has plenty of work on hand, for besides the alterations to fit "The Martyr of Antioch" for the stage, and the short setting of Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional," he has before him Mr. Pinero's new comic opera, and also a new cantata for the Leeds triennial festival next October.

**F. NIRMAN & CO.**  
All Kinds of Structural and Ornamental Cement Work.

The well-known firm of Clark & Nirman, which for many years has done most of the cement sidewalk, curbing and general cement constructing of the city, has been succeeded by F. Nirman & Co. Mr. Clark retiring, to engage in mining. Under the new organization, the firm is extending its facilities for business and is rapidly extending its operations to new and more extended fields. The firm undertakes all kinds of contract work, including building stone, concrete, houses, concrete arches and foundations, concrete chimneys, cellar and stable floorings, carriage steps, garden borders, vases, fountains, and coping of all kinds. Old sidewalks are related to line and grade. Among many important new and recent contracts of the firm are several which involve the curbing and sidewalk of large tracts adjacent to the city, and the improvement of continuous blocks upon the principal business and residence thoroughfares. The work of the firm has also extended to adjacent towns, one very large contract having been completely handled at Santa Monica.

The large business of this firm in the past, as well as the immense impetus which it has lately received, are alike well deserved. Nothing but the best of material and only skilled workmen are employed, and every piece of work is done upon honor. Besides these advantages, the firm has the latest and most economical mechanism for doing its work, thereby giving the public the benefit of the minimum rate of charge for the maximum of value.

The offices of the firm are at 214 South Broadway.

## (RAILROAD RECORD.)

### PRESIDENTS PLAY.

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GREAT TRUNK LINES HERE.

**Come Out for a Rest Only—The Glendale Electric Road Project Booming—Heavy Travel from the Eastern Cities.**

The presence of R. R. Cable, president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway; T. B. Blackstone, president of the Chicago and Alton Railway; D. B. Robinson, president of the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railway, all in this city at once, has given rise to almost as many wild rumors as the situation in Havana. In fact, one of the rumors is that the presidents of these various roads are on a tour looking to see exactly where their line will come in upon transportation of men and munitions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or vice versa, in case of war.

The officers of the railroads mentioned are here on a pleasure trip. They are not looking at railroads, not talking railroads and, in fact, are individually and collectively much more willing to discuss aerial transportation than terrestrial. One thing the presidents will learn while out here, however, is that the orange belt is not a second Klondike, that all the fruit is not frozen but that good oranges are to be had in abundance this season in California as usual. The reason why they will learn this is because all three presidents are hugging the orange belt very closely, and it would not be a surprising thing if one or more of them became orange shippers before 1900.

The Los Angeles-Glendale electric railway project has apparently taken a new lease of life, and one that promises well for the success of the enterprise. The inhabitants of Glendale and surrounding country, which will be tributary to the proposed road, have been asked for a subsidy of \$500 by the Terminal Railroad, which has the building of the new line in contemplation. The Glendale people have put the matter in the hands of a committee consisting of Dr. C. V. Bogue, E. T. Byram, J. R. G. Doyle of Glendale; C. C. Chandler and A. S. Stinson of Tropic and Oscar Lawlor of Los Angeles. Dr. Bogue was appointed trustee of the funds at the citizens' meeting at which the project was framed.

The contract signed by the subscribers provides that the funds shall be divided into three installments to be turned over to the company by Trustee Bogue as follows: The first portion when the poles are set; the second when the electric car service begins, the third ninety days thereafter. The contract further provides for seven separate round-trips a day to Rossmore and way stations, with transfers to the Los Angeles street car lines; the fare to be 15 cents on way, or 25 cents round trip to Rossmore; 15 and 20 respectively to Glendale; the last train to leave Los Angeles as late as 11 p.m.

The Terminal people are ready to commence work as soon as the Glendale people are ready with their portion of the contract. In this connection it is said the new Electric Light and Power Company, which will soon have the wheels of its works turning by force of the current of the "uplifted and dropped-down" San Gabriel River at Azusa, will cut no small figure. The company claims it will be prepared to furnish unlimited power at a minimum of cost, and is anxious to find use for every volt its dynamo can generate. The prospects for an electric line to Glendale are exceedingly bright.

Chief Clerk Walker of the force of Superintendent Wells of the Santa Fe, has gone back to Kansas for a rest.

The work of training new railroads and trading off old ones has given the Santa Fe employees in the general offices about all the work they want to do. So far, the necessary changes have been made without a tangle in rate or routine of business, but it has taken no end of hard and constant work.

The prospects for an increased passenger business from the East to California during the months of March and April are giving the passenger departments of both transcontinental lines teaching Los Angeles a little concern. From running one limited train a week each way a year ago, both roads are now running three limited trains per week each way, and every berth is sold out of Chicago up to March 30, with scores of applicants for accommodations. It is barely possible another limited will be added to the service, and it is especially in case the fiesta is largely advertised in the East.

**RAND & McNALLY'S** official map of Alaska with cover for 25 cents at the Times counting-room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

**Gen. Rosecrans Improving.** The condition of Gen. Rosecrans was somewhat improved yesterday. He slept at intervals, and was conscious on waking. His pulse was a little stronger, and his temperature was lower. He was restless and very weak, but took a slight amount of nourishment. During the day there was no marked change, but in the evening the attending physician reported a marked improvement.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has parted with this riverside residence at Walton and he will henceforward divide his time chiefly between London and the continent. The popular composer has plenty of work on hand, for besides the alterations to fit "The Martyr of Antioch" for the stage, and the short setting of Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional," he has before him Mr. Pinero's new comic opera, and also a new cantata for the Leeds triennial festival next October.

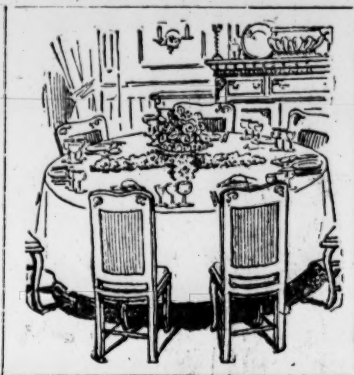
**F. NIRMAN & CO.**  
All Kinds of Structural and Ornamental Cement Work.

The well-known firm of Clark & Nirman, which for many years has done most of the cement sidewalk, curbing and general cement constructing of the city, has been succeeded by F. Nirman & Co. Mr. Clark retiring, to engage in mining. Under the new organization, the firm is extending its facilities for business and is rapidly extending its operations to new and more extended fields. The firm undertakes all kinds of contract work, including building stone, concrete, houses, concrete arches and foundations, concrete chimneys, cellar and stable floorings, carriage steps, garden borders, vases, fountains, and coping of all kinds. Old sidewalks are related to line and grade. Among many important new and recent contracts of the firm are several which involve the curbing and sidewalk of large tracts adjacent to the city, and the improvement of continuous blocks upon the principal business and residence thoroughfares. The work of the firm has also extended to adjacent towns, one very large contract having been completely handled at Santa Monica.

The large business of this firm in the past, as well as the immense impetus which it has lately received, are alike well deserved. Nothing but the best of material and only skilled workmen are employed, and every piece of work is done upon honor. Besides these advantages, the firm has the latest and most economical mechanism for doing its work, thereby giving the public the benefit of the minimum rate of charge for the maximum of value.

The offices of the firm are at 214 South Broadway.

# Late Guests...



**A**FTER getting along for years without the things you wanted in your dining-room, parlor or elsewhere, don't you think you are entitled to them now? These bits of furniture may come in as late guests to your house, but they will be appreciated ones. You have now waited till prices are the lowest ever known in the furniture trade.

It would be poor policy not to take advantage of this. The selection in our dining-room furniture has never been so complete as now.

N. B.—Our spring shipments of CARPETS are the most beautifully shaded, delicately designed, and splendidly woven, of any shown for a long time.

**W. S. ALLEN'S**  
Furniture and Carpet House,  
332-334 South Spring St.

## Inordinary Purchase of Black Silk.

By a most opportune chance we have just purchased a line of Black Silk Fabrics that easily surpasses any exhibit of the kind in the city, prices considered. We make a special window show of them tomorrow (Monday.) At the figures named it will pay you to look them up.

**At 59c** The lot includes at this price some half-dozen richly brocaded patterns in black silk, very suitable for separate skirts, and even waists; they are 20 inches broad and strictly all silk, have the appearance of \$1 material; Monday's price 90c per yard.

**At 75c** A line of 22-inch black broadcloth, in newest generous scroll patterns; the new flame and demi-circle effects are shown in this line; could not be surpassed at \$1.25; Monday's price 75c per yard.

**At 75c** 24-inch black Taffeta of fine luster and clear weave, and elegant appearing fabric, easily worth \$1 per yard; Monday's special price 75c per yard.

**At 75c** 25-inch extra heavy satin, extremely brilliant and good weight, easily worth \$1.25 per yard; Monday's special price 75c per yard.

**At 45c** 22-inch black silk grenadine in lacy, leaf and scroll patterns, some half-dozen distinct designs, worth 75c per yard; Monday's special price 45c per yard.

**At 95c** 44-inch black silk grenadine in the latest Paris designs, worth \$1.25 per yard; Monday's special price 95c per yard.

**At 85c** Colored silk grenadine in ten rich patterns ready for your selection; these came in 4 color combinations and are superb at Monday's price, 85c per yd.

**At \$1** Another line of colored silk grenadines with satin stripes, beautifully worked with the newest and daintiest color effects, worth \$1.35 per yd; Monday's special price \$1 yd.

**At \$1** Black Bayadere stripe moire in rich watered effects, 21 inches broad and of splendid appearance, easily worth \$1.25 yard; Monday's special price \$1.

Monday will witness a display of French silk and wool novelties at our dress goods counter such as has not been seen for many a day in Los Angeles; the collection embraces the richest and newest productions of the greatest weavers; to miss this display is to miss the best styles and price inducements, perhaps not to be had again this season.

**Fixen & Co.**  
135 South Spring—211 West Second.

## Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Another great Three-Day Event in Dry Goods. Compare these prices with ANY published in the paper today.

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

#### Curtains.

Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, taped edges, handsome patterns, \$1.75 quality, only \$1.25.

#### Towels.

Huck-a-buck towels, hemmed and extra quality, only \$1.25.

#### Spreads.

White Spread, good, fair quality and size, worth 75c; only \$60c.

#### Spreads.

White Spreads, soft finish, Marcelline patterns, special at \$80c.

#### Sheets.

White Sheets, ready for use, full size, 60c quality, at \$50c.

#### Pillow Cases.

Pillow Cases, 4x26 in. worth 12 1/2c, at 10c.

#### Thread.

Good quality Spool Cotton Machine Thread, per doz. \$1.80.

#### Nightgowns.

Nightgowns, good quality, trimmed with embroidery, 6c with \$1.00.

#### Skirts.

White muslin skirts, well made, trimmed with embroidery, only \$1.00.

#### Handkerchiefs.

Men's large 10c quality handkerchiefs, 6c.

#### Hose.

Men's 12 1/2c black hose, only \$1.00.

#### Underwear.

Men's Jersey ribbed underwear, satin-faced front, only 80c.

#### Nightshirts.

Men's nightshirts, outing flannel, worth 6c, only \$1.00.

#### Ladies' Hose.

Ladies' 20c fast black and brown, velvet finished hose, only 15c.

#### Children's Hose.

Children's Hose, extra weight, double knees, only 17c.

#### Veilings.

Fancy Chenille Dot Veilings, 1/4 white and all colors, \$1.25.

#### Belts.

20c Leather Belts, nickel, hardware, buckle only \$1.00.

#### Cambrics.

Linen Cambrics, standard quality, all colors, only \$1.00.

One hundred cases of new Wash Goods, Dress Goods, Waists and other Spring goods that every woman is interested in were received last week, and will be opened for sale Monday morning at special prices which will hold good for the first three days of the week only.

### New Wool Plaids 12 1/2c New Gingham, 7 1/2c

A wide range of styles in handsome plaids and checks. The checks are pretty blends of two and three colors showing a slight white thread. The plaids are genuine reproductions of the Scottish clans, and very handsome for children's dresses and waists. Would be cheap at 15c.

### New Cheviots at 50c

The very latest fancy weaves, two-toned changeable diagonal cloths, fancy broche cloud effects, and many other novel designs; 40-inches broad, and very extra worth for the price.

### New Plain Cloths 39c

Covert cloths and the new Vigoreux cloths, the latest and most popular shades of blue, gray and tan, 40-inches broad. Should be marked at 50c.

### High Novelties 85c.

Rich, beautiful crepe effects in dark colors, plain black and black with colors, two-toned combinations, superb quality, 46 inches broad and made to sell for \$1.

### New Covert Cloths 75c

The real Simon-pure English cloth, the correct thing for tailor-made suits, elegant summer weight, in the handsest shades, good width and superb quality. Should be marked \$1.

### Black Brocades 60c

Beautiful quality black brocaded English mohair and rich wool brocades in handsome spray designs on a groundwork of Ottoman cord. These goods run 40 to 44 inches broad, intended to sell for 75c. Our price to open the season, for three days, 60c.

### Black Brocades 75c

Elegant quality Black Brocaded Lusterines, handsome little crescent effect pattern, just the thing for the ideal summer skirt, 40 inches broad and only 75c.

### Black Granites \$1.

One of the richest, most elegant black materials that has been brought to Los Angeles for many a day. Beautiful shade of black, superb quality, will not catch the dust, 44-inches broad, intended to sell for \$1.25.

### New Trimmings.

Our trimming department is showing all the latest novelties to match the new spring dress materials. Every new idea in trimmings by the yard or in elegant set pieces for the Russian blouse or other desired styles. Our prices on dress trimmings will be found to be from 25 to 60 per cent. lower than the average dry goods store, while the variety is exceedingly choice and up-to-date in every way.

**K. Strauss & Co.**  
425-427 SOUTH SPRING ST. BETWEEN 4th & 5th Sts.

WENDELL EASTON, President. GEORGE EASTON, Vice President.  
GEO. D. EASTON, Secretary. ANGLO-CALIFORNIA BANK, (L'd) Treasurer,

**EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.**  
A CORPORATION  
REAL ESTATE & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

INVESTMENTS RECOMMENDED

IN THE

## MENLO PARK TRACT,

A PROGRESSIVE SECTION.

Growing more rapidly than any other portion of the city. Convenient to two car lines. Ten minutes' ride on Central Avenue Car from Second and Spring streets. New Electric Road on San Pedro street will pass this property, increasing values over 25 per cent.

Large Lots, Graded Streets.

You will make money investing in this tract. You save money buying now. Call on us. We will drive you to the property. We will give prices that will interest you.

**Easton, Eldridge & Co.,**

Or to Office on the Tract,  
Cor. Twenty-first St. and Central Ave.

121 South Broadway.



# \$3 A Month for all Diseases, Medicines Free, \$3.

## What Drs. Shores' \$3 Rate Means.

It means that any sick person applying in person or by letter to Drs. Shores any day this week will be treated until cured for the low fee of **\$3 PER MONTH**, all medicines furnished free. If you have Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Disease of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, it doesn't mean \$3 for each disease, but all your ailments, no matter how many, are included in the **ONE FEE OF \$3 PER MONTH**, and that pays for everything for one month, medicine, care and attention included. There is absolutely no other charge or expense.

### Catarrh of Head and Throat.

This form of Catarrh most common—resulting from neglected colds—quickly cured with little cost by Doctors Shores' New System.

Is the breath foul?  
Is the voice husky?  
Do you spit up slime?  
Do you ache all over?  
Do you blow out snobs?  
Is the nose stopped up?  
Do you snore at night?  
Does your nose discharge?  
Does the nose bleed easily?  
Is there tickling in the throat?  
Do crusts form in the nose?  
Is the nose sore and tender?  
Do you sneeze a great deal?  
Is this worse toward night?  
Does the nose itch and burn?  
Is there pain front of the head?  
Is your sense of smell leaving?  
Do you hawk to clear the throat?  
Is the throat dry in the mornings?  
Are you losing your sense of taste?  
Do you sleep with your mouth open?  
Does the nose stop up toward night?

This form of catarrh is easiest cured. Don't allow it to become complicated.

### Catarrh of Bronchial Tubes.

When catarrh of the head and throat is neglected or wrongly treated it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and after awhile attacks the lungs. Quickly cured with little cost by Doctors Shores' New System.

Have you a cough?  
Are you losing flesh?  
Do you cough at night?  
Have you pain in side?  
Do you take cold easily?  
Is your appetite variable?  
Have you stitches in the side?  
Do you cough until you gag?  
Are you low spirited at times?  
Do you raise frothy mucus?  
Do you spit up yellow matter?  
Do you cough on going to bed?  
Do you cough in the morning?  
Is your cough short and hoarse?  
Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?  
Have you a disgust for fatty foods?  
Is there a tickling behind the palate?  
Have you pains behind the breastbone?  
Do you feel you are growing weaker?  
Is there a burning pain in the throat?  
Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?

## Drs. Shores Masters of Catarrh.

Four years ago these popular specialists announced to the public of Los Angeles that they had perfected a treatment that cured Catarrh, Deafness and Diseases of the Air Passages, that would revolutionize the practice of medicine. The correctness of their discovery had been proven by the thousands of public testimonials from home people that have tested the new and painless treatment that cured.

Today Drs. Shores' practice is the largest numerically of any specialists in the West, and all because they cure. Why experiment?

## FREE TRIAL TREATMENT.

So certain are Drs. Shores of their wonderful discovery for the cure of Deafness, Catarrh, Asthma and Lung Diseases, that a cordial invitation is extended to all to come and receive a trial treatment without pay or without obligation to pay. An inspection of Drs. Shores' modern appliances for the treatment of these ailments will be a real medical revelation to the afflicted.

## Now Understand the Offer.

If you have Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Skin Disease, Blood Disease, Rheumatism, Malaria, Nervous Disease, Kidney Disease, Bladder Disease, Female Complaints, Insomnia, Dysentery, Paralysis, Rickets, Scrofula, Consumption in the first stage, Liver Disease, Diseases of the Bowels, Sciatica, Spinal Disease, or any complication of chronic diseases, come to Drs. Shores any day this week and be cured for the cost of the medicine, which in no case will exceed THREE DOLLARS per month.

## Drs. Shores & Shores,

### SPECIALISTS,

345 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Office hours—Week days 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; evenings 7 to 8 o'clock; Sundays 10 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon.

## Not Catarrh Alone, but All Diseases Are Included in This Low Rate to All Who Apply This Week—All Diseases.

Many people called last week to inquire of Drs. Shores if the \$3.00 rate applied only to Catarrh. Drs. Shores, in extending this offer one more week, do so to correct that impression. Drs. Shores wish it thoroughly understood that the **\$3.00 rate** applies to all diseases. \$3.00 is all the money you need for one month's treatment—medicine, care and attention furnished free. Drs. Shores will not charge you \$3.00 for each disease. If you have twenty diseases \$3.00 pays the bill for one month. There is absolutely no other charge or expense.

Come any day this week. Don't be late.

Mastering Catarrh and Asthma—Mrs. E. L. Armstrong Gets Quick Relief from Drs. Shores' Skill.



MRS. E. L. ARMSTRONG, of Alameda, who is visiting with her son at No. 551 Hill street, says: "I have been sick for several years with catarrh of the head and throat, and suffered greatly with asthma. I was constantly troubled with shortness of breath and my throat was always sore. I could not walk and was wretched. I began treatment with Drs. Shores in January, and since that time my throat has been entirely well and I breathe freely. I am no longer troubled with shortness of breath and can now walk and enjoy taking long walks. I am another woman and feel that my youthful days are returning, although I am 46 years of age. I consider Drs. Shores' treatment simply wonderful."

## For Old As Well As New Patients.

Drs. Shores wish it distinctly understood that their \$3.00 rate applies to all of their old patients wishing to renew their treatment as well as to new ones beginning treatment.

## Drs. Shores Treat All Alike.

So if you want to be cured for the lowest price ever made by established specialists, come to Drs. Shores any time before Saturday night at 8 o'clock and Drs. Shores will treat you until cured for \$3.00 A MONTH, MEDICINE FREE.

Now don't wait until the last day and be crowded out, but start at once, for Drs. Shores make this offer for your benefit and if you get left it will be your own fault.

### ASTHMA CURED.

Mrs. Frank Crikelair Tells How She Suffered and How Drs. Shores Cured Her.



Mrs. Frank Crikelair, who resides at 1921 Norwood street, this city, and whose husband is a well-known contractor and paper hanger and artistic decorator, says: "To whom it may concern: I testify that Drs. Shores have cured me of Asthma. About seven years ago, while living in Green Bay, Wisconsin, I had an attack of La Grippe which left me with the Asthma. I treated with the best doctors there, but only got partial relief. The attacks of Asthma would come on when I got cold or in damp weather. I came out west and settled in Santa Barbara, Cal., over three years ago. I was relieved for about two months, until the fog began, then the attacks began about every two weeks and often. I tried all Asthma medicines and Kola plant, which guarantees relief and I had the worst attacks so I thought I would die. Friends told me to walk along the beach, that the salt water would relieve me, but it made me worse. I removed to Los Angeles, south part, and was relieved for a short time again, and doctored with some of the best physicians and found only temporary relief. Seeing the advertisement of Drs. Shores & Shores I took one week's treatment as I was suffering greatly, when I went to them I continued to get better ever since and have gained greatly in flesh and feel perfectly well and cannot speak too highly of Drs. Shores' treatment as it was almost discouraging in life. I now feel like a different person."

### SUNDAY SPORTS.

#### D. V. H. AND ROMEO COURSE AT AGRICULTURAL PARK.

A Thirty-dog Stake-Coursing at Sunnyside—Baseball at Fiesta Park—Bicycling on the Roads to Santa Monica.

Visitors and natives, who want outdoor sports today will find abundant opportunity to gratify their desires.

At Agricultural Park there will be a thirty-dog coursing match, with the usual band concert. Take Main to University-street cars. In addition to the regular programme, there will be a match race between the dogs D.V.H. and Romeo. This race, in its announcement, will mean but little to those who are not especially interested in coursing, but to the owners of dogs it will be of more than ordinary interest. The dogs ran in the dark last Sunday, a thing which will not happen again, and there was some dissatisfaction over the decision. The race today may not settle the merits of the two hounds, but it should prove most interesting. The owners of the dogs run them for a private purse, selecting their own judge.

There will also be coursing at Sunnyside on the Santa Monica electric line, with a thirty-two-dog stake. The coursing at this park should be good today in view of the past events, which have been disappointing, alike to the managers and the public that attended them. Somehow the management secured a lot of bad hares, with the result that the races have been poor. The new lot is said to be much better.

Out at Wilshire, erstwhile Fiesta Park, there will be a game of baseball between the Los Angeles and Francis Wilson teams. The famous "South Paw" Doulin and Mondo, who have been playing ball in San Diego for some months past have returned and will play today. This will also be Harvey's last appearance as a pitcher on the local diamond this season, as he leaves for the East next week. Hopkins, Held, Mangerino and Ferguson have all signed with the California State League, whose series opens on March 27.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting to Reduce Citrus-fruit Freight Rates.

On Thursday afternoon, March 10, at 2 p.m. in the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of San Diego, Santa Ana, Riverside and of all the packers and fruit associations of Southern California will hold a joint meeting to consider a reduction of freight rates on citrus fruits, and especially on seedling oranges. The object of the meeting is to discuss a plan of procedure and the amount of reduction to be requested. It is suggested that all persons interested in the citrus-fruit industry should be present at this meeting.

The Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of an invitation from the Bakersfield Board of Trade to participate in the celebration to be held in that city upon the completion of the Valley road. There is an unusually large number

of fine exhibits in the hall at this time, notably two large banana plants each bearing an exceptionally fine bunch of fruit. The bananas are from six to eight inches long and the bunches are very full. This fruit was raised by O. E. Roberts, at Hollywood, and shows there was no frost in that section of the country.

The Piru ranch of Piru City, makes a display of kumquats on branch, Washington navel oranges, grape fruit, Japoo oranges, citron of commerce, Cayo tangerines, Florida Summer Queen, olives on branch, and Malta Blood oranges.

Riverside has sent in two boxes of navel oranges and a quantity of grape fruit. O. E. Roberts, besides the bananas already mentioned, makes a display of Lisbon and Eureka lemons.

### AN UNFORTUNATE CLASS.

DEAF CHILDREN WHO ARE DEPRIVED OF EDUCATION.

An Association Formed for the Purpose of Making Special Efforts to Reach These Little Ones—Cooperation of the Public Desired.

A number of the parents and friends of deaf children met in the schoolroom of the First Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of organizing an association, having in view the purpose of the oral education of deaf children.

Permanent organization of the association was effected, a board of directors and the following officers elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, W. E. Waddell, M.D., Ontario; vice-president, E. W. Gilmore, Los Angeles; secretary, John F. Mathies, Los Angeles; treasurer, I. L. Pierce, Los Angeles. Articles of association and bylaws were read and adopted.

Quite a number of children live in and near Los Angeles who are deaf (having been born so) and no provision is made for their education. Committees have now been appointed to ascertain the number and whereabouts of these children, in Southern California; to see the proper persons connected with educational matter, and prepare a plan by which the general public may be interested in the oral education of these deaf children.

Such children must either be sent away for instruction, an instructor employed, or go without education altogether. As the parents of many deaf children are in either moderate or poor circumstances, to send the child away to employ a private tutor is altogether out of the question, and it only remains for some systematic plan for their education to be devised.

The purpose of oral instruction was demonstrated Thursday evening by a gentleman of this city, born in Holland, who has mastered his own native language (Holland Dutch), and also English, speaking both exceedingly well, though he never heard a sound. It is hoped that all interested in this work will communicate with either the secretary or president of this association.

### THE MORPHINE AND OPIUM HABIT.

"What We May Do to Be Saved" is a little book giving full particulars of a reliable cure. Free. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Department B, Lebanon, Or.

CROWN pianos give effects and tones impossible in any other. No. 31 South Broadway.

### SAN PEDRO.

#### MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE ON THE STEAMER COOS BAY.

Harbor Prospects Stimulate Real Estate Business, and Attract Syndicates With Large Propositions—Looks Like a Boom.

SAN PEDRO, March 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] The steamer Coos Bay, Capt. Hall, arrived here today from San Francisco. She brings a story of a mysterious suicide. The vessel left San Francisco March 2, at 9 o'clock a.m., arrived at Santa Cruz in the evening, and there took on several passengers, among whom was one John Slud. When the purser took up his ticket it called for a second-class or steerage passage. This Mr. Slud wanted changed to a first-class ticket, which was properly adjusted, and Slud left the purser evidently at ease with the entire world. At 11 o'clock that night Slud approached the night watchman and asked when the steamer would reach the next port. The watchman informed him, and Slud went aft. About five minutes later the watchman was startled by hearing the report of a pistol at the stern of the vessel. He hurried aft, but nothing could be found or seen. The captain was notified, and on a careful search John Slud was missing. The vessel was at the time of the shooting, off Point Sur, and steaming about eight knots an hour. Slud's destination was Port Harford. In his stateroom were found a valise, a bottle of whisky and a notebook, with all the leaves torn out, apparently to destroy any clue as to his identity. Slud appeared to be a man about 40 years of age, and seemed of good address. This makes the third suicide on the Coos Bay in the past seven months.

#### REAL ESTATE DEALS.

During the past ten days there has been a marked increase of speculation and buying of real estate. An eastern syndicate has a representative here with bona fide and proper credentials. This syndicate wants a concession of fifteen acres of land on which to erect a smelter plant, to cost \$300,000. The land is not to be leased until the plant is completed.

There is also a Chicago syndicate here trying to secure the entire western addition of the town, offering \$200,000 for it. A stock company is being organized to build a large shipyard, to be when completed, second to none on the Pacific Coast. Fine tracts of land are undergoing metropolitan improvements, such as street grading, electric lights and cement sidewalks etc. Many daily and secure all the data possible about the city, and when shown the town site from the Palas Verdes hills are not slow at arriving at the conclusion that a great commercial city must, and will, be built here some day.

The real estate dealers say they receive many letters from over the United States, making inquiries about San Pedro, and asking for prices on real estate.

Parties here are in receipt of letters from Heidelberg & New of Chicago, stating that just as soon as the contract is signed they will immediately come out here and prepare for the work on the breakwater.

#### Projectiles for Big Guns.

Projectiles used by the United States army for its great modern guns cost as follows: Solid shot, 8-inch, \$93.50 each; 10-inch, \$144.50 each; 12-inch, \$212 each; 12-inch mortar shells, weighing 800 pounds, \$114 each; and 12-inch mortar shells weighing 1000 pounds each, \$195 each.

### MEN

Men who are weaklings are afraid sometimes to ask for advice. That is foolish. They think night sweats, puniness, nervousness and trembling limbs will pass away one day. They get worse day after day. These things are brought on by indulgences and indiscretions. But the worst cases are readily cured if the proper course is taken. Even stunted growth is rectified. The Hudsonian doctors have discovered "Hudsonian" which has saved some 20,000 men from despair. It has made them strong, healthy and vigorous, and full of life and fire. No lack of confidence now, sweet sleep and a sense of strength. Perfect digestion, no weak back, and a sound mind in a sound body. What is life worth when you are a weakling? To feel that you are a man once more is indeed

### GRAND

Grand! Yes, indeed, it is! You can easily see what "Hudsonian" has done if you will call at the Institute or write and ask for free circulars and testimonials telling you all about it. And if you want medical advice—the very best in the whole Union—all you have to do is to ask for it, and it is yours free. The Institute has private consulting rooms, and you are treated with all courtesy be you rich or poor. "Hudsonian" does its work so promptly and so surely that it will astonish you. Drains stop in a week, and you are an altered being in a month. That feeling of strength is worth the having, and you can be a grand man again if you will but try. It is surely worth your while, for it means happiness now where there is only despair. Instead of being an object of scorn you will be admired by

### MEN

## HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

STOCKTON, MARKET AND ELLIS STS. San Francisco, California.

If you have blood taint, write for "30-day blood cure" circulars. They are as free as the air and sun. Hudsonian circulars free.

### MONETA.

Some of the Annals of a Country Town.

MONETA, March 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] Real estate, like Secretary Alger, has been mighty slow of late, but the boom will surely come if the big foot of Trade Collis can be raised before life becomes extinct.

The lumber trade keeps up remarkably well in this section. H. T. Hayden has of late furnished lumber for one church and three cottages, besides several carloads for miscellaneous improvements.

The literary society whose uncertain future has been distressing to some of its most prominent members, has finally gone into a hole and shut the cover.

### ESTATE OF WILLIAM HENRY HALL.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned executor of the estate of William Henry Hall, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within four months of the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned at his residence, No. 706 North Hill st., in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., or to my attorney, A. H. Hudson, room 506 Bulfinch building, in said city.

Dated February 12, 1898.

WM. C. H. HALL, Executor, etc.

schoolhouse, Wednesday evening was a grand affair and largely patronized. Even infants at their mother's breasts assisted with novel selections that were not down in the programme.

BROWN'S HOT AIR FURNACE.

Fits the climate and pocketbook. Heating houses, halls, etc., a specialty. 122 E. Fourth.

# The End Is Near

Our great Mark-down Sale to close out our Los Angeles Stock will soon be over. Everything remaining offered at . . . . .

## Sweeping and Final Reductions

Nothing spared from the Sacrifice. Call at once and Secure the biggest

## Bargains

Ever offered anywhere.

No samples given and no goods exchanged during this sale.

Those of our patrons having book accounts are earnestly requested to call at once and settle their balances.

*Wm. C. H. Hall*  
203-207 N. SPRING STREET, NEAR TEMPLE.

CONSUMPTION CURED. Dr. W. Harrison Ballard 415 1/2 S. Spring St. SEND FOR COPYRIGHTED "TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION"



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L. E. MOSHER, Vice President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.  
ALBERT MC FARLAND, Treasurer.  
Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.  
Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor... Main 20  
Editorial Rooms, third floor... Main 21  
City Editor and local news room, second floor... Main 22  
Founded Dec. 4, 1881. Seventeenth Year

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Daily Net Average for 1892.....15,111  
Daily Net Average for 1891.....18,091  
Daily Average for 12 months of 1892.....19,234  
Sunday Average for 12 months of 1892.....25,361  
NEARLY 600,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

## THE "TIMES" MIDWINTER NUMBER.

The largest, the best-arranged and most brilliantly illustrated; the most thorough, accurate and comprehensive; the most luminous, interesting and informing; the most picturesque, potent and graphic issue ever sent out from this office. Printed in the new magazine style; 84 pages and cover. Price 10 cents per copy; postage extra, to be paid by the sender. Copies will be mailed, when requested, from this office to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico for 13 cents each, postpaid. Send list of names and addresses plainly written, together with the money, and your orders will be carefully filled. (See list of contents in other columns.) The matter is not ephemeral, but of permanent value. The Midwinter Number will be timely for six months to come.

### WAIT!

The only hint that has thus far been dropped as to the probable outcome of the Maine investigation was contained in the remarks of Capt. Marix, judge-advocate of the court of inquiry, just before the sailing of the Mangrove from Key West for Havana. Referring to the report that the court's investigations had failed to show that the Maine was blown up from the outside, Capt. Marix is reported to have said:

"What's all this? Why can't they stop theorizing until we get ready to report? Then, I assure you, we shall have some reading for the American people that will be interesting."

Replying to the question, "Will it mean war?" Capt. Marix said: "That is a question I cannot answer now. Wait!"

The only reasonable interpretation that can be given to these remarks is that the investigation has brought to light some highly-important facts not in harmony with the theory of an accidental explosion. As a matter of course, these facts cannot be divulged until the investigation is closed. But the words of Capt. Marix mean, if they mean anything, that evidence of treachery has been unearthed. This evidence may not be conclusive. It may even be negated by later developments. But the inference can hardly be avoided that up to the present time the evidence adduced tends to show that the Maine was blown up by design and not by accident. Capt. Marix, as a member of the court of inquiry, is in a position which gives his words great significance. While his statement in no wise reveals any of the secrets of the investigation, it gives a great deal of important information in a few words.

Wait! This is the keynote of the situation. There is nothing for the American people to do in the present emergency but to wait for the verdict of the investigation. The indications are that they will not have long to wait. In the mean time, the government is showing commendable energy in the active preparations which are making to meet any possible emergency. We shall be fully prepared for the worst, if the worst must come.

### MIDNIGHT CARS.

The street-car system of Los Angeles is excellent. In many respects it is superior to that of any city of corresponding size in the country. But there is one respect in which it might be improved to the distinct advantage of a considerable portion of the public. The last cars, as a rule, leave the central part of the city at about 11 to 11:30 o'clock p.m. If the service were extended to 12 or 12:30 o'clock, it would accommodate a large number of persons whose business or pleasure renders it inconvenient for them to conform to the present time schedule.

Los Angeles is no longer a provincial town. It is fast taking on metropolitan proportions and ways. Many of its citizens are necessarily detained in the downtown section until midnight or later. If the street-car companies would keep pace with the requirements of the public, they will recognize and meet existing conditions.

Would it pay? Perhaps not, from the beginning. Of course, street-car companies do not do business exclusively for the benefit of the health of their stockholders. Dividends are the principal consideration. But the public good-will which comes from efficient service is a factor not to be ignored. The late cars might not yield a profit at the outset, but they would be profitable in the long run, and in the interim would meet a pressing public demand.

One or two lines in the city now

run cars as late as midnight. Let the other lines do likewise, and hundreds of belated patrons will rise up and call them blessed.

### LOOK AT THE FLAG.

There is wisdom in this brief bit of advice from the big, loyal, level-headed New York Sun, which continues to shine for all with all its old-time glory and effulgence. The advice is needful of heed here as well as on the shore where the Atlantic beats on a rock-bound coast. Our contemporary says:

"Just at present the responsibility and the burden of work are upon the Executive. The country trusts President McKinley and his advisers. No Senator or Representative who is not a fool believes that Mr. McKinley is the man to arrogate to himself the functions of the coordinate branches of the government, or to usurp in any respect, or in any degree, the power that belongs to the Legislature. Congress can trust the President, too."

"Therefore, when the impulse comes to any Senator or Representative to take the present state of affairs as a text for patriotic eloquence which will merely churn the water without putting the ship ahead, let him control it if he can, for the sake of interests vastly more important than any words he can say. If the impulse is irresistible, then let him bite his lips hard and hasten out of the Senate chamber or the Hall of Representatives, and the case may be let him go out into the fresh air and stand there till the impulse to talk evaporates, gazing in silence at the flag which floats over his end of the Capitol."

"There is no lovelier object for contemplation at any time. There is no better object at this time for silent contemplation. This advice applies alike to Senators and Congressmen and to all other American citizens. Talk by and by. Just now go out and gaze at the most beautiful flag in the world."

### THE USES OF BANKS.

A committee was appointed at the last meeting of the American Bankers' Association to take up the work of disseminating information as to the functions of banks, and the important uses which they subserve in all civilized communities. The avowed object of the movement was "to do away with the present hostility which exists against banks among those people who have not been truly informed." In pursuance of this purpose, the committee has issued a unique pamphlet, entitled, "What is a Bank?" This pamphlet sets forth, in the plainest and simplest manner possible, the work which a bank does in the community where it is located. No discussion of the abstruse questions of banking and financing is attempted. The work is a simple statement of elementary facts, which no intelligent person will dispute, and these facts are stated so concisely and clearly that no one need misunderstand them.

There is need for just such a publication as the one in question. It is to be hoped that it will be given a very wide distribution, for it will unquestionably be productive of much good, in correcting some radical errors and removing some unreasonable prejudices which exist in the public mind. It is a regrettable fact that in the minds of some persons a feeling of intense hostility exists, not only toward banks, but toward other institutions employing capital in considerable amounts. As an abstract proposition this feeling of hostility is without reason or justification, though in isolated cases there may be cause for complaint. There is no valid ground for hostility as between wage-earners and wage-payers, in any general sense. Self-seeking and unscrupulous demagogues are chiefly responsible for whatever hostility exists between labor and capital. It is the business of these demagogues to array class against class. They are almost the only persons who profit by social dissensions and industrial conflicts. Their pernicious activity is chiefly responsible for the prejudices entertained in narrow and unenlightened minds against capital and capitalists in general.

There is no real antagonism between capital and labor. The one is essential to the well-being of the other, and vice versa. The best results are achieved when both are in harmonious relations, cooperating for the general good. Such relations would exist, as a rule, were it not for the intermeddling of the demagogue, the charlatan, the professional agitator, the walking delegate and the "scrutiner."

A professor of the State University is, we are told, preparing a complete list of all the California insects. If the list includes the bovolopus bug, Bowers of San Diego, the professor probably has the whole thing.

## THE WEATHER.

A month ago THE TIMES published a table, showing the average rainfall in Los Angeles up to January 31, for the past twenty-one years, also the average rainfall for each season during that period. By this it was shown that the average rainfall for the season in Los Angeles is about 17 inches. The average rainfall to end of January is 8.8 inches, while the rainfall for the season 1892-93, up to the end of January, was only 3.79 inches.

The average rainfall for the month of February is 3.22 inches. For February, 1893, the rainfall was only .51 of an inch. This makes the total rainfall for the season 4.20 inches, as compared with an average rainfall up to end of February of 12.02 inches, showing a deficiency of 7.72 inches.

The following table, furnished by the local Weather Bureau, shows the rainfall for the month of March during the past twenty years:

Year.	Rainfall.
1873	2.57
1874	4.49
1875	1.45
1876	1.66
1877	2.66
1878	2.87
1879	12.36
1880	.01
1881	2.50
1882	2.49
1883	3.15
1884	6.48
1885	.66
1886	.41
1887	3.39
1888	8.52
1889	.37
1890	3.77
1891	3.31
1892	2.94

Average ..... 2.94  
This shows an average for the month of March of 2.94 inches.

Should we get this month a rainfall of about three inches, there would still be a prospect of securing fair crops. It must be admitted that no outlook is not altogether encouraging, still it is by no means yet time to abandon hope. In any case, as THE TIMES has previously said, it should be remembered that while the absence of a normal rainfall works hardship on many people in this section, especially on those who have stock to feed, yet it does not by any means involve the same amount of loss that it caused twenty years ago, when Southern California depended mainly on cattle and sheep for an income. Much of the despondent talk about the effects of a dry season which we hear is handed down from the time when the industries of Los Angeles were chiefly represented by herds of cattle and bands of sheep.

### NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Since the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor, the question as to the best forms of naval construction has been discussed quite extensively in the leading newspapers of the country. There is a general disposition to question the wisdom of constructing great battleships, at an enormous expense, if they are subject to destruction from internal causes, or can be blown up with ease by an enemy. The Pittsburgh Dispatch makes the following pertinent comments on this subject:

"If battleships are simply mines of danger for those on them, and their dangers cannot be guarded against in new construction, we should certainly seek types of vessels for naval defense that are not so suicidal. But even more salient is the conclusion presented by the other alternative. Let us suppose it proved, as bearing on the naval type alone, that the Maine was destroyed by a submarine mine, or torpedo. If such awful and complete destruction can be worked on the accepted type of armed vessels simply turning an electric switch and exploding a mine, the argument enters the port attacked, has it not reduced the prevailing type of battleship to scrap iron? The distinctive purpose of the heavily-armed, slow-sailing battleship is to attack foreign ports. For purely sea warfare the swift commerce destroyer can go where it chooses—except within a ten-mile radius of the battleship—is the successful vessel, and always has been. For the defense of home harbors and coasts the monitors, if they are needed, are the equal of the battleship, at a much smaller cost. But if it is the case, as seems to be demonstrated, that destruction can be visited by a single mine, that every seaport can, by a few score thousand dollars, convert the channels leading to its harbor into mines of death for any hostile vessel seeking to enter, why are not the hundreds of millions spent by the world for battleships in the past quarter of a century, practically thrown away?"

### PARK IMPROVEMENT.

Now that the ownership of Griffith Park has been finally vested into the city, it is about time to consider the question of arranging for the improvement of this large tract, which Los Angeles owes to the generosity of a public-spirited citizen.

The configuration of the land and the climate of this tract make possible the creation of one of the grandest and most unique parks in the world. In the foothills, on the south side, there are spots which are entirely frostless. Here is an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a botanical garden, where might be seen specimens of tropical trees and shrubs, growing in the open air. On the higher slopes every kind of vegetation that flourishes in the semi-tropic and temperate zones may be raised. The view from the higher altitudes is enchanting, taking in a wonderful range of mountain and valley, with the ocean in the distance. This is especially so from the highest peak, from which over twenty towns and villages may be seen. With a road of easy grade to the summit of this peak, and, in course of time, an electric road, it would become the Mecca of all visitors to Los Angeles. In the lower lands there are facilities for the construction of lakes. Elysian Park, being so near Griffith Park, the improvement of the two might easily proceed simultaneously, in conjunction

with a system of boulevard approaches from the city. The first thing to be done in this connection is to have made a complete contour map and then to obtain the services of an experienced landscape gardener, to lay out a plan which should be followed in the future.

Los Angeles is destined to become one of the large cities of the country. It will not do for its citizens to take a narrow view of such questions as these, and complain that this and that cannot be done because there is not a surplus in the treasury. It is sometimes wise to run into debt, when there are sufficient assets. Posterity will reap the main advantage from the construction of a comprehensive system of parks and boulevards in this city. Should we go to work and create such a system on a liberal, yet not extravagant scale, by the issuance of bonds, posterity would undoubtedly "rise up and call us blessed."

Sunrise Melick of the Pasadena News thus apostrophizes one of the glorious things that loom up over the Crown of the Valley to its exclusive joy, pride and satisfaction: "The glories of the sunrises these mornings is beyond description. If a painter could portray the coloring and effects of the shadows, tints, changes and final brightness to be seen to the east these balmy mornings, as the sun climbs slowly up over the eastern mountains, transforming darkened, star-studded skies to a firmament of royal purple, to be painted over into orange and gold, while valleys, groves, cities, foothills and mountains are flooded with the unclouded light of heaven."

And the next day it didn't sprinkle a drop.

A local evening paper, noted for its exuberance of headlines, publishes a six-column cut, showing how New York is guarded by submarine mines, placed in the approaches of the harbor, the location of the mines being indicated on the sketch. This picture is probably paid for by the United States Navy Department, which, of course, is anxious to give as wide publicity as possible to the location of coast defenses. It is difficult to understand why the journal referred to should have secured the exclusive publication of this advertisement. It must have a big pull in Washington.

The Stockton Mail has been having another attack of the inflammations, if there is such a complaint. This time it is because various newspapers throughout the country have been making jocular remarks about the gay, gorgeous and flamboyant uniform worn by Gen. Miles. Our Slough City contemporary is taking this thing too seriously, altogether. There are not many lurid things to write about, and when a subject heaves in sight, it must expect to secure attention; but there is no use in an able contemporary's getting mad enough about it to bite nails.

Says the Denver Post: "The silver cause will lose a staunch and able champion by the withdrawal of United States Senator Stephen M. White of California from public life. His intended retirement is to be regretted. With the lessons of the last election, California can, however, be relied upon to return a silver man in Senator White's place." Oh, don't talk foolish! California will do nothing of the kind, for there are no more Stephen M. Whites lying around loose in the Democratic party of the Golden State.

Some surprise has been expressed that a civilized nation like Spain should exhibit such almost incredible brutality to the unfortunate Cuban insurgents. It should be remembered, however, that Spain, like Turkey, while nominally a portion of the European continent, is really more closely affiliated, in sentiment and sympathies, with the Asiatic race which overran the Iberian Peninsula centuries ago, and left an imprint on the country which will never be effaced.

Few people know where the term "Jingo," as applied to the people who want to fight whether there is anything to fight about or not, originated. It is said to have had its derivation in an old ballad sung before the war of 1812, the refrain of which runs like this:

"We do not want to go to war,  
But, by Jingo, if we do,  
We've got the men, we've got the ships,  
And we've got the money, too."

The yellow journals continue to give us all the particulars in regard to the asserted destruction of the Maine by a torpedo, in regard to which they, so far, know nothing more than the general public. It would not surprise these sensational sheets that the torpedo was exploded by means of a button, touched off in Madrid by the young King of Spain.

We are glad to see that the fortification of San Diego goes on apace. All Californians, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, would be saddened should the imaginary City of Grief be transformed into a City of Genuine Sorrow by a carload or two of bomb-shells unloaded with more or less force from a Spanish gunboat.

The attention of Santa Claus is invited to the fact that if he can use a dehorned reindeer in his business, Secretary Alger has a large stock on hand that is eating its infernal head off, and consequently will be disposed of in lots to suit at bed-rock prices. Walk up to Mr. Alger's bargain-counter and examine the goods.

There are roses with the dew on them lying upon the graves of our gallant sailors at Havana, and a ribbon of the nation's colors, bearing the

truthful legend, "American citizens mourn their boys," is twined among the odoriferous blossoms that are the coverlid of the couches where they lie asleep. And it is well.

A correspondent asks: "Can the United States government order the State militia out of the State, or would they have to resign?" The State militia is under State authority. The Governor of a State can tender to the United States the services of his State militia, in which case such militia is subject to the orders of the general government without resignation.

Now if it were hacks that were driving over stretches of sidewalk, would anything be done about it? Considering the way the hackmen are ignoring the hitching ordinance, it seems as though they would be perfectly safe were they to drive over the City Council and into the public library.

The man who starts camp rumors had one of his very busiest days yesterday. No pent-up eight-hour law confines this individual's powers. He is up and at it these days when the rest of the world is asleep, twenty-seven hours a day, nine days in a week, thirty-five days in a month.

The Fiesta fund will soon reach \$14,000. A couple of corporate subscriptions of \$1000 each will then swell the aggregate to the required \$16,000. It is not too much to expect that these two subscriptions will yet be forthcoming. It is late, but "better late than never."

The people are not much in favor of gag law, but if the Secretary of the Navy does not refrain from his use of language, they are likely to become in favor of it by a large majority. His assistant, Mr. Roosevelt, is also a trifle too fluent for these times.

An Ohio paper tells of a demonstration made by a representative of the Standard Oil Company, showing the non-explosiveness of gasoline. Meantime reports of gasoline-stove explosions continue to appear in the papers with painful regularity.

Should Mr. Cooper, the member from Wisconsin in the House of Representatives, ever happen to visit Los Angeles, we have every reason to believe that the gentleman will be made to feel that we are not strangers to him, but some of his folks.

It is a curious fact that nearly all the papers that were for free silver, free whisky and free riot in the fall of 1892, are now for free and unlimited war with Spain, or any other old country, in order to open up the artesian flow of nickels.

Lord Dunraven's name bobs up again. He has been reelected to represent Wadsworth in the County Council of London. But he isn't sailing any more yacht races, thank goodness, and pleading the baby act because he was defeated.

The Kansas City Journal declares that "Senator Mason is the captive balloon of the Senate." The man who refuses to cut the rope and let that balloon take a trip afar, and the farther the better, is an enemy of his country.

There is one thing that appears to be even dearer than the silver question, and that is Cuban autonomy. If Spain is wise it will shovel a carload of quicklime on the remains, and let it go at that.

De Lome's affection for America, which he was so loud in proclaiming, appears to have all oozed out by the time he got home, and now he threatens to fire a book at us. The situation is truly alarming.

If the German eagle's claws are as sharp as the sound of Emperor William's shrieks about what the bird is likely to do, somebody is in danger of getting scratched up perfectly scannous.

There would be compensations in sending Mr. Budd to the United States Senate. He would be out of the State a goodly part of the time, and he could not relieve any more murderers.

A fool mob in Troy, N. Y., hung De Lome in effigy the other day, for which we are very much ashamed. Americans ought to refrain from copying those Spanish fandangoes.

A good woman wants to establish a "home for needy journalists" in England, a movement of which we heartily approve. The newspaper men can take care of themselves.

What a pity it is that the nickel-in-the-slot machines do not take a run of thirty or forty feet over a bit of sidewalk and get arrested, all same bicycle riders.

Gen. Lee was not assassinated yesterday, as was reported around the streets early in the morning, and it is almighty lucky for Spain that he wasn't.

A suggestion: Send the yellow newspaper correspondents down to explore the wreck of the Maine as divers and then tie hard knots in the air tubes.

Summer is making the lap of spring a trifle too warm by this lingering business, and it is about time for the red-hot member to change her position.

Congressman Loud should not become discouraged. Let him smooth out the rough places in his proposed Postal Reform Bill and try it again. The reform is sure to come about, sooner or later, and when it comes,

Mr. Loud deserves to have the credit for it.

If the zeal in enforcing city ordinances was more diffused and not so confined to spots, Los Angeles would be a much more joyful city to live in.

Lieut. Marix counsels 'the country to wait, and the country is waiting, with the exception of a few feather-headed newspapers which don't count.

In France it is unlawful for a physician to inherit property left him by a deceased patient. The French are wise in some things.

The circus that hasn't a flock of reindeer next season will probably be one that isn't in the show business next season.

America has her boy orator and Spain has her boy King. And they are not so tremendously many.

Should there be a set-to, Spain will discover that she is fighting something else besides bulls.

The Maine question continues to be the main question.

## A STRONG MAN.

Judge Fitzgerald Would Be the Republican Bulwark, if Nominated.

[From Current Affairs, San Francisco.] The days of the cohesion of public plunder having passed a new dispensation allied to principle and associated with honor issues its mandate and calls for the most capable to lead.

In the coming State convention no exception should be made if the Republican party would win. There are few men who could claim exemption from obligations past, present and to come, and who are not willing to be a servant for the bare name of being addressed Governor, which means that someone else will distribute the patronage, and will tell the Governor when and what to do. There is a strong probability that the candidate will be forced upon the convention, although the danger signal is passed around and discussed. There is one gentleman named who is known to be a tower of strength, inflexible of purpose and rigorously honest, embodying in himself administrative, executive and judicial ability of exceeding quality. A man who cannot be bent to shape an evil end, and who is a combatant worthy of the ablest opponent; a man whose ecstasies are so clear, politically and socially, that even his opponents speak of him kindly. This is public opinion of Atty-Gen. Fitzgerald, and it stands for him wherever he is known, the best opinion of his fellow-men, without regard to party. Speaking as an observer, we incline to the belief as between the two most prominent candidates of the two national parties, Maguire or Fitzgerald, that the latter is the more popular man and would prove so. We do not detract from any strength the friends of Judge Maguire claim for him. We believe Mr. Fitzgerald will be on the Supreme bench as one in whom the public would have implicit reliance. He has made a good Representative, and it is also true that the nature of the politicians who first and last claim him and urge his nomination for self-protection, and the political expediency of his success. Maguire voted in Congress to strike the income tax out of the Wilson Bill. He also voted against the Immigration Bill. (See Congressional Record, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, page 1484, and Fifty-third Congress, second session, pages 2548 and 2556.) The Populists will remember he voted against Tom Watson in the contest for his seat in Congress—not much in himself, yet it shows inconsistency, inasmuch as he now seeks Populist support. For these and other reasons, we believe Fitzgerald, if nominated, will defeat him.

The coming election may be a crisis in the history of the Republican party should the State cast her lot with the Democracy, for the result will go to the coming election it foreshadows the result two years hence, the effect of which cannot be underestimated on the national ticket. Therefore, the man who heads the ticket should be clean, capable and honest.

It would be a departure from the generally accepted policy of the party in Republican politics to unanimously nominate the Attorney-General because his well-known aggressiveness in the past has been a serious suit put forever by any suspicion that he was a seeker after favor in that direction. He does not fear the influence of the Southern Pacific to thwart his candidacy, neither will he seek to palliate it by overtures alike dishonorable, but conscious of the rectitude of his cause in the past, and he steadfastly maintain a chivalrous independence, relying solely upon the people, whose friend he is and will remain whether he be nominated or not. The obloquy that has been ever associated with the politics of the State where the Southern Pacific has by interference or solicitation supported candidates, usually discredits the whole ticket and not unfrequently brought disaster. The nomination of the Attorney-General will be the exception where many independence achieves recognition on merit alone.

## THE FELLER ON MY KNEE.

"Ef the country goes ter fightin," Says the feller on my knee, "Would you go an' be a soldier, Like they say you use ter be?" (I was at along with Jackson, And I fared the fight with Lee.) "I think I would," I answers, To the feller on my knee. "Ther's my mind went back a minute Ter the days of sixty-one, I saw the bayonets bristlin' on the rifles, Heard the thunders of the gun, (I was mixed up in the fightin' 'Till Sherman struck the sea.) "I think I'd go," I answers, To the feller on my knee. "Would you go an' leave my mother— Would you kiss good-by ter me, An' go marchin' with the boys?" Says the feller on my knee, "An' I feel a tadder trickin' (For I'm techous as kin be.) "I think I would," I answers, To the feller on my knee. "But I hope the wars air over— That we'll dwell upon the sod Forever an' forever, In the lovin' peace of God." "But—spos they want ter fightin'— Would you help 'em out ter sea?" "I'm shore I would!" I answers, To the feller on my knee.

## OUTBREAKS OF HUMOR.

[Unidentified:] "Come, now, this is too bad," exclaimed the squeamish boarder, as he plucked a water-bug from the interior of hot biscuit. "It is too bad," replied the landlady; "but let us hope that his death was sudden and painless."

Quick Retribution. [New York Truth:] Mamma (excitedly.) Never mind, Harold, and will punish Tommy for striking you. Harold's Brother. He has punished Tommy already, mamma. Mamma. How do you know? Harold's Brother. 'Cause I just now busted his drum for him.

## VENTURA COUNTY.

Death of William S. Bell—Electric Light Plant.

VENTURA, March 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] William S. Bell, aged 85 years, died yesterday at the home of his son, ex-Supervisor Thomas Bell, near El Rio. He was also the father of Robert Bell of Sonoma, and an uncle of J. M. Middleworth of this city. Mr. Bell was born November 12, 1812, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. October 12, 1840, he married Miss Polite Turbett in Richmond, O. October 12, 1889, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Bell came to this county in 1892 and has lived here ever since. He was one of the oldest residents in the county, but was hale and hearty until within a few days of his death. Mrs. Bell is also nearly 86 years of age, and the blow is a severe one. The funeral will be held tomorrow from the residence of Thomas Bell, near El Rio. Interment in the Springville Cemetery.

## AN ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Messrs. S. L. Shaw and John Hund, Jr., have returned from their tour of investigation of the Cotton, Riverside and Anaheim municipal electric light plants, and are well pleased with the plants visited. They favor the plan of the Anaheim plant, and will make a favorable report to the Board of Town Trustees Monday night. The board will undoubtedly on that evening take some action favoring the immediate erection of a municipal electric light plant, costing in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

## MARINE NEWS.

Large shipments of grain still continue from the port of Hueneau. Last Thursday the steamer Westport sailed for Port Costa with 6123 bags of barley. Saturday the steamer Coos Bay sailed for San Francisco with 809 bags of corn and 483 bags of beans. Monday the steamer Bonita sailed for San Francisco with 426 bags of beans. Tuesday the steamer Whitesboro sailed for San Francisco with 4700 bags of barley. Thursday the steamer Coquille River sailed for San Francisco with 9447 bags of barley.

## VENTURA BREVITIES.

The Board of Supervisors have accepted the work done by E. H. Ebricht on the Salicyco pipe line, and allowed his claim of \$15,000. They have also modifying the contract with the Salicyco Water Company, in such a manner that the county will be bound to maintain the line for fifteen years, will be considered next week.

The steamer Coos Bay landed forty-five tons of freight for local merchants yesterday.

In the Superior Court, the claim of Frank G. Saxby, against the estate of Frances L. Saxby, deceased, was \$2854.55, was presented and allowed.

Jaun Ramos was arraigned before Judge Williams yesterday. He is charged with having shot a horse from Jose Perra of the Ojai.

There will be held in this county next week a series of meetings for the organization of the Ventura grove-growers' associations. They will be held as follows: Monday, at Fillmore; Tuesday, Santa Paula; Wednesday, at Ojai; Thursday, at Ventura; Friday, Springville; and Saturday, Simi and Fremontville.

A marriage license has been issued to Evaristo M. Ornelas and Santa Paula, and Miss Anna Robles of Santa Paula.

Citizens of Santa Paula are voting today upon the question of issuing \$8000 bonds for the building of a most-needed schoolhouse.

The Santa Paula Sentinel, a silver paper, this week carried the V. V. V. Circuit will be a candidate for the nomination of County Surveyor on the silver ticket this fall.

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



# The Times

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, March 5.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.02; at 5 p.m., 30.02. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 48 deg. and 59 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 100 per cent.; 5 p.m., 72 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., north, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 6 miles. Maximum temperature, 70 deg.; minimum temperature, 44 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

**Temperature.**—Maximum temperature, March 4; minimum temperature, March 5:—  
 Max. Min. Max. Min.  
 Los Angeles ..... 48 59  
 San Diego ..... 50 60  
 San Francisco ..... 45 55  
 Boston ..... 30 35  
 Chicago ..... 30 35  
 New York ..... 30 35  
 Washington ..... 30 35

**DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.**  
 Los Angeles ..... 48  
 San Diego ..... 50  
 San Francisco ..... 45

**Weather Conditions.**—The pressure is quite evenly distributed west of the Mississippi River this morning. It is highest in Northern Nevada and lowest in the interior of Southern California. The pressure has risen west of the Rocky Mountains, except on the immediate Oregon and Washington coasts, where it is falling. Occasional showers have fallen in Northern California, Oregon and Washington. Generally fair weather prevails on the Pacific Slope, with slight temperature changes.

**Forecast.**—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Cloudy weather tonight, with fog; fair weather Sunday.

**WEATHER FORECAST:**  
 SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—For Southern California: Partly cloudy Sunday; fresh westerly winds on the coast.

## ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The San Francisco Post has discovered that "Eugene Debs is keeping remarkably silent now that there is a possibility of an opportunity to carry a gun."

Teredos are getting in their hungry work on the piles of the wharves at San Francisco to such an extent that their safety is questioned. Now is the time to push hard on the project of stone piers, built by convict labor.

The San Bernardino Times-Index says with righteous indignation: "People hardly realize the terrible evil effects to San Bernardino resulting from the fake cerebro-spinal meningitis scare, originated by County Health Officer Rene, and circulated by the daily Sun. Papers all over the State have taken the item up and reshaped it until this city will be known as San Cerebro-spinalmeningitis instead of San Bernardino."

Alameda has a plan for settling all Oakland's difficulties about the question of county division, and city consolidation. The editor of the Argus advocates the following ingenious plan: "We would cut Oakland up like a pie, twice and at right angles across the middle. One-quarter might be annexed to Emeryville, one-quarter to Berkeley, one-quarter to Elmhurst, and the remaining quarter to Alameda." The feelings of Oakland about it are as yet too deep for fluent utterance.

Carmel Bay is again to become a coal center. The mine and plant have been bought by an enterprising capitalist, who will develop to the utmost the resources of the place. The vein of coal is five feet thick and the output compares well with Seattle coal. The gravel beach at Carmelito is also to be worked, and lots on the townsite will be sold and built upon. The development of this valuable property adds another to California's long list of thriving enterprises and will give a big lift to Monterey.

Throughout Southern California fruit-growers are using water obtainable from streams now, that their orchards will be in as good condition as possible to withstand a dry summer. While it is certain that there will be cases in which orchards will not have sufficient water to produce the best results, Southern California is in better condition to get through a drought than ever before for the reason that extensive water developments and light planting have been the rule for two or three years.

California is turning wily eyes toward Paris. The State Board of Trade is taking the initial steps in collecting an exhibit that shall do credit to the Golden State in 1900, and each county is to be called on for financial assistance. Experience teaches the inestimable value of these international exhibitions as advertising mediums, and it is not likely that the manufacturers and producers of California will neglect the magnificent opportunity offered by the coming Paris Exposition, to which the fair at Hamburg will be as a fly on the wall. There is no question as to the returns from such an investment.

## PERSONALS.

C. A. Parmelee has gone to San Francisco and Sacramento on a business trip.  
 U. S. Grant of San Diego and Milton J. Green of San Francisco are in the city.

A. T. Mossman of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is in the city. He has been assigned to duty on the southern coast, and will make Los Angeles his headquarters.  
 Maj. Hall and wife of Washington, D. C., who have been agreeably spending some weeks in Southern California, left yesterday for San Francisco on their way east.  
 Maj. Hall is a prominent citizen of the capital, a well-known business man and an ardent Republican.

## MONROVIA.

**City Engineer Reports on the City Water System.**

MONROVIA, March 5.—(Regular Correspondence.) City Engineer R. A. Sawyer has made a report on the expense necessary for developing the water in the city well, and three other wells to be sunk. His estimates are: Pipe line, \$4000; rest of the work, 12 feet deep, \$6000; pumping plant, \$1800. In case 100 inches of water is developed, another pumping plant costing somewhat less would be required. The offer has been made by S. M. Sevier to sell the city water at \$500 per inch, or to lease water to the city at the rate of \$5 per inch per annum.

G. P. Fitzgerald of Duarte is having a new reservoir constructed for his private use, with a capacity of 500,000 gallons. It will be 50-100 feet, 12 feet deep. He is also having a tunnel 700 feet long dug.  
 Thieves took a lot of oranges from the ranch of E. C. Willett's few nights ago. It is thought that fully twenty-five boxes were taken. It is alleged that hucksters have for a long time made a practice of driving out from Los Angeles at night and stealing oranges to sell.

## WHAT HE WILL DO.

### CONJECTURES AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE WITH SPAIN.

No Longer Any Doubt as to the Cause of the Disaster to the Maine—The Government Preparing for War.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—There seems to be considerable doubt as to the real attitude of the administration on the question of the Maine disaster. Careful and trustworthy men give reports that diametrically contradict each other in regard to its attitude. Correspondents who in ordinary times have the ear of the President and can be absolutely relied upon, now differ materially, not only in what they write, but also in what they say in private conversations.

There must be some reason for this, and it is found in the influence brought to bear on President McKinley. He is but human. He is susceptible to the influence of men having great interests at stake, and he is most anxious to justify his conduct in the eyes of the world. He has an invincible repugnance to crossing a bridge before he comes to it, and in this he will be justified by the sober sense of the country. Moreover, when men with diametrically opposing views, like Lodge and Hanna, for instance, call upon him he is very likely to listen to both of them in silence, and let each man convince himself by his own eloquence. It is not difficult for a man pleading for a cause to assume an assent in his hearers when he has merely avoided disapproval. Very possibly the President has not yet decided what to do, nor even as to the cause of the disaster, in spite of Gen. Lee's letter declaring it due to design.

At any rate, it is difficult to learn the real position of the administration on account of these conflicting statements. But something may be inferred. In the first place, we may assume that the board will report that the Maine was sunk by a torpedo or submarine mine. That much is fairly certain. It is also reasonably certain that the President will demand an indemnity from Spain.

To this demand Spain may reply in three ways. She may controvert the findings of our board; she may admit the facts, but declare that she is not responsible or she may pay up. If she takes an undue time to respond, or if she refuses, the administration will surely take vigorous action.

But there is another demand that many, if not most, of the people of the country think should be made, and that is for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator of the outrage. The case is simple. If the Maine was blown up by a mine, fired from a government casement, as seems certain, some one must know of it. Dangerous persons like that do not go unguarded. Some one has neglected his duty in admitting people who had no right there, or someone in the government service has committed the crime. Who was it? Will President McKinley demand his punishment? Will Spain dare to refuse it? If she refuses, will the country undertake to sell the lives of her sailors to a treacherous enemy for money? How much shall we charge for each murder? If she consents, will she have a revolution on her hands?

This is her affair, not ours. The President will do what is right without regard to the effect on Spain. The question may be answered right here. The President will demand justice and punishment if there seems justification for doing so, without any regard to Spain, or to Havana or to Wall Street. In his heart of hearts no one doubts this for a moment. We may rely on him to do all that history would justify.

But it must be remembered that what we do we do for all time and not for the moment only. Spanish apologists have become fewer of late, but some are so hidebound that they will never give up the fight for that country or abandon the assumption that we are wrong in all we undertake. Some, like Representative McCleary of Minnesota, yesterday expressed the marvelous opinion that Spain was perfectly within her rights in directing the Maine to no man's land, a mine, with the intention of destroying her if war should break out from any cause. Such persons will be swept away by the rising tide of condemnation, but it is significant that they exist. They find no echo with the President.

However all this may be, the administration no longer denies that it is preparing for war. It would be useless to do so. In spite of the inevitable discount on the stories printed in the yellow kid journals, the truth can no longer be hidden. The administration fears war, if it does not expect it, and it is preparing.

It has been learned on good authority that the President has gone far beyond all provisions made by Congress in his preparations for defense. There are four armored warships now in Europe, two of them in England and two in Italy, of which we have the refusal, which can be turned over to us at an hour's notice, provided we claim them before war is declared. Our armaments are working overtime. Large quantities of guns and mounts for the auxiliary cruisers have been sent to New York, where, if necessary, they will be rapidly mounted on the four lines of steamships that are subject to call by the government in case of war. Large stores of powder have been bought abroad and are now on their way to this country. For all this Congress will ultimately have to pay, but there will be no dissenting voice when the matter comes up. Whether it is to be peace or war, the administration will be prepared to do its full duty.

## POMONA.

**Southern California Commandery Receives Two Beautiful Flags.**  
 POMONA, March 5.—(Regular Correspondence.) As a Christmas present the family of the late Sir Knight William Burr Dole tendered to Southern California Commandery, No. 37, K.T., two flags, the Stars and Stripes and a Beausant flag. They were not received from the factory until recently, but Thursday evening they were formally presented by Sir Knight J. Albert Dole, brother of the deceased. The flags are beautiful emblems, and are doubly appreciated as a memorial. The city has now completed the work of grading the streets westward to the city limits, and in accordance with the understanding with Supervisor Woodward, it is expected that the city will take up the work giving a good road through to Los Angeles.

To ranchers who contemplate buying pumping plants, we would suggest that they carefully examine the new Lawrence double-suction centrifugal pump, purchased by the Consolidated Water Company last week. It is claimed to be the most efficient on the market. The Machinery and Electrical Company of No. 351 North Main street, Los Angeles, are sole agents for these, and Hercules distillate engines, where they have a large stock.

The London Times, speaking of the death of Brahms and the non-appearance of his successor in Germany, says: "musical historians will have to regard German music, for the present at least, as a closed book."

# It's a Good Thing

THAT our tastes don't all agree, I think would be an unhappy world if it would be if all the young men thought there was "only one girl in the world." It would leave a lot of wall-flowers on the bargain counter, wouldn't it? Think how we'd look if we all dressed alike! We're having a great shirt exposition in our store these days. We're somewhat in the position of the tourist who was in the store yesterday. He said he saw so many healthy looking women on the streets that he wished he had more eyes. We've got so many good looking shirts that we wish we had more show windows. Come in and see if you won't say you never saw so many good looking shirts at once. A dollar buys a good shirt.

**Silverwood**  
 124 South Spring Street.

## New Books

Some Philosophy of The Hermetics, Price 10c.  
 Simon Dale, by Anthony Hope.  
 Argument Against Popular Errors, at Whist, by Stringer O. Holton, Price 10c.  
 The Cyanide Process for the Extraction of Gold, by M. Elslner, Price 25c.  
 For Sale at  
**Parker's Broadway.**  
 (Near Public Library)  
 The largest, most varied and most complete stock of Books west of Chicago.

## Violins.

If you want a good honest violin, you would like to have mine our stock and prices. Being wholesale dealers in retail dealer we can save you money.

Cuthbert California Music Co. 210-212 W. 3d St. Broadway



DON'T let the matter of expense keep you from visiting my optical parlors, 213 South Spring street. Sight is as precious to you as life itself, and

I Test Your Eyes Free of Charge.

Best Quality Crystal Lenses—none better.....\$1.00  
 Solid Gold .....\$2.00 to \$5.00  
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 Gold-filled, warranted 10 years.....\$2.00  
 Wear better than all gold.

**J. P. Delaney, EXPERT**  
 Graduate New York Optician  
 College.

213 South Spring Street.  
 Special Lenses ground to order at shortest notice.

# Wanted

A good collection of Postage Stamps, or Stamps on old envelopes. Address L. X. Box 14, TIMES OFFICE.

Will Mrs. James R. Grant who answered the above advertisement from some point in Massachusetts, please forward her address to L. X. Box 14, TIMES OFFICE, Los Angeles, Cal.

**Mrs. Frances Melton**  
 The Magnetic Healer,  
 314 W. Second St. Between Broadway and Hill Street.

**EVERY-STAUH SHOE CO.**  
 Byrne Building, Broadway near Third.  
 "Always Satisfactory to the Wearer."

"The Eclipse" Millinery HAS MOVED TO  
 337 South Spring Street.

**HONESTY**  
 is our watchword. We want you to have confidence in us. Our shoes are the best values money can buy. Gentlemen, wear our \$3 Shoes and be convinced.  
**JAMES P. BURNS,**  
 240 South Spring Street.

## H. JEVNE

### A Few Questions ???

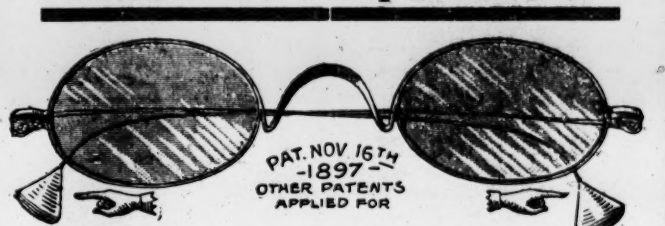
Do the dollars you pay for groceries always prove a satisfactory investment? Is everything you get nice, clean and fresh? Does the store where you trade keep everything you want? Is the Coffee fresh roasted every day? Is the Tea as good for the price as you ought to get? Is the delivery service prompt? If NOT, TRY JEVNE'S.

208-210 South Spring Street, Wilcox Building.

## THE LATEST AND THE BEST.

### THE MARSHUTZ PATENT

## "Aurocone" Spectacles.



Patents applied for in England, Germany, France and Canada.

This simple invention is an entire new departure in the method of retaining spectacles behind the ears and offers the spectacle wearer the following

### PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGES:

1. The "Aurocone" Cannot Hurt or Bind the Ears.
2. The "Aurocone" owing to its position behind the ears cannot injure or cut the nose, for the tight tension found in all old-style riding spectacles, which always cut into the nose, is done away with in the "Aurocone."
3. The "Aurocone" is held firmly and permanently in position, independent of any other device, yet loose enough to be entirely comfortable and pleasant. For the upper part of the ear behind which the "Aurocone" is held acts in a spring-like manner, thus relieving any pulling, drawing strain, pain or sensation, found in all old-style riding frames.
4. The old-style riding frames are often either too long, therefore too loose; or too short, and therefore too tight. The "Aurocone" is never too long, nor too short, for it does never require any adjustment. Once fitted properly, the "Aurocone" cannot lengthen out or shorten—it always remains the same length, the proper fit.
5. The temples of the "Aurocone" do not come in contact with the ear.
6. There is nothing extending in the rear of the cone-shaped retainer of the "Aurocone," in contrast to the old-style riding temples, which have a wire embracing the ear.
7. The "Aurocone" Spectacle Temple cannot break. For it is well known that in old-style riding spectacle temples that part which embraces the ear often, through rusting, bending or adjusting, breaks. There being no embracing wire on the "Aurocone," it cannot break.

The Marshutz Patent "Aurocone" Spectacles, once tried on and fitted to you, will please you so that you will never want any other.  
 The Marshutz Patent "Aurocone" Temples can be fitted to any riding frame now worn.  
 For sale by the Patentee and Manufacturer,

**S. G. MARSHUTZ,**  
 MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN,  
 245 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES.  
 Or by all the leading opticians and jewelers.

The trade supplied through the Pacific Optical Co., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 If your optician or jeweler does not carry them yet, have him send to me for them, or send direct to me.

# THE Millinery World

Opened Saturday, March 5.

New store, new goods. We will have our spring opening one week from tomorrow, March 14. This will be the event of the season. Souvenirs will be presented to every visitor. This is one of the largest millinery stores in Southern California.

# THE MILLINERY WORLD,

125 S. Spring St.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT.

**DR. LIEBIG & CO.**  
 The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 18 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Mont. San Francisco, and Los Angeles. In all private diseases of men.

Not a dollar need be paid until cured. CATARRH a Specialty. We cure the worst cases in two or three months. Discharges of any kind standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in men or women speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free. No matter what your trouble is, nor how far advanced, come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it. Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 11. Address  
**123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.**

# A Prominent Physician Gives His Services Free

Dr. Janss, in administering his new line of cures, makes no charges whatever for his services, the only expense to his patients being the actual cost of the medicines required to effect a cure.

## READ THE GUARANTEE PRICES BELOW.



DOCTOR P. JANS.

The prices for treating the various diseases named below is remarkably low. The prices quoted are for one month and barely cover the cost of medicines.

Asthma.....\$1.50	Eczema.....\$1.50	Men Diseases.....\$1.00 to \$5.00
Bleeding Diseases.....1.00	Large Joints.....2.00	Nervous Debility.....1.50
Blood Diseases.....1.50	Female Diseases.....2.00	Neuritis.....1.50
Bone Diseases.....2.00	Gout (Big Neck).....2.00	Ovarian Diseases.....2.00
Bright's Disease.....1.50	Gravel.....1.50	Flesh Reduced.....1.50
Bronchitis.....1.25	Hair Hearing.....1.50	Optical Habit.....1.50
Cancer.....2.50	Heart Disease.....2.00	Paralysis.....1.50
Chronic Constipation.....1.50	Hemorrhoids or Piles.....2.50	Prostatic Diseases.....1.50
Consumption.....4.00	Hernia or Rupture.....2.00	Rheumatism.....1.50
Disease of the Joints.....1.50	Indigestion.....1.25	Scurvy.....1.00
Deafness.....1.50	Insomnia Sleeplessness.....2.00	Skin Diseases.....1.50
Diabetes.....1.50	Kidney Diseases.....1.50	Spermatorrhea.....1.50
Dropsy.....1.50	Liver Diseases.....2.50	Tuberculosis.....1.50
Dyspepsia.....1.25	Liver Habit.....2.50	Tobacco Habit.....1.50
Epilepsy or Fits.....2.00	Liver Diseases.....1.25	Varicocele.....1.50

## DR. JANS PERSONALLY GUARANTEES

That there will be no other expense or cost to the patient. This proposition, which is the most liberal ever made by any reputable physician, means a great deal to suffering humanity.

It gives hundreds of people who are in moderate circumstances an opportunity to procure the best medical aid at a price which is not beyond their reach.

It means that those who are in affluent circumstances can be cured without being overcharged, simply because they can afford it.

It means that there will be less suffering in Southern California than there has been in the past, and consequently a greater amount of happiness.

## WHY NOT BE WELL AND STRONG?

Come and be cured. Dr. Janss will relieve your pain and suffering. He has had many years' experience in curing all manner of chronic diseases of both men and women and now offers you his services absolutely free of charge.

## DR. JANS'S CREDENTIALS.

Dr. Janss is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. Member of the Medical Society of Berlin, Professor of St. George's Medical College, President of the English and German Expert Specialists, and author of several standard medical works. Dr. Janss pursued his special medical education abroad and was a pupil of the immortal Koch.

## CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE.

Dr. Janss makes no charge for consultation or advice. If you have an ailment, weakness or a symptom, you should get the opinion of a physician, an expert whose standing is the highest, and who has had long years of experience. Such a physician is Dr. Janss.

## YOU CAN BE CURED AT HOME.

Dr. Janss pays special attention to the curing of patients who live outside of Los Angeles. If you cannot visit the city, write for Question List and free advice.

CONSULTATION FREE CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Office hours—  
 9 to 12 a.m.  
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**Dr. P. Janss**  
 314 & 316 SOUTH SPRING ST.—  
 REFRIGERATORS.

**J. Carr Co.**

There is not a store in Los Angeles that is selling best grade of groceries as cheap as we are. You may not believe this, but if you will give us a chance we will prove it. As you have nothing to lose but all to gain why not try us?

PHONE 801 BLACK. 623 SOUTH BROADWAY.

## CONDITIONS.

Competition for cheapness alone—and not for excellence of workmanship—is a race that I do not care to enter. The price isn't alluring. I will do the best dental work that experience and superior facilities make possible. I will charge as little as—often less than—you will be asked to pay for much cheaper work. That's all.

**Dr. M. E. Spinks**  
 THE DENTIST  
 Spinks Block, Cor. Fifth and Hill Sts.

Well Dressed Ladies Wear  
**DOSCH'S**  
 Broadway Hats and Bonnets  
 No. 303 So. Wholesale and Retail

**Polaski Suits are**  
 good suits; that's sure.  
 224 W. THIRD ST.



# TRAIL OF A MAD DOG.

FOLLOWED BY COUNTY OFFICIALS  
ACROSS COUNTRY.

A Few Facts About Rabies and Dogs  
That May Be Placed Against the  
Idle Chatter of Anti-Muzzling  
Sentimentalists.

Notwithstanding the scepticism and the cock-sure denials of distinguished persons who don't know what they are talking about, and therefore do most of the talking, the disease known to the medical profession as "rabies" and to the general public as "hydrophobia" has made its appearance in Southern California, and has been watched carefully by competent observers since last June.

Against the flippant and sentimental incredulity of a few owners of pet dogs may be placed the plain, positive statement of Dr. Withers, a recognized authority in veterinary science, that he has diagnosed ten cases of rabies since June, 1897; the fact that another veterinary surgeon diagnosed rabies in a dog owned by Mr. Howard; the death from rabies of a child bitten by a dog in Santa Monica, and the opinions of all medical men and dog-owners whose knowledge and opportunities for observation qualify them to speak on the subject without talking coarsely.

W. H. Carpenter of Compton notified the Board of Supervisors that a dog believed to be mad had run amuck through Compton and other places, and on Friday last Supervisor Davis and County Veterinary Surgeon Morrison investigated the case on the ground. They found that a black dog that had been bitten by a dog supposed to have been mad at Santa Monica, had broken his chain and escaped. The animal had been followed to the sand hills near Redondo, where the people lost sight of him. He next appeared at P. S. Venable's ranch at Waverly and bit a dog; then at Moneta, where he bit a cow and a hog; then at the Baxter ranch three miles east of Compton, where another dog was bitten. Dr. Morrison ordered this last dog shot or securely confined, and Mr. Baxter concluded to kill the dog at once.

At Daniel Lanes' ranch near Downey another dog had been bitten. The investigators arranged to have this dog sent to the city and placed under the care of Dr. Morrison, who will watch the case.

The dog that did all this damage was traced to a point north of Rivera, where his career was stopped by a bullet.

Supervisor Davis says the board probably will pass an ordinance requiring all dogs to be muzzled until the disease shall have been stamped out. A properly-made muzzle is no more uncomfortable to a dog than a hat is to a man, and there is no cruelty whatever in putting upon a dog a contrivance that simply interposes a barrier between his teeth and the leg of the succulent small boy. When a dog desires to bite, it may cause him great mental anguish to discover that he can't get his fangs within two inches of anything he snaps at, but as he has an attorney to attend to his case, he may seek his remedy in an action for damages because of said mental anguish and disappointment, and take his chances before a jury of dog-bitten citizens.

## JUSTICES' COURT NOTES.

Happenings in the City Courts Yesterday.

Maud Reed, the twelve-year-old colored girl accused of arson, was arraigned before Justice Morris yesterday afternoon. Her examination was set for next Saturday and she was released on her own recognizance. The case will probably be dismissed when it comes up.

Ida T. Hobb, arrested on March 2 by Officer Gorman for selling liquor without a license at the corner of Lexington avenue and Washington street, pleaded guilty yesterday. She was fined \$25 by Justice Owens.

Maud Miller, the little girl who was arrested Friday night near the Redondo depot, pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of violating the curfew ordinance. She will be sentenced Monday.

William Dormer and his wife, Rosa, were found guilty of disturbing the peace and will be sentenced Monday by Justice Owens.

## SHEPARD STOLE CARPETS.

Arrested and Arraigned on a Burglary Charge.

R. B. Shepard, colored, was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Aubie, Hawley and Flammer on a charge of burglary. Shepard promptly confessed. He was arraigned before Justice Morrison and his examination set for March 9.

Shepard was employed as a janitor by Miss Kelly, who runs a lodging-house on South Spring street. A few days ago he entered a storeroom in the house and stole two carpets which he sold for a small amount to a second-hand dealer on South Main street.

## Park Band Concert.

Following is the programme of the concert by the Seventh Regiment Band at Westlake Park at 2 p.m. today:

"Carnival of the Golden Gate," march (J. E. Lechitter).  
"Zanzibar," caprice (J. F. Gilder).  
Gems from the popular comic operas, "Red Hussar," "Paul Jones," "Poor Jonathan," (Theo. Mosse).  
"Herold Quadrille," (Strauss).  
Overture, "Barber of Seville," (Rossini).

"Lella," (serenata Mexicana), (Chambers).

"Village Life in Ye Olden Time," (Ch. Le Thiere). Synopsis—Night sunrise, astir in the village, children going to school, the blacksmith's shop, the maypole dance, curfew bell, the village choir, moonlight, lover's serenade, finale.

"Invitation a la Valse," (Weber).  
March, "The Handicap," (Rosey).

## The Historical Society.

The Historical Society will meet at the residence of A. C. Vroman, No. 188 East Colorado street, Pasadena, Monday, March 7, at 8 p.m. The following is the programme for the evening:

"Pacific Coast Discoveries," Prof. A. E. Tenny. "Hugo Reid and Dona Victoria, His Indian Wife," Mrs. Laura Eversen King. "Estado Libre de California," or the Story of California's Independence, J. M. Guinn.

Persons from this city desiring to attend the meeting should take the 6:30 p.m. Pasadena electric car.

## Friday Morning Club.

A business session was held at the meeting of the Friday Morning Club last week and a nominating committee elected. Nominations were made from the floor, and a vote taken by ballot, resulting in the election of Mrs. Longstreth and Miss Hull from the board and Mmes. D. G. Stephens, R. L. Craig, George Rice, W. W. Murphy and E. R. Threlkeld from the members. Ninety-five votes were cast. A bright paper was read by Mrs. M. C. Graham on "The Way to Altruism."

Asthma and Bronchitis cure guaranteed. Dr. Jordin Sanitarium, 115 Pine St., Kearny, S. F. Cal.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

# BOSTON DRY STORE

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J. W. ROBINSON CO.

239 Broadway.

Tel. 904 Main.

Monday and Tuesday, March 7 and 8,

## Annual Spring MILLINERY

Opening and Reception.

Latest Modes

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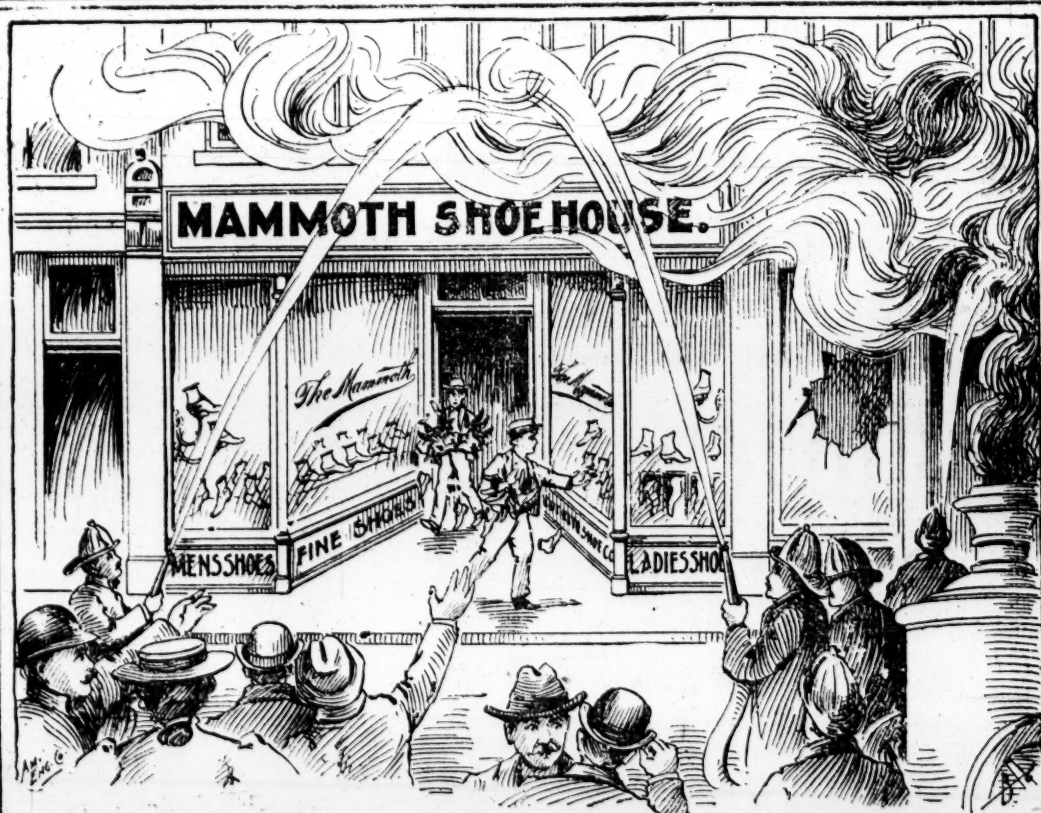
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New York.

Every department in the house is now fully prepared to assist in making this the

## Great SOCIETY and ARTISTIC Event Of The Season.

Ladies of Los Angeles and Surrounding Cities are cordially invited to be present.



## The Great Fire Sale

Continues. Goods at Half-price. Bigger Bargains Than Ever.

Mammoth Shoe House, 317 South Spring St. Between Third and Fourth Sts.

## The Keeley Treatment is the Only Cure for Drunkenness that has stood the test of time. It does not pay to play hide and seek with human life. Take no chances on so-called cures. There is Only ONE Keeley.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,  
Corner North Main and Commercial Streets,  
Over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

# Shelled at from all sides

By Fake Competition.

But they are as the murmur to the tumult of the wild mountain storm.

## The Hub's Bona Fide Dissolution Sale

Has been heralded through the streets of our city, and is the talk of almost every family in the surrounding country. The crowds that have thronged our establishment for the past two days taking advantage of our \$100,000 stock of the finest made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats is a conclusive proof that we have made a host of friends by legitimate dealing.

We Don't Like to Sacrifice Our Stock at Half Price,

But Dissolution  
Compels Us to  
Do It.

But Dissolution  
Compels Us to  
Do It.

**1/2**  
**Saved**

COME TO THE HUB ON MONDAY,

And You'll Remember in Days to Come What

MODERN SACRIFICING MEANS.

Everything  
Goes  
at less than  
Manufacturers  
Cost.



Put Money  
In Thy  
Purse  
But Not  
Much.

154, 156, 158, 160 NORTH SPRING STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## When A Woman Proposes..

To buy an article of furniture, a carpet, rug, or piece of matting, a window shade, or drapery, of any kind, she's bound to get good values for her money—YOU CAN'T BLAME HER. We want her to come to us. The BIG new store offers her advantages that no other store can give. Five floors stocked with "good things," arranged for easy choosing. While we show the finer goods we also carry the less expensive ones. Ever try trading at the big new store?—You'll find PEASE'S PRICES PLEASE.

## NILES PEASE FURNITURE CO.

439-441-443 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

## MULLEN & BLUETT CLOTHING CO.

Spring Suits for Men  
and Boys—Ready.

We do not insult your intelligence and business judgment by claiming to sell you goods at less than the cost of manufacturing. We rely on our past record of fair dealing to bring us our share of your patronage. We simply wish to remind you that our goods are bought right and sold to you at a fair price and that our reputation is staked on the statement that we will give you full value for every dollar you spend in our house.

Men's Spring Suits at \$8.50, \$10, \$12,  
\$13.50, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, and \$25.

The Clothing Corner, First and Spring Streets.

## EYE TRUTH

Our facilities for testing impaired eyesight and grinding complicated Lenses are second to none in the country.  
BOSTON OPTICAL CO.,  
Kyte & Granicher, 228 W. 2d St.

16 Years...

Of experience has earned me the reputation of being THE BEST MILLINER in town.

...DOSCH

308 S. BROADWAY Wholesale and Retail

9th Semi-Annual  
1/3-Off Sample Sale

Waterman's Shoe Store,  
122 South Spring Street

25 Per Cent.  
DISCOUNT

On Framed Pictures.  
Lichtenberger's.



## DYNAMIC FORCES.

IN THE DOMAIN OF SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND ELECTRICITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PROBABLY there is no class of men more extravagant in their estimate of what is owed to them by the world than inventors. The great trouble with them is that they cannot understand the wide difference between inventing and making the invention of service to humanity. The incandescent lamp was known long before the time of Edison, but it had not taken it up and made it commercially available, we might have been without it yet. The history of electricity is full of such cases. For instance, there is a host of men who think they have wrongly been deprived of the glory of the active pioneer of the electric-railway system, because they made inventions which were afterwards modified and made usable by Sprague, who, possibly, put twice as much brain and hard work into the task as that through which the idea was first evolved by the inventor. It is not generally known that Tesla narrowly escaped discovering the X-ray. In point of fact, he had made an observation in his laboratory experiments, but failed to follow it up to a definite issue, as Roentgen did. Another case which is just of the same type is that of a nearly successful invention of the radiotelegraph of Dr. Oliver J. Lodge. This English scientist had been making experiments with this system for two years or two before Marconi was heard of, but while he approached a practical stage, he had never been able quite to reach it. The first official demonstration of the Marconi system was made in the north of England. Lodge, who was present, was exasperated to find that after the first year, the young Italian had stepped in before him, and found the key for which he had been vainly groping. He went straight up to London that night, and shut himself up in his laboratory for weeks. At length, he produced an improvement on the Marconi method, but Marconi's fame had already gone through the land; the essential principle had been anticipated, and there were no laurels for Lodge. The drawback to the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy is the difficulty of sending messages to a definite point. The waves, once started, fly all over the radius exposed to their influence. In a demonstration at Liverpool, they caused great disturbance on the telephone lines, and had to be stopped in consequence. Doubtless there is a certain value in a telegraph which can be used to publish broadcast, and for such purposes the system would be applicable; but ordinarily the value of a telegraph depends on the message reaching only the individual to whom it is addressed. Prof. Lodge's improvement is to confine the action of the signaling waves to the one particular receiver that is "tuned" to respond to them. By tuning the receivers to a particular set of waves any number of messages can be sent at once in all directions, like waves in water, each being received on its particular instrument at its proper destination. In Marconi's apparatus, the waves are quickly damped or weakened, and so deprived of their ability to travel over long distances. Dr. Lodge is producing appliances, he claims, will reduce this damping effect.

## Telephone Kiosks in London.

THE London form of the telephone kiosk, which has been so successful in the great cities of Europe, particularly in Paris, possesses some novel and admirable points. No matter how loud the noise of the street traffic may be, it in no way lessens the distinctness of the conversation heard over the instrument. This feature, as well as the impossibility of people on the outside hearing what is going on within, is due to a large extent to the fact that the glass forming the sides of the kiosk is double, with a space between the two glasses filled with transparent paper. The kiosks, which are also supplied with messenger calls, are open to the public between the hours of 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. Spaces are reserved on the windows for the display of information of public interest. The kiosks are so brilliantly lighted by electric lamps, that the light, which is kept on all night, becomes quite an important addition to the illumination of the streets. A most useful purpose is also served by putting on each kiosk in illuminated letters, which show up well after dark, the name of the street in which it is situated.

## Corporal Punishment by Electricity.

ONE of the most valuable applications of electricity for therapeutic purposes is that of the static spark. The patient sits in a chair, and the physician brings the ball electrode, which is being charged from the static machine, within a few inches of the spot to be influenced. The current instantly flies across the intervening space, and the result is a snapping spark varying from, say one to twelve inches, according to the strength of the machine and the atmospheric conditions. This produces a violent agitation of the tissue through which the current passes, and constitutes one of the most powerful and beneficial forms of massage known. But the sensation is by no means pleasant, and a well-known electrotherapist says that many of his patients tell him it reminds them vividly of the days when they needed physical castigation, and got it. The resemblance to the sting of a whip is striking, and it requires no little nerve and endurance to withstand without flinching the keen dash of the current, passing unimpeded, as it does, even through the thickest of clothing. It is, therefore, hardly surprising, odd as such a perversion of one of the most scientific of modern healing methods may seem, that this extremely vigorous skin tonic should be made to serve, in an intensified form, for the administration of corporal punishment. An electric chair has been erected in a girls' industrial school, in Kansas, for the discipline of refractory inmates, and other institutions of the same kind propose to follow suit. The girls are strapped in the chair, and the flagellating electrode, in the hands of a woman attendant, is made to play over the arms and shoulders of the delinquent. If such discipline is unfortunately necessary, it is well that it can thus be deprived of some of the repellent features of the old methods of punishment.

## Headlight Signaling on Railroads.

A PROPOSITION for a new system of railway night signaling has come out of the increasing use of the electric headlight for locomotives. By giving the projector a tilt, the beam of light can be thrown up perpendicularly and it has been found that in that direction it may be of even greater service than in the horizontal position for which it is ordinarily intended. In the latter case, it is visible for only a comparatively short distance, and in a mountainous district, it may be temporarily shut out of sight by the winding course of the line. When the beam is projected skyward, the approach of the train is heralded for miles in ad-

vance, and it is now suggested that in the same way as the heliograph flashes messages from peak to peak by night, the rays of the locomotive headlight can be made to transmit signals by night. The advisability of such a system has presented itself very forcibly on a line in Indiana, which runs, for the most part through a hilly country. The line, a single track, is unprovided with the block system, although trains are operated by telegraphic orders, and it is most important for engineers of freight and extra trains to know of the whereabouts of trains approaching from the opposite direction, and equally for agents and flagmen at points where there is no telegraph. It has been demonstrated that the electric headlight telegraph, the approach of a fast train from five to eight minutes in advance of its arrival, and it is suggested that in conjunction with the headlight colored discs, or other devices be used to signal express or special trains, and that a stationary searchlight be used for signaling at stations. The electric headlight itself is an interesting as its employment. It comprises an engine, dynamo and lamp, compactly fitted together. It is only twenty-six inches long and eighteen inches wide, and weighs 250 pounds. The engine is a compound steam turbine of very simple construction. The turbine is driven by either dry or wet steam sets the turbine spinning at the rate of 1800 revolutions a minute. This motion is communicated to the little dynamo, which instantly gets down to the business of generating current, and this current, fed into the lamp, is turned into light.

## Trolley Church Collection Box.

SOME enterprising parsons have started trolley church-collection boxes. A wire is stretched from pew to pew upon which little cars are strung, which skid along briskly past the empty benches, and are easily deflected by those who wish to use them. This contrivance is operated by electricity, and the parson, by merely touching a button in front of him releases the cars simultaneously all over the church. The great advantage claimed for this method of collecting alms is that it keeps the knowledge of the amount given from those sitting in the vicinity. But financially the scheme has proved somewhat disappointing, which is not surprising. Contributors to church collections are divided mainly into two classes—those who don't want others to see how much they give, and those who do. The first are likely, now that secrecy is possible, and so for another reason, are the second.

## Raising the Health Standard.

REFERENCE has been recently made to the experiments of a Boston telephone company, with a view to obtaining the best sanitary conditions for its operators. The work of the central station operator is necessarily confining and trying to the nerves, and the percentage of sickness during the winter months was found extremely high. Coughs, colds and throat troubles were especially prevalent, and it was noted that in spite of the fact that the temperature was kept at a little over 70 deg., there were complaints of the chilliness of the air. Investigation showed that this sense of discomfort, and nearly all these ailments, arose from the fact that the moisture in the air was dried up by artificial heat. A method of charging the air with humidity was adopted, and now not only are the operators comfortable, but absenteeism from sickness has almost entirely stopped. It is now stated that the decision of the telephone company to adopt this system was based on the investigations which have been made on the relation of humidity to health—extending over seven years—by the Michigan State Board of Health. A standard of 50 per cent. saturation is followed. The air is first drawn into a flue and heated by a large steam heater. A gallon of water a minute is thrown into it by a steam jet, and other appliances, 2½ grains of water being added to each cubic foot of air in cold, dry weather. It is said that this gives the air peculiar freshness, feeling, like that of the atmosphere on a bright spring morning, and markedly different from the dry, close effect of the average indoor atmosphere in winter.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

## Probabilities in Klondike Mining.

SO MUCH that is glittering and misleading has been written about the situation in the Klondike, and the prospects of speedy fortune which the country is generally believed to offer, that a safe and conservative estimate of the development that may be looked for in the new gold fields, and their bearing on the gold-mining industry of the country is of the utmost value at this time. F. Hobart expresses the opinion that while there is going to be an enormous rush to the Klondike of various elements, the best interests and best workers are not going there, because they are already doing pretty well at home, and most of them know what they can expect there. The greatest part of the rush to the Klondike will be from the East and the Middle States—by men who know nothing about mining. Most of these people, Mr. Hobart says, will be glad to get out again as soon as they possibly can, although quite a number of them may stay in the Northwest, and become part of the permanent population of that region. One thing is perfectly clear. While there is unquestionably a large amount of gold in the country, it is going to cost a good deal more than its value to get it out. The cost of mining is so high as to keep any but the richest mines from paying. Moreover, the natural conditions of the country are too trying for it over to the best of the old California placers, and it is impossible for it to furnish supplies for any considerable population. Mr. Hobart also calls attention to the fact that the gold which has so far been taken out of the Klondike, which has caused so much excitement is very trifling in amount compared with what was yielded by the old California placers, by the Boise Basin in Idaho, the Banack and Virginia City placers in Montana, the Cariboo and the Fraser in British Columbia.

## Metal Sheathing for Passenger Cars.

RAILROAD men are very favorably impressed with the result of an experimental substitution of sheet copper for the usual finish of paint and varnish for the outside of railway cars. The new method consists in covering each piece of wood sheathing, paneling, belt rails, letter boards, etc., with the sheet metal before applying the parts to the cars, so that the metal fits

tightly the wooden pieces. The sheathing is placed by a simple arrangement of rolls. The machine does the work neatly, the metal surface is not punctured in any way by the fastenings, and all joints are water tight. It takes from 400 to 600 pounds of copper to finish an ordinary passenger car, and the first cost of metal plating cars is expected not to exceed the cost of painting. A less expensive grade of lumber can be used with the metal finish, and there is another important source of saving in the time saved in the shops by the new process. Where it requires twenty-eight days to finish a coach under the ordinary system, the same work can be done by adopting metal plating in eighteen days. An additional feature of advantage is that the cars need not be shifted from one shop to another, and all the metalizing work can be done with the car in place. The metal-covered cars cost less to clean, and their surfaces are not affected by service as are those of the painted and varnished cars. Experiments are on the way with aluminum bronze, and sheet aluminum; the former weighs about the same as copper, the latter about one-third less. The railway people are apparently well satisfied with the innovation. It remains to be seen how the public will take to it.

## Fire-killing Powder.

A NEW fire-extinguishing powder is on the market, of which great things are promised. It is said that a pinch of the powder will instantly extinguish a large volume of flame arising from kerosene, alcohol, or other highly inflammable liquid, which may be in either a floating or diffused state. It is stated that the manufacturers of the powder have taken it out of the incipient fire-extinguishing class. This step would appear to have ample justification, for an official record of the New York City Fire Commissioners sets forth that seventy cubic inches of the powder killed over two million cubic inches of flame in seventeen seconds and that without a particle of damage, outside of the fire loss. The powder is perfectly harmless to the person or fabric, and can be swept up and used over again if economy be sought. A hand-ful thrown from beneath the chimney in a burning fire or chimney will kill it instantly, which is a manifest advantage over the ordinary method of keeping the fire from the top. It will keep for an indefinite time in any climate without any loss of efficiency. Its use does not necessitate any mechanical appliances, as it is put up in a tin tube, open at one end, twenty-two inches long and two inches in diameter, weighing about three pounds. It has been adopted in many public buildings for the extinction of incipient fires.

## Deep Breathing.

S. CICCICOLA, advocates special daily attention to deep breathing, as a means whereby almost every person can induce a vast improvement in general health, besides permanent development of lung power. The method recommended is to breathe from the abdomen entirely; to exhale by the compression of the muscles overlying the stomach, and to inhale by expansion or inflation of the stomach. The ribs should be motionless during the acts of inhalation and exhalation. The inhalation—through the nose—should be slow and deep, and the air is to be held for a few seconds, while the chest expands a little practice. It is then forced into the upper chest by contracting the abdomen, drawn back into the abdomen by expansion of the stomach, and finally exhaled rapidly through the mouth. This rapid exhalation has the effect of greatly expanding the chest, and the whole process, if practiced, at first for a few minutes, then gradually longer until it can be kept up for an hour, should be persevered in until it becomes second nature. It is quite a potent cure for nervousness, even consumption, hysteria, and many allied pathological conditions. Care should be taken that the inhaled air is perfectly pure, and if the practice is maintained indoors, the window of the room should be kept open.

## Weighing Scoop.

A CONVENIENT device for use in households, in hotels and warehouses, and by retail merchants and others is an improved weighing scoop. In connection with the usual pan of a scoop is arranged a scale mechanism, whereby the contents of the pan may be weighed, the weight being indicated by a pointer moving on a dial face. The bottom part of the scoop, while connected firmly by sliding contacts with the scale mechanism, moves freely up and down under the impulse of a spring. When weight is thrown into the pan, it forces the turning of an arbor, which controls the movement of the pointer on the dial. The tension of the spring may be readily regulated, and proper adjustment of the parts causes the indicator to show the weight of material in the pan. When it is desired not to utilize the weighing mechanism, the pan may be held rigidly by means of a thumb plate.

## Men's Chances Unhurt.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, in an investigation into the employment of women in professional and business life, says there need be no alarm as to the encroachment of women upon the occupations held by men, for on the whole, such trespass is slight. Many good reasons are given by employers for their preference for women labor, the most common being their greater adaptability for the particular work for which they are employed. They also say they find women more reliable, more easily controlled, cheaper, more temperate, more easily procured, neater, more rapid, more industrious, more careful, more polite, less liable to strike, and more easy to learn than men. While Wyoming and Utah have laws according to which men and women equal wages for equal work, in the large majority of cases, the men receive the better pay. The last census returns give some curious facts as to the unexpected range of women's occupations. There were recorded four locomotive engineers and firemen, and one engineer and fireman, not locomotive. As apprentices to masons, plumbers, carpenters, carriage-makers and blacksmiths, the number of women ranges from 1 to 9 each, while many more figure in these pursuits as regular workers. There is 1 woman pilot, and 1 wheelwright, and 24 follow the best of the old California placers, and it is impossible for it to furnish supplies for any considerable population. Mr. Hobart also calls attention to the fact that the gold which has so far been taken out of the Klondike, which has caused so much excitement is very trifling in amount compared with what was yielded by the old California placers, by the Boise Basin in Idaho, the Banack and Virginia City placers in Montana, the Cariboo and the Fraser in British Columbia.

## Infallible Symptom of Lunacy.

DR. BURTON WARD, after a long experience in the treatment of cases of insanity, says that there is one infallible symptom by which the question whether a person is or is not sane can be determined. Let a person speak ever so rationally, and act ever so sedately, if his or her thumbs remain inactive there is no doubt of insanity. Lunatics seldom use their thumbs in writing, drawing or saluting.

## GREEN TAG SALE.

GREEN TAG SALE.



Solid Oak Cobbler Rocker, - \$1.75

We have others at other prices.

## DON'T

think to beat our prices — it can't be done.



..Solid Comfort..

Is only to be found in the right place. The youngster has found it. Isn't it true that chairs give half the comfort of life? Easy chairs help to make life easy and pleasant, and are needful for the infirm and the aged. Our Cobbler Rockers touch the ideal limit of supreme ease and repose, as the form and leather upholstery combine every requisite of perpetual insurance against weariness. An uncomfortable seat is as tiresome as standing. Such chairs as ours turn labor into rest and make one wonder how the old-time back-breakers were tolerated so long.



Antique Oak, Cobbler Seat, - \$3.00

We have others at other prices.

## DON'T

buy until you look at our goods — it will save you money.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

## BARKER BROS.,

250-252-254 S. Spring St.

Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

GREEN TAG SALE.

## Dr. Janss' Electric Belt

The Great Renewer of Youth, The Acme of Perfection, The Best in Quality and In the Results Obtained—The Lowest in Price.

Electricity is one of the greatest curative agents in the hands of a skillful physician, but just as dangerous and harmful if in the hands of fakirs who sell belts and electrical appliances for the money there is in it, knowing absolutely nothing of the curative qualities or the action of electricity upon the human system. Dr. Janss examines every person who calls, and selects a belt suitable to the physical condition of the applicant. Dr. Janss' Electric Belt has been perfected. It is the latest and best invention of the kind. Although Dr. Janss does not claim that it is beneficial in all cases, nor that it will cure all ailments, flesh is his lot, he does claim that it will cure many cases of loss of vitality, general debility, and other symptoms coming from a worn out nervous system. Dr. Janss does not allow fakirs, drug stores or anyone to sell his belts unless they are physicians, having arrived at the conclusion that anything which is liable to do good is also liable to do harm if used improperly.

Dr. Janss extends his offer one week longer, and will give all applicants for one of his belts a month's trial free, and if not satisfactory the money will be returned. Those who know Dr. Janss are confident that every promise he makes will be fulfilled.

One Month on Trial, Free of Charge.



## What the Dr. Janss Electric Belt Will Do.



A full line of Electric and Magnetic appliances, superior in quality but lower in price than elsewhere. Mail and express orders receive prompt and special attention. Correspondence solicited. Call or address

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Dr. Foo. Dr. Lee Wing. Diagnosis and Examination Free.

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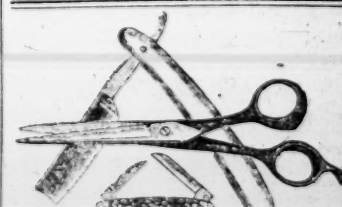
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Oceanic S.S. Co. S.S. ZEALANDIA sails March 12 for Honolulu only. S.S. MOANA sails March 22 for Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand, Australia. HUGH B. RICE, 122 W. Second St.

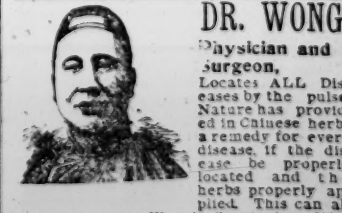
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Sent for our Blue Steel Palm Razor—the best in the world—each and guaranteed. Jaeger's special, ground in our own establishment, each. The best grinding done in this city by electric power. All work guaranteed. Special attention paid to razor honing and shaving outfits.

JOS. JAEGER, 252 S. Main St.



## DR. WONG,

Physician and Surgeon. Locates ALL Diseases by the pulse. Nature has provided in Chinese herbs a remedy for every disease. If the disease be properly located and the herbs properly applied, the cure is certain. Consultation free. be found at Dr. Wong's Sanitarium, 111 S. MAIN STREET.

The cheapest place to trade in the city. Diamond Bros. Department Store, cor. Main and Second.



## ALMOST ENOUGH.

## FIESTA FUND APPROACHING THE REQUIRED FIGURE.

More Than \$10,000 Already Subscribed, and the Enthusiasm for the People's Carnival Making Itself Manifest Substantially.

The fiesta fund goes mounting up apace, and the enthusiasm gives evidence of being widespread and general. To date there has been manifested over \$10,000 worth of enthusiasm—the particular brand of enthusiasm that talks and with more to hear from. The grand total of receipts was swelled yesterday by over \$500, and when it is remembered that in the aggregate amount the proportionate sums which the railroad corporations ought to contribute is not yet included, the showing made so far is matter for congratulation. It is an earnest of the wishes of the people, and is along the line of what is for the best interests of the city.

Tomorrow the Committee of Thirty will meet, and after electing a President, preparations will be put on train for making the fiesta this year every whit as attractive as any heretofore given. It can be done, and with the same spirit and vigor displayed a year ago the fiesta of 1893 may be made a thing of beauty. It is not exactly a joy forever.

The amount of volunteer work already done by members of the committee is worthy of commendation, and the disinterestedness displayed by these may be accepted as a happy guarantee that as far as they are concerned no effort will be spared to utilize the rapidly increasing fund to the best advantage.

The amount subscribed to the Times-Mirror Company is as follows:

A. Hamberger & Sons (additional)	250.00
O. K. Lavery	10.00
George D. Luddy	5.00
C. A. Kevser	10.00
William Garland (additional)	10.00
Mayberg Bros.	25.00
Bishop & Co.	50.00
Ben Kern (additional)	50.00
Banning Company	50.00
L. A. Lighting Co.	150.00
The Insurance and Trust Co.	25.00
J. F. Crosby	2.00
Eugene Bassett	2.00
M. L. Polaski	50.00
Machine Shirt Co.	5.00
George P. Taylor	5.00
T. E. Gibben (additional)	20.00
Edwin Cawston	20.00
W. H. Wilson	10.00
L. Behrman	10.00
Rev. John Gray	5.00
Easton, Eldridge & Co. (additional)	50.00
Red King (additional)	50.00
D. H. Morrison	5.00
T. L. Tally (additional)	5.00
Hannan Paths	10.00
Frank G. Henderson	10.00
The Whitcomb	5.00
Ville de Paris	25.00
Curtis-Newhall Adv. Co.	2.00
University Courier	10.00
Goffrey & Moore	10.00
Lloyd Sevel Iron Co.	10.00
A. T. Currier	25.00
Al Levy (additional)	50.00
Mullen & Bluet Clothing Co.	100.00
Blanchard Piano Co.	10.00
Christopher & Sparks	25.00
Joseph Melzer & Co.	25.00
Corona de Weiss	5.00
H. H. Metcalf	10.00
W. C. Patterson (double if necessary)	25.00
Canby Christensen	2.00
Gregory Perkins, Jr.	5.00
E. A. Last	50.00
Pac. Crocker and Tinsley	25.00
L. A. Furniture Co.	25.00
R. W. Fridham	25.00
B. A. Kenyon	5.00
I. Magnus & Co.	10.00
Ludwig & Matthews	10.00
Aug. Schmidt	5.00
J. H. Laplan	10.00
T. Vache & Co.	10.00
A. A. Ekstrom	5.00
H. A. Aech	5.00
Times employes	10.00
W. C. Walker	10.00
A. Ducas	5.00
R. Conrad	10.00
Henry Bickel	5.00
Andersen & Thomas	10.00
Friedrich Eichenhofer	10.00
P. P. Gibbons	10.00
Edwin Lee Company	25.00
D. E. Spangler	5.00
R. W. Fox	10.00
J. E. Waldeck	5.00
Reich Bros.	5.00
J. D. Westervelt	2.00
George H. Shaffer	5.00
L. A. Theater Costume Co.	10.00
Singleton T. Keyser	5.00
For W. U. Tel. Co. by E. A. Boardley, office mgr.	50.00
C. F. Heinemann	5.00
E. Kerkow	5.00
F. Meyer	5.00
P. Rogers	5.00
J. E. Arnold	5.00
F. G. Chase	2.00
R. Spiller	10.00
Frank H. Taggart	5.00
Vio. & Lottman	5.00
Bright's Special Delivery	5.00
Secondo Grassi	25.00
Los Angeles Railway Co.	1,500.00
Burns, the Shoe man	5.00
J. Krikanow	2.50
E. T. Kussman	5.00
J. Conrad	10.00
Louis F. Vetter	5.00
J. E. Tetlow	5.00
J. M. Schmitzer (additional)	5.00
Max Roth	2.50
M. Sigle & Co.	5.00
H. J. Smith	5.00
Peter Marinovich	5.00
F. Atunovich & Co.	5.00
John Hille	5.00
Mrs. A. Burgeval	5.00
Farmers and Merchants' Bk.	100.00
H. W. Chase, Nadeau Hotel	100.00
O'Connor Bros.	5.00
Kregelo & Breeser	5.00
M. M. Stewart	5.00
M. Levy	5.00
Joe Hawkins	5.00
H. W. Stoll	5.00
V. H. Theobald & Co.	10.00
A. Vignola	10.00
White & White	5.00
Dickinson & Higbee	5.00
Jerry Hille	40.00
Jackson Napa Soda Co.	5.00
W. F. Ball (additional)	10.00
Peck, Clark & Co.	5.00
Martin O'Neil	2.50
Bob Stadie	10.00
Silver Moon Restaurant	1.50
Automatic Photo Machine	2.00
W. H. Resenberger	5.00
Sarah Jones, Russ House	5.00
Mittendorf & Rogers	5.00
Mrs. E. C. Broad	10.00
J. W. Frey	10.00
Mrs. S. Hayden	5.00
W. F. Nordholt	10.00
Merchants' Towel and L. S. Co.	5.00
Barker Bros.	25.00
Neuman & Klein	25.00
Mrs. C. M. Henson	5.00
Neamark & Edwards	10.00
D. Shieck	25.00
Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Railway	175.00
Pasadena and Pacific Railway	100.00
Boston Dry Goods Store (additional)	100.00
Robert L. Rice	5.00
H. M. Eichelberger	5.00
W. B. Bartels	5.00
California Cultivator	2.50
Crocham benefit	100.00
Grand Trunk R.R. by W. T. Botsford, P.C.A.	100.00
E. F. C. Klocke	25.00
E. Lohman	5.00
A. B. Greenwald	5.00
Schlomer & Co.	5.00
Thomas Strohm	5.00
H. S. Baer	2.00
Roberts' Liquor and Wine Co.	5.00

## ONE BOTTLE CURES McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure.

This is not a cure-all, but it WILL cure the most stubborn case of trouble of this kind. Its general and invigorating effects impel those organs to the proper discharge of their functions and thus restores health and vitality. It is a certain and thorough cure for pains in the small of the back, irritation of the bladder, stone in the bladder, Bright's disease, female trouble, brick-dust deposits, gravel, gall stone, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism.

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood, and is cured by removing this poisonous acid from the system. McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure is a powerful purifier of the blood, and it drives the uric acid from the system. It is a certain and thorough cure for pains in the small of the back, irritation of the bladder, stone in the bladder, Bright's disease, female trouble, brick-dust deposits, gravel, gall stone, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism.



## Leucorrhoea Positively Cured.

Any woman suffering from leucorrhoea can find a positive cure in McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure. One bottle cures. Wm. Perry, Cor. Fifth and Gladiolus streets, Los Angeles, writes: "My wife suffered from leucorrhoea. One bottle of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure and three bottles of his Liver and Blood Purifier completely cured her."

Nervous Debility. And all its attendant evils of neglected or improperly treated cases, producing weakness, dizziness, brain, dizziness, falling memory, and energy and confidence, pains and other distressing symptoms, uniting one for study, business, or the enjoyment of life, cured by McBurney's Liver and Blood Purifier.

Salt Rheum. Intense itching, quickly cured with a few doses of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure.

## One Bottle Cures.

Dropsy. I suffered with dropsy for some time. My feet and limbs swollen. My hands were swollen so bad that I could not shut them. One dose of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure relieved me, and two thirds of a bottle cured me. MRS. HISEN, South Pasadena.

Female Weakness. This is to certify that for 20 years I have been a continual sufferer from leucorrhoea or female weakness. A few doses of your Kidney and Bladder Cure have checked it entirely and have had no return of it since. MRS. ADDIE MARKIE, 412 South Soto Street.

Kidneys. Thousands today suffer from kidney and bladder troubles that are entirely ignorant of their real ailment. If you are at a loss to know what ails you, read the symptoms of patients cured.

Patients Out of Town. Patients living at a distance will receive sample bottles of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure on receipt of 25c. Regular size bottles will be sent express prepaid, to any part of the United States, upon receipt of \$1.25. This price is in patients out of town, but express is paid by Dr. McBurney.

Liver, Spleen. All diseases of the liver, spleen, gall bladder, etc., are cured by McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and it drives the uric acid from the system. It is a certain and thorough cure for pains in the small of the back, irritation of the bladder, stone in the bladder, Bright's disease, female trouble, brick-dust deposits, gravel, gall stone, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism.

Dr. Talcott & Co., The Leading Specialists in Southern California Treating Diseases of Men Only.



STRICTLY RELIABLE.

Dr. Talcott & Co., The Leading Specialists in Southern California Treating Diseases of Men Only.

Every form of weakness, blood taints, discharges, varicocele, piles, rupture and results of badly treated diseases. Our practice is confined to these troubles and absolutely nothing else.

To show our sincerity and ability We Will Not Ask for Money or Security Until Cure is Effected.

We mean this statement emphatically, and it is for everybody.

Corner Third and Main Streets, over Wells-Fargo.

B. Brilliant	2.50	Dosch, milliner	10.00
The Monterey	5.00	Yamato, Japanese store	1.00
Off & Vaughn Drug Co.	20.00	Vienna Bakery, Restaurant	5.00
W. P. Fuller & Co.	25.00	Park of the Ark	5.00
Jacoby Bros. contingent on	5.00	Shepard & Sons	5.00
railroads giving \$1000 each.	100.00	Grand Central Hotel	5.00
Chamber of Commerce	100.00	Stein and Kirchner	5.00
Main-street and Agricultural	5.00	Previously signed	6,220.50
Park Railroad	150.00		
Mrs. K.	1.00		
Moorehead & Barre	3.00		
Llewellyn Iron Works	20.00		
Akron Furniture Company	2.50		
Seaborn Art Parkers	2.50		
Helms Bottling Works	10.00		
Dr. Shum & Shores	2.00		
H. G. Dean	5.00		
John Schneider	5.00		
Fred Kenworthy, the Windsor	5.00		
City Tugboat Supply Co. (additional)	10.00		
Ingleside Florida Co. (additional)	5.00		
National Ice Co.	25.00		
Harris & Frank	5.00		
J. M. Hale Co. (additional)	10.00		
N. B. Blackstone & Co.	35.00		
J. J. O'Brien & Co.	35.00		
Joseph Spear	10.00		
A. Samelson	5.00		
A. B. Greenwald	5.00		
M. P. Pitcher	3.00		
H. Husman	1.00		
Wing Hing Wo.	2.50		
W. H. Spinks	2.50		
F. Magnus	1.50		
F. L. Moore	10.00		
Heid Westminster (conditional)	250.00		
Hollenbeck Hotel (conditional)	150.00		
Hollenbeck bar (conditional)	50.00		
M. A. Newmark & Co. (conditional)	100.00		
L. A. Traction Co.	200.00		
Lucien T. Glassell	5.00		
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau	5.00		
Krechoff-Cuzner Lumber Co.	25.00		
Cudahy Packing Co. (additional to \$125 already given)	75.00		
L. A. City Water Co.	20.00		
Anchor Laundry (additional to \$12.50)	12.50		

## THEY HAVE MADE MANY WONDERFUL CURES.

The English and German Expert Specialists Have made a Record in Southern California to Which They Point with Pride.

Their Unequalled Skill and Their Superior Methods Have Long Ago Placed Them in the Front Rank of Medical Men. They Are Truly Great Benefactors--The Doctors That Cure.

A RARE COMBINATION OF SKILLED PHYSICIANS --- FIVE EXPERT SPECIALISTS.

## Get the Best.

It Is Always the Cheapest. There is a great deal depending on your health.

To be happy you must be well. To make those dependent upon you, and your outside friends and associates happy, you should be well.

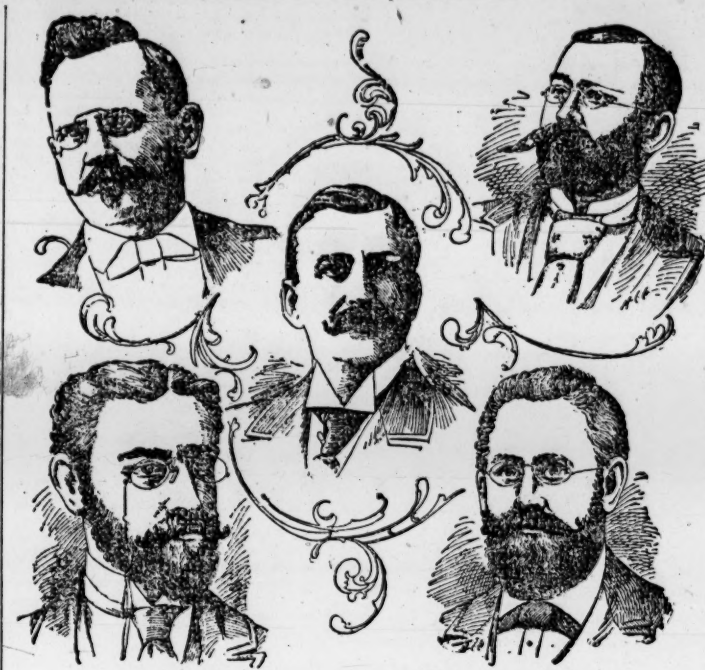
To prosper in any undertaking you should enjoy good health. To live to a ripe old age and avoid the bed of the incurable, you should guard against disease in any form.

To acquire and retain good health, you must get the best medical assistance.

To get such medical assistance you must consult the English and German Expert Specialists. These great doctors have stood the test of time. They have been healing the afflicted for more than a quarter of a century and know no opposition.

## Consumption Cured.

We have a positive cure for Consumption. It has restored 95 per cent. of the cases treated during the past four years, and is no longer an experiment. This remarkable discovery destroys forever the deadly germs of consumption, rebuilds the system, strengthens the blood and soon restores the patient to a perfectly healthy condition. Further information will be gladly furnished at office or by letter. Consultation free.



Staff of English and German Expert Specialists.

Incorporated under the Laws of California for \$250,000.

## SYMPTOMS WHICH MUST BE HEEDED OR DASTAROUS RESULTS WILL FOLLOW.

## Catarrh of Throat and Head.

This form of Catarrh is the source of all catarrhal poisons that enter the system and cause inflammation of the throat, the stomach, consumption and bronchitis, congestion and disease of the liver, Bright's disease of the kidneys and chronic bladder troubles. Don't neglect this form of catarrh. Come to the English and German Expert Specialists. They have cured thousands quickly and permanently at small cost.

Is the nose discharging? Does the throat feel sore? Does it hurt to swallow? Does the tonsils enlarged? Can you spit phlegm, foul-smelling plugs from the tonsils?

Is the throat foul? Does the nose discharge? Is the nose sore or inflamed? Is the sense of smell poor? Do you blow crusts out of the nose? Do you have morning sickness?

Are there droppings in the throat? Is your voice husky or nasal? Does your nose stop up evenings? Do you snore during sleep? Do you wake up with dry mouth? Do you sleep with open mouth? Do you spit up slime or chunks of yellow matter?

Is the sense of taste falling? Is there ringing in the ears? Is there pain over the eyes?

Is your appetite poor? Does your food taste rancid? Do you crave acid foods? Do acids give you stomach pain? Is there pain after eating? Is there soreness over the stomach?

You can consult the English and German Expert Specialists in regard to any of these symptoms, free of charge.

## Catarrh of the Kidneys.

Has the skin a waxy look? Is the hair dry and brittle? Is the skin dry and harsh? Do the legs feel too heavy? Is there nausea after eating? Do the joints pain and ache? Do the joints feel clammy? Is the urine dark and cloudy? Are you constipated? Is there a desire to get up at night? Are there dark rings around the eyes? Do you see spots floating before the eyes? Have you chilly feelings down the back? Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?

## Catarrh of the Bowels.

Do the bowels ache after meals? Do the bowels grip? Is there bloating after meals? Are there sharp pains in the abdomen? Is there tenderness in the lower abdomen? Do the bowels discharge mucus? Are the passages small and hard? Do you pass blood? Are your legs and arms so weak? Is there occasional diarrhoea? Do the bowels grieve in knots? Does a cold drink seem to chill and hurt the bowels? Do you have chills?

## Diseases of the Nerves.

Do you get giddy? Do you feel faint? Are you easily excited? Do you have headaches? Are you nervous and weak? Do you have heart flutter? Do your hands tremble? Are you easily frightened? Does your sleep not refresh you? Do you forget what you read? Do you suffer with neuralgia? Do you start in your sleep? Do you have horrible dreams? Is there a rush of blood to the head? Do you have a languid, tired feeling? Do you see queer things in the dark? Do you feel as though you could fly? Do you have blue spells? Does the body feel sore?

## Catarrh of the Ears.

Do your ears itch? Does the wax get hard? Does it hurt to press on the ears? Do you have ringing or buzzing in the ears? Do the ears seem to fill with water? Do the ears suddenly close up? Can you force air into ears by swallowing with nose and mouth closed? Do you have pains in the ears? Is your hearing getting poor? Is there a discharge from the ears? Do your ears roar at night? Do you have deaf spells?

## Home Cures.

While it is preferable to see a patient, thousands of difficult cases have been made by the English and German Expert Specialists who have never seen the person treated. After symptom blanks have been filled out and sent in, and a few other simple requirements complied with, the necessary medicines are prepared with the greatest possible care and sent by mail or express. Weekly and daily correspondence, if necessary, is kept up between the patient and the doctors. A part of the staff make regular monthly visits to nearly all the principal towns and cities in Southern California, where they give free consultation and advice.

## Free for Women.

"Mistress of Herself" is a neat little booklet, published in the interest of woman only. It treats extensively on all female complaints and weaknesses, and is always a welcome visitor to intelligent women, married or single. One Free by mail or at office.



Their Permanent Home, 218 S. Broadway.

## English and German Expert Specialists

218 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

First Building North of City Hall.

OFFICE HOURS--9 to 12, 1 to 4, Daily; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 11.

AZUSA.

Political Fever Epidemic Along the San Gabriel.

AZUSA, March 5.--[Regular Correspondence.] Politics seem to have broken out over the whole of the San Gabriel Valley in the past few days. It is now evident that "Jack" Huber, who preceded Assemblyman, Voshurg for that post of honor, being quite generally supported by Republicans of this section.

H. E. Chesbro has been solicited by many neighbors to be a candidate for Supervisor, but the Covina Argus declines. The Argus also brings forth the name of Prof. J. J. Morgan of Covina for the post of Superintendent of Schools.

ORANGE SHIPMENTS ACTIVE. Orange shipments continue very active through the valley. On Friday Covina completed the shipment of 400 cars for the season. The lemon association packing-house at Glendora has sent out the first car of lemons on consignment since withdrawing from the exchange, and while one car will not be taken as a standard for judging closely watch the results. Covina citizens have donated sixty boxes of oranges to the Children's Home Society.

Frances Saville is singing now at Vienna as a regular member of the company at the Imperial Opera-house, and will remain there for two years.

## 300

Styles of Carriages to select from. Prices and quality correct.

HAWLEY, KING & CO.

Cor. Broadway and Fifth St.

## Bartlett's Music House.

Everything in Music

223 S. Spring St. Established 1870.

## Kimball Pianos.

Sole Agency

## Diseases of the Hair

Such as hair shedding, tissue waste or excessive dandruff, itching and bald spots accurately and conscientiously treated. Ladies and gentlemen. Terms moderate.

IMPERIAL HAIR

224-226 W. Second St. Phone Black 138.

## OBESITY CURED

Excessive fat is disease. The world's work is mostly done by lean people. I guarantee to reduce fleshiness with no loss of strength. Thus John S. weight 250 lbs. took 24 lbs. in last 30 days. Prof. G. Jones 210 lbs. J. H. Jones 180 lbs. 5 lbs. in 10 days. Examination free.

## "I'm A New Man."

Mr. F. C. Robinson, No. 220 Brook Street, Says of Valley Flower:

"For years I was a chronic sufferer from Catarrh of the Bladder and Rheumatism. Valley Flower permanently cured me. I'm a new man. Remarkable remedy." Valley Flower, the vegetable compound, never fails when used. It cures Catarrh of the Bladder, kidney and bladder troubles, a bottle of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, and three bottles of his Liver and Blood Purifier. Send 25 cents in stamps to W. F. McBurney, 412 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., for sample of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure. Express prepaid \$1.25. Druggists.

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Had



# "A TRIFLIN' FELLER."

By a Special Contributor.

JOSE'S heart danced—not that there was reason today more than other days why he should be happy. It was always beautiful to be alive, to love, and to be young. The sun shone, the wind blew, the quail called. He would have liked to fly down the road. But Camela had a lame fore shoulder which made her drop her head almost to the ground at every step, so it would not do to urge her. She had been a fast one once, and not so long ago. He had broken her himself. The Americano at the store was always asking why he did not get reed of her—a lame beast that would get no better. But it was not so easy to get reed of a lame horse, nor to buy another.

Dios mio! José could hardly realize how it would seem to have enough gold to buy such a horse as Camela had been. It was strange to think that his grandfather had given away many such.

Hesides, he loved her. He would not tell that to the Americano at the store—the Americano with the hard face, who made change so quickly and wrote, wrote columns and columns of figures in his book. What a beast! But how should he not laugh that José could love a lame horse when he even gave him of the advice—these Meester Jones—to keep out of his house and his wife's relations because they had no money?

As if money were better than company. Did the Americano keep their silver dollars and talk and laugh with them? What would he and Rafaela and Carmen do alone in the bee alone in which all his grandfather's family had lived, and his vaqueros as well, when 5000 wild cattle, fifty camestros and more than a hundred canopora of horses pastured on the hills and valleys of his rancho?

Would they put their dollars in a box and rattle them for company? He liked better the shouts of children, the chatter of young men and girls, and in the evening, if it were moonlight, the cachucha of the jota on the hard-stamped ground of the big patio, and always the violin and mandolin and guitar.

Was it better to sit, two or three alone, like the Americanos, and so long of face as if one the house were dead, and always worrying, worrying how to make the ends meet next year. When there were no longer enough carne and frijoles and tortillas, did not Ygnacio go out with his gun and shoot quail and rabbits and once a deer? Had not Antonio broken horses for Meester Bayle and Ramon, and grapes in Meester Hooker's vineyard? Was there a better hand in the valley at the irrigation than Juan when he needed to earn money? Had not his nephew, Manuel, even worked with the bee thrash machine and come home so bad he had to sneeze for three days he did nothing but sneeze?

And did not Otega make lace—oh, yards and yards of beautiful lace? And the drawn-work of Josefa, Francisca, Gabriela and Ynez! Truly of a miracle for fineness! And embroidery fit for the robes of the Holy Father himself. And they sold it of a very good price in Los Angeles. Even Tia Marta knit, knit, so beautiful shawls and neckties!

And yet Meester Jones called them lazy, and advised José to keep them out.

NO QUIERA DIOS! José was not paying good attention to his driving. Camela shied, bringing a wheel of the old buckboard up over a rock and nearly upsetting her master. She looked back at him with a wild eye. Her nostrils were expanded and red. She was trembling.

"What fear you, Camela?" said José, soothingly, in his soft Spanish. In the same moment he became aware of the smell of fresh blood—saw it on the rocks—saw the trail of some heavy body which had been dragged to the edge of the cañon, whose wall here fell precipitously from the plateau along which lay his road. But when he looked over, there was nothing visible save the green tops of the chaparral.

He thought he would go down and see. He was nervous and had a fear. Then a strange thing happened: It was as if a black wall closed upon him from every side. He raged against it, but there was no escape. The idea of Death had taken hold of him. Wild eyed, trembling as Camela, he fled from the spot which bred such terrors.

The sun shone, the wind blew, the quail called. Everything was full of life. His heart began to grow warm again. What was that silly fear? He could not even remember how it had seemed. Life was long, long, and he was very young.

Pretty soon Bud Jones met him, riding his father's horse Pinta. José felt very glad to see him. So many people were alive!

"Hoddy, José," Bud called in passing. Did you see what they killed poor Bony? He broke his leg rompin' around them rocks, an' pap had ter shoot him."

The postman who took the mail across to the station sat waiting outside the store when José got there. Birdie Jones was trotting up and down in the sunshine, cooing and gurgling to herself like a little wood pigeon. Through the window José could see Mr. Jones stamping the letters. The little girls were sitting on two sacks of grain, swinging their bare legs. Mrs. Jones was waiting on a customer.

José felt very glad to see them all. He did not remember ever to have felt so glad before. He would have liked to polck the baby up and kiss her, but she was too shy. He hoped Mr. Jones would keep busy a long time. Mrs. Jones did not make change so quickly and that gave him more time to think. Truly these trading was of the hardest work!

all have one somewhere. He advanced irresolutely, a wavering smile on his face.

The two little Jones girls nudged each other with an expression that said, "Now look out for fun!"

"Yer turn now, José," said Mrs. Jones brightly, as the first customer left the counter.

He did not go away, however, but sat down on a chair, as if tired. It would have added to José's constraint had he known that the man was staying solely to study him José had seen him before, Ferdinand, who worked at the hotel, said he wrote books. José felt it was a wonderful thing to have seen a man who could do that.

So José, with an anxious face and a more anxious heart, began his trading. Should he be able to remember everything? Could he so portion out the money for each thing that there would remain enough to pay for the last?

Shelled corn, sugar, potatoes, coffee, brown bread, he pointed to each thing he wanted, and it was done up and paid for before he went on to the next. So far it had gone with wonderful ease. "Caramba! he would hereafter trade a little every day."

Now what else was it that Rafaela had wanted? He counted his packages and his money—the last a slow, precarious process, not to be trusted without going through with it twice. He looked at the shelves, peered into the bins and barrels, and at last, with a gentle shake of his head, pointed to the shelled corn.

"Want more?" asked Mrs. Jones. José nodded and held out a quarter.

"Plague on it," cried Mrs. Jones good-humoredly, as she emptied the fifth scoopful into the bag. "I never will get enough. You jest better take the barrel along, José."

José smiled anxiously, showing the even edges of two perfect rows of teeth, and the two little Jones girls giggled. The man who wrote books was apparently asleep.

More sugar, more potatoes, more coffee and brown bread followed. Then an inspiration. Macaroni! Each thing was done up in a separate parcel and paid for as before.

José now untied another corner of his handkerchief. Again he pondered. This effort was more serious and longer than the other. He knitted his brows, rubbed the back of his hand slowly across the stubby growth of jet-black beard underneath his chin, pushed back his sombrero, tightened his belt, and at last walked to the door and gazed down the cañon. But he got no hint from the swaying yucca spikes, nor the gray patch on the sky which showed where Los Angeles lay.

Just then Bud Jones dashed up on Pinta. He threw her bridle over the hitching post, caught the baby up and put it in his shoulder, and came into the store.

José face brightened. Putting out his hand he softly touched the baby's dress and said something in Spanish. "Si, señor," replied Bud. "Bud's such a smarty," said Eustasia Jones in an audible whisper, "but tend to understand Spanish, an' don't know nothing" but "See seener."

Bud walked behind the counter, having first set Birdie down, crowing and excited over her ride, and took down a bolt of calico.

"This what yo' want?" he said, with a triumphant leer at Eustasia. José nodded.

"Free," said he. But Bud's Spanish was exhausted, and he reluctantly shook his head. Eustasia giggled and twisted her face into an awful grimace.

"Stazia, ef yo' don't quit makin' snoots at yer brother I'll send yer to bed," said Mrs. Jones, who had taken up the baby directly Bud sat her down, and had since been rocking her in her arms and crooning all sorts of loving nonsense to her, after the fashion of mothers.

Meanwhile José had ventured to say "three," in English, and Bud had got up, done up and received pay for three yards of the calico like Birdie's dress. This was to make a dress for Carmen.

"That's the way they allus do," whispered Eustasia, as before, "try Spanish first, and when that won't work and it won't work long with Bud, yo' bet—see English!"

This success seemed to give José more confidence, and after another period of thought, he said boldly, "Tsigger," and a package of cigarettes and a dime changed hands.

José now undid the last corner of his handkerchief. But his overtaxed brain again refused its office. In his own world he was quick and resourceful. He could tame the fiercest horse, lasso a wild steer, pick up a coin from the ground while riding full speed, overturn a charging bull; and these were but a small part of his accomplishments. Of what good was anything he could do here?

His eyes, the beautiful mysterious eyes of ignorance, rolled anxiously from his money to his parcels, from his parcels to the untidy shelves, full of helpless puzzle over the intricacies of trade. A knobby package at last attracted his attention. It was the macaroni. By a natural association of ideas he said "She."

Bud understood that sort of Spanish, and quickly cut cheese to the value of the two dimes which José proffered. Then came another wait, more agonized and protracted than any that had come before. At length, with a look of despairing resolve José threw down all his remaining money, and said in a firm voice, "Beano."

Then he gathered up his parcels, and with the air of a man released from fetters, left the store.

"Wall, I'm glad he knew beans," said Mr. Jones, looking up from his books and speaking with heavy joviality.

But his knowing look changed to a glare as his eyes wandered to some object outside, at which he slowly pointed a thick forefinger.

"Bud, vere yo' Bud?" he roared, "who d'ye mean leavin' Pinta out thar in the wind, all of a lather? Yo' take her now, an' ride her up an' down a spell—slow, mind—an' then stake her out t'other side them rocks. Mind yo' put her whar she won't break her neck!"

"Now, I wouldn't talk that-a-way, ef it hit was the boy's fault!" said Mrs. Jones, with a quick, bird-like toss of her slender head. "I tol' yo' all erlong 'twant no place fer Bony, but yo' allus set me up!"

"Oh, yes, whimmin' allus knowed it, all erlong arter the harm's done," said Mr. Jones, clapping his book with a slam. "Who let the baby pisen herself, w'olander? I'd like ter know."

"Sho! I didn't tie her to the ol'ander anyhow," retorted Mrs. Jones. In a match at sarcasm neither Mr. Jones's lumbering wits nor his lumbering tongue could keep pace with his wife, however much he beat her at making change "quickly," and adding up figures; and he knew it.

So now he grumbled himself over to the side of the writer of books, who was a man and brother, and would understand how a man and brother felt when sauce for the goose, and sauce for the gander, got mixed up in his domestic circle.

"Ma," shouted Bud from outside, where he was sitting on Pinta, ready to follow out his father's orders, "tote Birdie out yere, wait yo', an' let me take her a ride. Won't bruvver, now?" he added, as his mother appeared with the baby in her arms.

"Dog on yer, but yer sweet!" cried Mrs. Jones, giving the happy little creature a last ecstatic hug before tossing her up into her brother's arms. "Take mighty good keer of her, Bud."

"Yo' bet!" said Bud, starting off with a whoop. José was just driving away. "Haw's yer wife an' baby?" called Mrs. Jones, tardily mindful of neighborhood courtesy.

"Vare good, Ah tank yo'," said José, with a brilliant smile. He was a handsome fellow, with straight features and a satiny yellow-brown skin. Now that he was out of doors his figure looked lithe and active as a panther's.

"Do the Mexican's all trade that way?" the writer was asking, when Mrs. Jones came in a moment later. "Yes," said Mr. Jones, who usually answered questions, even if they were not addressed to her, while her husband was calling his faculties to finger, "yes, they can't none of 'em fether, leastways none in the valley yere, an' they're so skeered that their money and the things won't come out even. Hit's plumb laik eatin' mush an' milk."

"It must cost them more." "Cos' it do—buyin' in leetle driblets that-a-way. Yo' can't allus give full weight. Thar's another thing about 'em. A Mexican won't never go long's he's got a cent left. He'll study an hour but he'll spend his last nickel."

"A poor triflin' lot," said Mr. Jones, heavily. "The valley'd be a heap better off without 'em. They ain't much above varmints in my opinion. Hit's a pity yo' can't trap 'em laik gophers, an' get 'em out of the valley."

"Now, pap," said Mrs. Jones in a conciliatory tone, "yo' know José's ez kind-hearted a critter ez ever drew breath, an' ez fur the hull kit an' billin' belongin' to him, I must say a more affectionate or peaceable family I never see."

"I allow José the best Mexican I ever see, but he's a triflin' fellow for all that. Let's a lazy lot ol' trash eat him out ol' house an' home. He's sold off all his hosses and cattle to support 'em, an' piece arter piece of his land till he hain't much left but what his doxy stands on. He sh'd die to-day, the county'd have to bury him. Naw, I call that triflin'ness."

"Gracious goodness!" suddenly cried Mrs. Jones, who was standing where she should look down the road. "Yere's Bud runnin' with the baby an' cryin' fit to bust his heart!"

With one accord they all ran out of the store. The boy was so exhausted when they reached him that he could scarcely speak.

"Whar's she hurt?" screamed Mrs. Jones, in a high, sharp voice, as she snatched the baby from him. "Nowhars," gasped Bud.

"What's the matter, then?" Bud pointed back the way he had come. His eyes were full of horror. "Cain't yo' speak?" said his mother, shaking him, probably unconscious, in her excitement, that she was doing so.

"Git somethin'—pull off a door—anything to kerry him—José, he's hurt, bad," Bud's words bubbled out thickly as if his lips were frozen.

"José? hurt? How? Where?" Bud had thrown himself on the ground, face down, and was sobbing convulsively. He now raised his swollen eyes with a look of frantic appeal.

"Hurry! hurry!" he gasped. "Pinta got skeered at the blood, she rared up, Birdie was fallin'—on the sharp rocks—N shut my eyes—not to see—oh, it was awful—when I opened—thar was—José lyin'—on the rocks—with Birdie—in his arms. He'd druv up while Pinta was actin' up—an' jumped—an' his foot slipped—in the blood. His eyes was shut—the blood was runnin' out ol' the back ol' his head—oh—oh," and Bud hid his face again and writhed upon the ground.

"Lord be merciful to us po' sinners," said Mrs. Jones, clutching Birdie so tightly that the child cried out. Her husband drew his breath hard between his teeth.

"You've got a light door on your side," said the man who wrote books. "Get that on while I go to the hotel for help. Or—here—yo' girls run to the hotel and I'll stay and help yer father. Where shall we take him?"

"To our house," said Mrs. Jones, beginning to cry. "To our house, of course," repeated Mr. Jones in the tone of a sleep-walker.

"Is there a doctor in the valley?" They had lowered the door on which José was laid until it rested on four chairs. His face was upturned, so that the ghastly hole in the back of his head was hidden. One slender hand lay inert against the edge of the door. It had swung slightly, like a pendulum, when they had lowered the door. A gray hue was beginning to supplant the yellow-brown.

It was the writer who had asked about a doctor. The four men who stood about José looked in each other's blank faces and shook their heads. Mrs. Jones was busy heating blankets and filling bottles with hot water, sobbing as she worked. Mr. Jones stood at José's head, his chin quivering, and his hands clenched so hard that the veins stood out in knots.

"Then I'll examine him," said the writer. "I studied one term at a medical college. At least I can tell whether a doctor could do him any good."

He took José's hand—a hand soft, yet sinewy—the hand of a horseman, but not of a laborer—and laid his finger on the wrist. When he released it, it dropped in the utter helplessness which even "triflin'" hands show but once. Then he unbuttoned José's shirt and laid his head over José's heart. Lastly, he raised the half-shut eyelids

and looked at those inscrutable eyes, over which the curtain of a new mystery was fast spreading.

When he rose up every head was bowed. No one moved. In the sudden hush they could hear the baby cooing and gurgling to herself in the sunshine outside, like a little wood pigeon.

In the corridor of José's adobe, his baby was watching and wondering why papa did not come.

M. E. MACGREGOR.

The Havana Fakes. [Philadelphia Record.] For forty-eight hours the public maw has been regaled with a series of mendacious lies in regard to the Maine catastrophe which ought to be sufficient in its extent and variety to satiate the appetite of the most voracious of sensation gobblers.

But they were not long in recovering, and the want of any facts indicating a probable cause of the disaster afforded them a rare opportunity for playing their nefarious vocation. Wherever there is a strong demand there is a supply, and in the midst of well-meaning but for the most part ineffectual efforts to solve the dreadful mystery in advance of authentic inquiry the traffickers in sensational falsehoods have found a ready market.

The first story coming from Key West almost simultaneously with the earnest request of Capt. Sigbee for a suspension of public opinion, was that a dynamite bomb had caused the explosion. Next appeared the "authentic" statement that a torpedo had blown up the great ship, on the authority of two divers who had discovered the wire attached to the torpedo, as well as an "eight-inch hole" in the armor plate of the Maine. This was presented as the latest and most reliable of submarine mine worked, of course, with the connivance of the Spanish military officials on shore. It was nothing but a jingo fiction intended to excite the public mind to the horrible conjecture that the Spanish government had been guilty of this immeasurable crime against human and divine law.

Next came the story of the Maine being shot by a Spanish gun. This next cry of the sensation-mongers was for war and vengeance. In rapid succession were spread the successive reports that the cruiser Maine had been shot by a Spanish gun, that the cruiser Maine had been shot by a Spanish gun, that the cruiser Maine had been shot by a Spanish gun.

Having thus exhausted the store of sensational lies, the writers of these reports the object was to influence the money and produce markets and to pick up a few dollars in the decline of prices, others sought to excite the passions of the American people to the pitch of war in the belief that Spain had committed a crime against this country and the laws of humanity, and with some the motive was nothing more nor less than the gratification of a constitutional

habit of lying. In regard to this latter class the veterans of the civil war remember too well the sensational rumors with which these dealers in fiction often filled the camp, to the great embarrassment of the commanding general. In his "Campaigning with Grant," Gen. Horace Porter, relates that a correspondent wrote to New York that Gen. Meade had advised a retreat. At the instance of Gen. Grant the defamer was seized, placards were put upon his breast and back with the legend, "A Liar of the Press," and in this condition he was mounted on a cart and taken to the front. A few such punishments would make the trade of sensation-mongering extremely unattractive."

SANTA ANA. Active Meeting of City Trustees. Chamlee Brothers Wanted. SANTA ANA, March 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] At a meeting of the City Trustees last night the city water problem again occupied considerable attention from the board. No definite action was recorded on the minutes, in regard to replenishing the supply, but a plan to put in a horizontal centrifugal force pump with a capacity of 1500 gallons per minute, was discussed as practicable.

An excavation about ten feet wide and the same number of feet in depth will be made around one of the city wells, which will be cemented on the sides and bottom. The pump will be placed in this basin and the suction pipe extended fifteen feet deeper into the well. It is estimated that by removing this ten feet of water pressure from the top of the water column, and by sinking the suction pipe, the flow from the artesian well will be considerably increased.

Further action in the matter will be taken at next Monday night's session of the board. The City Attorney was instructed to draft an ordinance changing the sprinkling hour from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., instead of from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. The county rate for water was increased from \$3 to \$10 per month. This raise is made on account of the lawn around the County Jail and the amount of water used in keeping it up. The amount of water used in the city of Santa Ana at present is between 325,000 and 335,000 gallons per day, which is furnished by the artesian wells.

An ordinance was also read at the meeting for the first time, amending ordinance No. 245, and fixing the distance from the property line at which trees shall be planted. George Johnson was granted a license to run a saloon on Sycamore street, in the Brunswick Hotel, and his bond was approved. H. A. Czarke was also granted a license to open a saloon in his building on Sycamore street, opposite the Brunswick, and his bond was accepted.

Councilmen Whiting and Parsons and City Attorney Heathman were appointed a committee to inspect buildings, etc., in the rear of the Abstract building, on Main street, and other buildings, for violation of the fire ordinance.

CHAMLEE SKIPS OUT. D. S. Chamlee of the firm of Chamlee Bros., who recently went into insolvency at Fullerton and who was yesterday to appear in the Superior Court to answer the charge against him, for having concealed certain of his property to prevent its going into the hands of the receiver, has left for parts unknown. His brother, Tom, who was also supposed as a witness, has gone with him. The two skipped last Monday night.

day, but were brought back by Constable Coplin. D. S. Chamlee appeared in the Justice Court at Fullerton township, and his trial was set for next Monday, he being released on his own recognizance. He was also cited to appear in the Superior Court yesterday and answer questions regarding his estate. As soon as he was released from custody, he skipped out. Warrants for arrest have been issued against both of the brothers, and officers have gone to hunt for them.

ORANGE COUNTY BREVITIES. Orange county cornbread-eaters are at present repining on the product of another climate. The Olive flouring mill in order to fill its meal orders, has been compelled to import white corn from Nebraska.

The ornamental arch for the entrance to the Orange County Park, was put in position this week. The ornament is made of redwood, with the words "Orange County Park" in white pine, in relief and above the arch is the date "1898," also in white pine.

From the Orange depot, the orange output this week was seven carloads: Spencer & Paromere, four cars, and E. T. Parker, for the Orange Fruit Association, three cars.

In the Superior Court yesterday afternoon a motion was made by C. M. Holmes, attorney in the case of the People vs. Holmes, to set aside the information. The matter was taken up, and the hearing continued to March 11.

The new ten-foot cement sidewalk on Sycamore street has been laid between B and H streets, on the Spurgeon Block side of the street.

Plancon is now studying German, and will sing the Landgrave in "Tannhauser" in that language in London and next season in New York.

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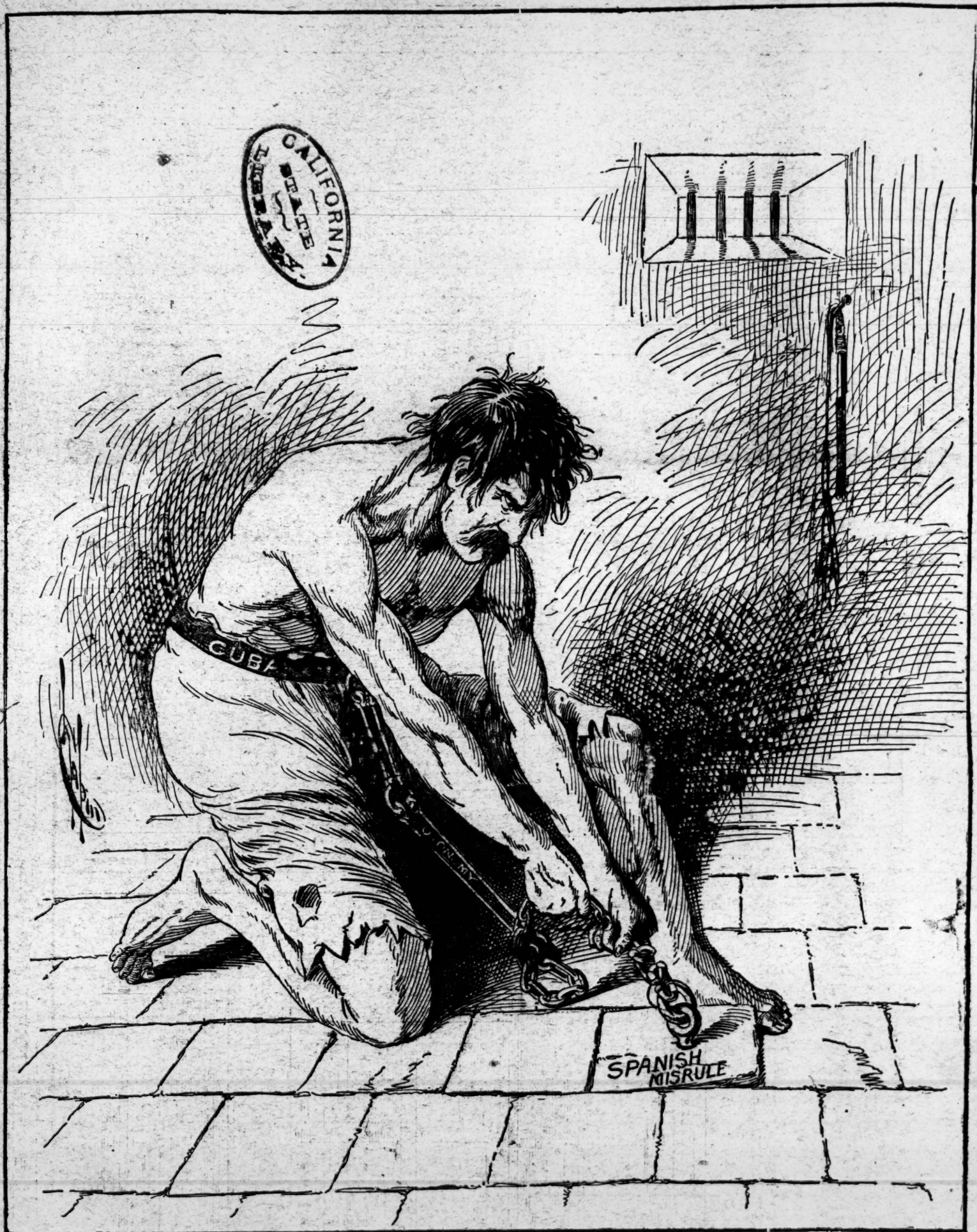
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# Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.



THE CHAIN IS BREAKING.



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## ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

## CALIFORNIA PICTURES.

THE great world of out-of-doors in California is full of beautiful pictures. The scenic attractions of the State are simply marvelous. The very contrast which they present to those of our Atlantic borders lend them a rare charm in the eyes of our eastern visitors. In the summer, the land, outside of our towns and cities, has none of that intensity of color that we see at that season at the East, for browns and soft grays predominate—a deep, quiet chord of color, one long, low monotone, with no rich, thrilling interludes. Though as we look at the sky with its intensity of blue, and catch afar the crystal flashes of the shining sea, and the emerald brightness of vineyards and orchards, the effect is as thrilling as the swelling crescendo of some grand, rich old harmony.

There is nothing to tire one in a large outdoor life in California. Nature is always ready with fresh surprises. Every hill has a shape all its own, and the lights and shadows on its side change like a kaleidoscope. The flashes of color lie low sometimes along their sides, and there are intervals of cool grays and somber browns. Then, next, perhaps, the browns drop to the base, and the bright colors creep up clear to the top, and their summits glow, and the sunshine falls on them with golden floods, and they make a perfect border-land of beauty for the fields. In the broad meadows the patient cattle feed. They are a study, as they stand chewing their cuds, while the sun outlines them against the low-falling horizon. There is something suggestive of restfulness, even in the slow sweep of the tail, lazily lifted to brush off the loitering flies. Even the brook lifts a fresh face at every turn. Rushing over the rocks it blossoms into white, sunlighted foam, then it falls into little pools and breaks on their rocky lips—out of the reach of the sunshine—into cold, gray ripples, and then glides with a pleasant murmur through long, smooth spaces on its path to the sea.

Then there are hills which have a friendly droop to their shoulders; they lean toward you in a companionable way, as if they had a secret they would like to tell, or a kindly hint to give that would help you on your course. There are other hills that loom up stately and tall, as if they had nothing to do with the commonplaces of existence, while others are set with sharp points and angles that cut even the sunshine.

In California one can hardly pass beyond sight of the mountains, clothed in their robes of soft blue haze, with the nearer hills at their base, picturesque in loveliness. The glory of the eastern autumn forests is, in California, transferred to the ground, to her hillsides and her plains. Shrubs and grasses at that season

gleam and glow, and show every variety of tint and color. Soft grays and golden browns, tints of green and flashes of red; vermillion and purple, with touches of carmine; pale lemon and sea green; dark browns and browns that blush and glow like the last flashes of the ember's flame, and mix and mingle, and make a landscape as varied in its beauty as the burnished brightness of eastern autumn woods. Above these fields we may often see the unchanging emerald crown of forests, the undying green of oak and pine, and the brilliant beauty of the pepper and other trees.

The eastern tourist often wonders wherein lies California's compensation for her lack of the brilliant, flaming wonder of October forests which brighten all the East, but if they are close students of Nature here, they will find it in the mild beauty of her grasses and flowering shrubs. They nearly all put on autumn robes, and they trail as beautiful garments as ever cover the woods of New England. Thus one finds that in this the law of compensation holds good.

The palms give a tropical look to the landscapes of Southern California, as does the graceful banana waving its green fronds in the perpetual sunshine of our summers. Rose bushes forget the humility which they practice at the East, and grow to be trees, in whose shadow one may rest and inhale the perfume of their blossoming boughs. They rise cloud-like upon the vision like the rose-tinted clouds of sunset, beautiful in their fragrant bloom. Many are the homes where roofs nestle among their branches, their blossoms hanging far above the eaves.

But it is with a sense of vastness that a California landscape impresses the beholder. The limitless is at home with us in the broad, wide sweep of plain and sea. And to that is added the majesty of mountains. The State is built upon the grandest plan. Even the narrow mountain cañons impress the beholder by the mighty uplift of their stupendous walls. While beholding them one is thrilled by the thought of the gigantic plowshares of the glacier, or the throes of some ancient cataclysm, the product of whose agency they are. One realizes here in California the mighty mystery of world-building, and is impressed by the wonders of creative power. The ordinary thinking man cannot be small in the presence of such majesty as nature here exhibits. Life takes on larger meaning, and we realize that simply to be is not all of life, nor the mere getting of wealth its noblest purpose.

## OUR DUTY BECOMING CLEARER.

FOR more than a year past, stories of incredible wrong and suffering have come to the United States from the war-scourged Island of Cuba. These have been followed, from time to time, with contradictions more or less specific. In the mass of conflicting reports it has been difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish falsehood from truth. So prolific have been the inventors of lies that the public mind has halted between extremes of opinion, while the helpless non-combatants of Western Cuba—the portion of the island under Spanish control—have starved by tens of thousands.

At last the light is breaking. Trustworthy information is coming to us from the stricken provinces of Cuba; and these advices show that the previous reports of suffering, famine and death have not been exaggerated. Many thousands of human beings, comprising, in large part, women and children, have been literally starved to death in pursuance of a policy so diabolical that it staggers human credence; a policy which aims, not at the subjugation of a people by force of arms, but at the extermination of a people by the infinitely more horrible method of slow starvation.

The world's history is dark with stupendous

crimes. In the earlier ages, cruelty, oppression and injustice were masters of the world. Human flesh was torn, human nerves were tortured, human rights and liberties were ruthlessly trampled under foot, by monsters wearing the human form. But the world's history of crime contains no darker record than this Cuban chapter of horror. It is an ineffaceable stain and blot upon the fair face of civilization. It is the transcendent tragedy of the nineteenth century.

Now that the awful facts of this colossal crime are known, the duty of the government of the United States is becoming clearer. The clearing away of the mists of falsehood brings us face to face with some stern responsibilities from which we must not and cannot shrink. First and paramount among the duties which we owe to ourselves, to humanity, to civilization, to the victims of oppression, and to Almighty God, is the duty of relieving, in a most liberal-handed manner, the terrible suffering which exists in Cuba. This great, generous, magnificent nation of free men and women should heap its largess upon stricken Cuba, nor cease its benefactions until the last case of suffering and destitution has been relieved. If any opposition be offered by Spain to the distribution of relief, such opposition should be overcome by force, if necessary. Our relief supplies should be forwarded in warships, and distributed to the suffering, if needs be, under the protection of American guns. If Spain objects, let her put her objections into whatever form she likes, and we will answer them. But the suffering in Cuba must be relieved at all hazards. We cannot permit it to continue. This fair land, lying so close upon our borders, has some claims upon us which we cannot ignore, if we would, and would not if we could.

But our duty will not end with the succor of the helpless victims of misgovernment and cruelty. Having relieved them we will have a right, and it will be our duty, to demand of Spain the abandonment of the inhuman policy of concentration, which is responsible for most of the suffering. The survivors must be permitted to return to their ruined homes, and must be guaranteed the simple rights and immunities enjoyed by non-combatants in all civilized countries. If Spain chooses to resent our action, the loss will be chiefly her own. Whatever form her resentment may take, we can meet and overcome it. Conscious of the righteousness of our cause and the disinterestedness of our motives, we can regard with equanimity any course of action which Spain may choose to pursue.

Nor should the cause of the determined men who are fighting for Cuban freedom be forgotten. It is obvious to any careful observer of events that Spanish sovereignty can never be reestablished in Cuba. The insurgents now control one-half, or more, of the island. The power of Spain is very much weaker than it was at the beginning of the conflict, despite the hellish campaign of extermination. The prospects of Spanish control grow less and less. Prolongation of the struggle means simply an indefinite continuance of the misery, destitution and suffering. What, then, remains for us to do but to recognize the independence of Cuba? Such recognition would speedily end the struggle. It would give such prestige and material aid to the Cuban cause as would insure victory to the insurgent arms. Is not the time close at hand when it will be as clearly our duty to recognize Cuban independence as it is now our duty to relieve Cuban distress?

A Denver man sent out a letter addressed "to the orneriest man in the United States." After a long journey through the mails it was finally sent back to the writer. He is still wondering how the postoffice officials got his address.



## MODERN STEAMSHIPS.

By a Special Contributor.

RECENT experiences of those who brave the perils of the deep have set the world to thinking as to just how it is that courage is always prominent and confusion in retirement, when anything extraordinary happens aboard the big ocean liners. The secret is discipline, and when one really learns what the discipline of a modern steamship is like, he realizes that every probable contingency is provided for; that no matter what may happen, it will be some one's business to look after him.

Of the ocean greyhounds that fly the American flag, the steamship New York is a notable example. She is a sister ship of the Paris and very like the St. Louis, whose crew won admiration not very long ago by their daring rescue of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated Veendam. It takes 375 persons all told, to make up the complement of this big craft, but even when all hands are on duty it seems as if hardly a quarter of that number was aboard, for no one is ever in any one else's way. Each does well his part and surely the honor lies in that.

When the steamship is in port her officers are practically relieved of responsibility concerning her. She is in the hands of the marine superintendent, the engineering superintendent, and the dock superintendent of the company to which she belongs. When the last line is cast off and she moves out into the stream, the captain becomes king and the real discipline of the ship is in full sway. From captain down to "boots," who shines your shoes, every one is busy. The officer who stands near the companionway in apparent idleness, is watching all that goes on about him with an eye as keen to business as that of the executive who tramps the quarter deck of Uncle Sam's proudest cruiser.

At the same moment that this officer is scanning all about him, the quartermasters and the lookout men are each at their stations, forward, amidships and aft, ready to warn the captain when there is any sign that all is not as it should be. Just now it is the watch below of many of the sailors of the "A. B.'s," as they are known in the ship's roll, for the majority of them need all their energy to perform the duty of putting the ship to rights that comes as soon as the passengers have gone below for the night.

Down on the saloon deck, the stewards are as busy as bees, the cadets are running right and left with messages, although with perfect understanding, while still farther below, the men whose duty it is to look after the steerage passengers are getting their charges properly assigned, and the cooks and helpers are busily engaged in preparing for the first meal aboard ship for the passengers. Everywhere about the vessel the scene is the same—orderly activity.

Down through the Narrows, past Sandy Hook, and the steamer's nose fairly out to sea, the preliminary bustle ends and in less time than it takes to tell it, the ordinary routine of a sea voyage is moving like clock work. Now, how is all this brought about? If the weather is clear and it is plain sailing, the captain will tell you that it is because every one does his or her duty. "It is simplicity itself," he says. "We have our rules and they are obeyed. It is my business to see that this is so. Not even a coal passer is permitted to go contrary to them without prompt punishment; reprimand first, fine second and the lazarette (the ship's prison) if other punishment fails of result."

The workers aboard ship, and this includes every one in the company's employ, are divided into different departments. First comes the deck department. This includes the captain and his officers, the chief officer, the senior second officer, the junior second officer, and the extra second officer. Then comes the eight quartermasters, whose duty it is to heave the lead and such matters, four master-at-arms (the ship's police), four lookout men, and five cadets, the latter corresponding to the apprentices on sailing vessels or purely freight steamers.

Beside these are two carpenters, one boatswain, one boatswain's mate, and twenty odd able seamen. These latter are really the sailormen of the ship, barring the officers, the others

being, so far as seamanship goes, little more than landmen. The other departments are the steward's, the engineering, the purser's. These practically include the remainder of the vessel's complement.

While everything moves like clock-work aboard ship, the passenger does not realize the splendid discipline that prevails nor the care that is taken for his safety, unless it is his fortune to witness either the fire or boat drills. The former comes first in the category, for the officers of the steamship hold that they must first try to put out the fire. That failing, the boats are the next to be thought of.

Just at present, neither of these drills takes place at sea, both occurring on Monday and Saturday in port, in this way: On Mondays, the crew of the boat that happens to be in the port of New York holds these drills. On Saturday the crew of the boat lying in Southampton takes similar action. Formerly there used to be one drill a week at sea, but it is said that these drills were so realistic that many of the lady passengers were always greatly alarmed. For this reason the sea drill was discontinued.

Hanging in various parts of the vessel are great placards on which can be seen the station assigned to every employé of the company aboard ship in case of fire, not one being omitted from captain to "boots." Each person is known by number and not by name. The roll is made up anew for every voyage and every one of the ship's company receives a card denoting the number he or she has been designated for that trip. All the numbers being allotted, the station list is made up, and then it is the duty of all to study it and see what is the task allotted in case of fire. By the time the vessel has reached port every one is familiar with just what is expected of him. Of course, all hands know the day the drill is to occur, but the hour is a mystery. It is one of the rules that every person connected with the drill must be on dress parade so far as appearances are concerned, and therefore each sees to it that from the time they turn out in the morning they are shipshape and fit for inspection.

Suddenly the bell strikes one, two or three, as the case may be, these signals meaning respectively that the fire is forward, amidships or aft. The moment the signal is sounded every person appearing on the numbered list drops whatever he or she may be doing and flies to the post assigned. The stewards get blankets in readiness to smother the imaginary flames and the linen-keeper, the cadet and the barber bring the blankets out from retirement to places where they can be easily seized, the sailors man the hose and "couple on" to the hydrants, while still others form a bucket brigade.

Even "boots" has his bit of duty, and it is to see that the hose does not get tangled and pass buckets of water when necessary. The bellboy is also assigned to the blanket brigade. The cooks hurriedly provision the boats, so that all will be in readiness if it is necessary to abandon the ship. Perhaps of the duties that fall to the various members of the crew, those of the stewards are the most difficult, for with the aid of her assistants, she is expected to control the women passengers.

All this time the chief officer, who is in charge of the drill, has been keeping a sharp eye on everything. The second officer has been occupied with overseeing the provisioning of the boats. When sixty seconds have elapsed, the junior second officer reports to the captain that the crew are at their posts. Then, accompanied by the chief officer, both in full uniform, a complete inspection of the ship is made. It is no cursory inspection, as any member of the ship's company derelict in appearance or action, promptly learns.

The boat drill is a less complicated feature of the ship's discipline. Those who participate in it are the twenty able seamen and the three second officers. At the sound of the steamship's whistle, long and vibrating, the seamen seat themselves in two of the lifeboats and one quarterboat, the boats being selected by the inspector of hulls in the United States and the Board of Trade Surveyor in England, just as the drill is signaled.

Two sailors, one at each end of each boat, then loosen the tackle, the ropes begin to move on the pulleys, and the boat to drop toward the water's sur-

face. The sailors at either end have boathooks with which they fend off; that is, prevent the boat from touching the steamship's side. In the United States, the boat's course toward the water is arrested just before it reaches it. In England, the boat crews are compelled to pull around a large dock, and thus demonstrate to the inspector's satisfaction that the boat and its equipments are in good order and the men well drilled.

These are the principal points of the discipline of a modern steamship. They form a vital part of the life aboard. The member of the ship's company who violates even the least of the rules is punished promptly, the degree ranging from a reprimand to a loss of a month's pay. It is the sort of discipline we read of as existing on war vessels, but which few dream is strictly enforced on the peaceable ocean liner.

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## CALIFORNIAN INTERESTS.

Pensions and Patents Granted—Post-offices Established.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Pensions were granted to citizens of California today as follows:

Original—Charles O. Tucker, Long Beach, \$12; Charles L. Giller, San Francisco, \$6; William T. Deyarmin, Dongales, \$8; Charles M. B. Eneix, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, \$8; James Borst, Los Angeles, \$6; John Osborn, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, \$6; Joseph Tripp, San Francisco, \$8.  
Renewal—William S. Anderson, Oakland, \$8.

Increase—Samuel Thomas, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, \$6 to \$8.

Original widows, etc.—Susie A. Reed, San Francisco, \$8; minor of George T. Quinn, San Francisco, \$17.

Original—Martin Murray, San Francisco, \$6; Perciville Stuter, Amalie, \$6; John F. Shattuck, San Francisco, \$6; Augustus Korse, Orange, \$6.

Original widows, etc.—Jennie F. Edwards, Napa, \$8.

A postoffice was established today at Lodoga, Colusa county, with William H. Ragain as postmaster.

A postal commission was issued today to Fred M. Kelley at Needles.

Patents were granted to California inventors today as follows: George W. Dickey, assigner to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, apparatus for operating gun turrets; Horace S. Garr, assigner of one-half to R. J. Tarbell, Los Angeles, burning and heating appliance; Robert J. Northam, Los Angeles, sheet metal pipe.

## Let Him Down Easy.

[Chicago Post.] "At your request," said the kindly critic to the young author, "I have read your book from beginning to end."

"So good of you," returned the young author. "And now I want you to feel that you can speak frankly and tell me just what you think about it. I suppose you saw a great deal in it that you would change if it were left to you."

"No-o," replied the kindly critic thoughtfully. "On the whole I think I may say there was very little."

"Really!" exclaimed the young author delightedly. "Do you know I had an idea you'd tear the whole book to pieces, figuratively speaking, of course. I can't tell you how pleased I am. But of course there are some changes that you would advise relative to the publication of a second edition. What are they?"

"There's only one that's of much importance," explained the critic.

"And that?" said the young author inquiringly.

"Why, that's where the hero jumps from the yacht into the ocean to save the heroine from drowning."

"Is it too thrilling? Wouldn't you have him jump after her?" inquired the author anxiously.

"No, it's not too thrilling," was the reply, "and of course I would have him go in after her; but, you see, they're both rescued. I wouldn't have that."

"You—you wouldn't have them rescued?"

"Certainly not. Let them both drown."

"But this happens in the first chapter—almost the first thing in the book."

"Precisely. That's just when it ought to happen."

## Reflections of a Bachelor.

[New York Press:] No girl begins to know what love is till she begins to know that she didn't.

Some sinners are in about as much of a hurry to repent as some Christians are to go to heaven.

A long-tailed coat makes most any-shaped man look well. The devil first invented it to hide his tail.

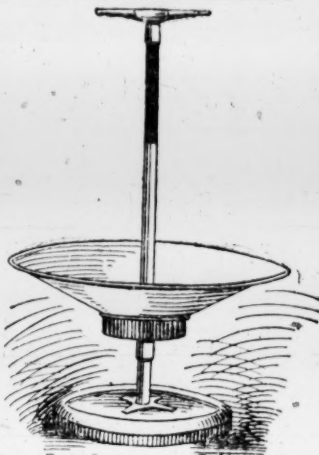
All the pictures of angels you see have their hair parted in the middle, but nobody calls them dudes.

Life is like a pousse café. By the time you get to the last layer you wish there had been more of the first.

It is no harder on a woman to have a man smell of tobacco than it is on a man to have a woman stuck full of pins.

## THE LITTLE

## ALASKA GOLD WASHER



Weight 7½ lbs. Capacity 8 to 10 tons per day.

No Screens Necessary.

Positively Saves the Gold.

Can be seen in operation daily.

For further information see the

Russell Hardware Co.

441 S Broadway. Los Angeles, Cal.

## A Common Mistake...

Many persons suppose, from the term "Rupture," used to indicate hernia, that necessarily there has been a tear or break in the abdominal wall, allowing the intestine to protrude and form a tumor or swelling under the skin or descend into the scrotum or labia. This term first came into use by reason of this supposition, but dissection has proven that such is seldom the case. There has simply been a relaxation of the muscles forming the upper inguinal ring in inguinal hernia, or of those surrounding the exit of the femoral artery in femoral hernia. Inguinal hernia is most common. The inguinal canal is the exit from the abdominal cavity for the spermatic cord. The canal lies obliquely in the abdominal wall and terminates in two openings called the internal and external rings. In a majority of cases the hernia is unnoticeable until it has become complete—until it has escaped through the external ring. Persons who are not familiar with the anatomy of these parts attempt to retain hernia by placing the truss pad directly over the external ring. This may stop the intestine from further descent, but does not prevent its partial descent through the upper ring into the canal, subjecting the patient to the constant danger of strangulation. The pad should be so applied as to confine the intestine entirely within the abdominal cavity, allowing the muscles to contract to normal condition. This constitutes the only cure possible without the knife. The internal ring is extremely hard to locate, and it requires no little skill to so adjust a truss that it will remain in the proper position, therefore the fitting should be entrusted only to those who make a study of it, such as the surgical instrument-dealers, Hill & Sweeney, 319 S. Spring street, otherwise more harm than good will certainly result. Those who are accustomed to wearing stock trusses have no idea of the comfort there is in trusses made to suit each case. A correctly-fitted truss does not hold by main force, only light pressure being necessary, as a rule, if properly directed.—Clinical Review.

**New Thin Model Watches.**

Are the most satisfactory size for gentleman's watches. They require but little room in the pocket, besides being perfect time-keepers. We would be pleased to show our assortment.

**DONAVAN & CO.,**  
Jewellers and Silversmiths...  
245 SOUTH SPRING STREET.  
Same store with Marshuta, Optician.

Prettiest Hats & Chic Bonnets  
& Beautiful Flowers  
and & Stylish & Trimmers & at  
**DOSCH'S** 303 South Broadway  
Wholesale and Retail.

## JUST OPENED STORE

**Phillips & Munton** Merchant Tailors.

339 South Spring St.  
Formerly PHILLIPS, The Tailor, at  
114 South Spring St.



## TOO TRUE FOR ROMANCE.

AN EPISODE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

By a Special Contributor.

IT was in the month of June, 1878, that in the city of Denver, Colo., there sat around a mahogany table, deftly covered with green billiard-table cloth, a half dozen diversely characteristic men, all chronic habitués of the place, engaged seriously in that distinctly American game, according to Scheuck, and designated by the national colors, red, white and blue. These colors were not floating over the green sea patriotically, but over the green cloth alluringly, tauntingly and temptingly, and yet withal, very capriciously over the greenback that was displayed in sundry little heaps around the board. In plain, unvarnished English, these six gentlemen were playing poker. Even at that early day, this establishment was called a clubroom—or parlor—although some rough-speaking persons might wish to designate it as nothing more nor less than a gambling hole. However this may be, it is only pertinent to our story, that into this so-called club-parlor, at about 9:30 p.m., there came two apparent swells, of the accidental first water, as their style and make-up proclaimed. They took seats near another table, and while one seemed to become interested in the current game, the other, the more flashily-dressed, picked up a Denver daily and soon became apparently absorbed in its contents. Soon the one watching the game, leaned over and whispered to his reading companion:

"Shall we take a hand, Syl?"

"No! No! Haven't got enough to buy half a chip," answered the reading man, who resumed his paper, while the mumble of the players' voices, and the clicking of the ivory chips went on; as the reader of the Denver daily read on, till suddenly the latter almost exclaimed:

"Hullo Bill!"

"What's up?" asked Bill.

"Here; read that." And he passed the paper to his comrade, with his finger pointing to a certain paragraph. Bill took the paper—and here it is necessary to say that Bill was a half-seedy sport, or in police vernacular, bunco-steerer, whose full name was William Downs, and his pal was Mr. Sylvester D. Sharp. Sharp was not a misnomer, and might have stood for David or D—n, as we shall see. But we left Bill laboriously reading the paragraph, here it is, as he carefully spelled it out:

"GOLDEN, Col., June 5th, 1878.

"The writer of this desires very much to communicate with any person, whatsoever, whomsoever, or whosoever, that could give any information that would lead to the location, or identification of a certain Confederate soldier, who was in the service, June, 1863, under Gen. N. B. Forrest, and who signally assisted an old emigrant in escaping death from the murderous hands of one of Forrest's own, over-zealous men. The man sought in this advertisement, by making a miraculous ride, informed Gen. Forrest, who rushed headlong to the rescue, saved the old emigrant, and scornfully drove the subaltern out of his command. The leading facts are detailed, because any living eyewitness will readily recognize when and where it occurred, and it is hoped that whoever he may be, he will know and inform the writer of the identity and location of the hero who did the riding. Names are withheld for obvious reasons. A handsome reward will be paid to a truthful informant, and a more substantial one awaits the object of this search. Address, or interview, M. E. Golden, Col. Memphis and Nashville papers please copy." After Bill had labored through the ad, he said: "Well, I can't see anything in that."

"No, you can never see anything till it's shoved in your eye; I'm goin' to make a good stake out of that," said Sharp. "Don't see how? It's nothin' but some ole duffer's struck it rich, an' wants to play the gratitude dodge. 'Way back, durin' the late unpleasantness, when it was dangerous to be safe, especially emigratin' in 1863, it was hot times in the middle South then, an' you see this fellow, whoever he is, wants to play the gratitude game; shucks! I always had too much sense to try that caper," concluded Bill.

"Well, if you'll stand by me, I'll divide. I have heard of him. I think his name is Elwood—or good—and it don't matter. I can soon scrape his

acquaintance and then I can make him believe I am that very much-loved Confed. soldier, don't you see?" asked Sharp.

"Naw, I don't see," sulkily replied Bill. "You never was a soldier on nary side, 'sides you's too young then, an' way up in Maine."

"It don't matter. I can beat the old man. All I want you to do now is to get me a Memphis paper, and you can do that at any printing office as an exchange. Then you see, I dirty it, if it aint already enough so, and take it up to the old man and ask him if 'them's his initials?' See! Then I'll shed tears, want to fall on his aged bosom, and play the game out and out. Then comes the reward and I'll divide."

Bill got the exchange Memphis paper, with the copied ad, and Syl went up to Golden, and soon found that M. E., instead of the old man, was Mary Elwood, a beautiful woman, unmarried, well educated, and the only child of a widower millionaire father.

This at first disconcerted the honorable Syl. He was halting in his course; should he just give reliable and truthful tidings of the party sought for in the ad, or simulate that party himself and get a greater reward; or should he play, as he would put it, for all that was out, and go for the gal. The latter course the disinterested Syl adopted, with some slight misgiving that it would be easier to fool one old man, than to risk the alert girl, who must have the image of the long-sought, not only in mind and memory, but very likely in heart. When Syl fully comprehended the great bonanza ahead, he felt like he needed some sort of support, some backing, as it were; and knowing that editors of newspapers were always happy to recommend and indorse everything under the sun, good, bad or indifferent, he repaired to the almost inaccessible sanctum of the chief editor of the leading paper. Here he introduced himself as Mr. Sylvanus D. Magruder, late of Jackson, Miss., at the same time majestically handing the worn copy of the Memphis Appeal (exchange) with his finger pointing to the copied ad from the Denver paper. Somehow or other, the editor was not very much startled; he did not even lose his presence of mind, nor change color or expression—but looked about 275,000 miles away into space; then glanced at the ad; then looked two or three miles through Syl, but it wasn't so far, and at last asked, in a north Klondike voice: "What can I do for you, Mr. Magruder?"

"You see, Mr. Editor, I just but a short time since, got this Memphis paper, and you can see from the date it's old; yes, alas, too old when I think of the anxiety I've had after I chanced to get it, away down in Mississippi, and you must know I've had an awful worry to get here, and not being personally acquainted with this Mr. Elwood, or rather he may have forgotten me, since those dreadful times; you remember, Mr. Editor, they were times to try men's souls, and—"

"Well, Mr. McDugger, what do you wish?"

"Magruder—a good Mississippi—sir—I wish—if you'd be so kind as to give me a letter of introduction to Mr. Elwood, and I am told he has a daughter, I'd be everlastingly obliged, and—"

"Mr. Magruder, I believe you said that was your name?" interrupted the editor, eyeing Syl suspiciously, "you must know that we are totally unacquainted, and under the circumstances, I can only give you what is equivalent to your own business card. Beyond a formal introduction, editors can't go. So here's my introduction of you to Mr. Elwood, as Mr. Sylvanus D. Magruder, of Mississippi."

"I thought," faltered Syl, "that you would sign your name to it."

"Oh, Mr. Magruder that signifies nothing; everybody knows my handwriting," coolly said the editor.

Syl lingered, as though he wished to say further, but the editor blandly said:

"Good day, Mr. Magruder, good day."

Syl blundered out, inwardly swearing that editors were generally d—n fools; think they can see through an honest fellow. Gee! won't I go for him when I get Elwood's gal. And Syl did make a grand swoop for the girl. In a short time Syl was staying at Elwood's. He had made the old man believe that he was the man who had made, when almost a boy, that

awful ride, to find Forrest, and save Elwood's life. The old man was very grateful and gave Mr. Magruder \$5000 on one check, with promise of more, but this did not satisfy the greed of Syl. He determined to marry Mary Elwood and secure the old man's million. He was rather a fine-looking man, and father's favor, and daughter's gratitude were strong aids. So Syl's suit prospered, engagement made and the wedding day appointed. Grand preparations were made.

It seems that, just before the wedding, old man Elwood had been told by a Denver man that his daughter's prospective husband was named Sharp; and what was worse, that he was a notorious gambler. This created a temporary rift between father and daughter, but it seemed to subside; still the father did not go into the grand marital preparations with his expected gusto.

"Father, you ought to be ashamed to look so glum, when we all rejoice," said Mary.

"My dear," he would answer, "somehow, I ain't quite reconciled."

"Father, don't say that. It keeps rousing in me some kind of forebodings of evil. I think it has come from those Denver gossips, that have lately slandered Sylvanus," said Mary.

"Yes, but daughter, if it's all true, it's too late," sadly replied the father.

"No, father," exclaimed Mary. "No, it is never too late to do good, and if I should discover Mr. Magruder to be an imposter, I would spurn him with contempt."

"But you love him," returned the father.

"Dear father, I will confess to you that all the love I have for him is based solely on my gratitude for saving your life; beyond that, I never have, never can go." Thus spoke Mary.

"Look here, Syl, there's a chap down there at the miner's camp, that says he's lookin' for ole man Elwood, an' I heard 'im say that he saved the old man's life, durin' o' the war, in Tennessee, an' that he had a Nashville paper, with 'er advertisement, asking about him." So said Bill Downs to Syl, whom he had not seen for a fortnight.

"What sort of a looking fellow is he?" asked Syl.

"Oh, he's the regular Tennessee make-up, six feet six, all bone an' muscle, an' he's good-lookin', you bet, an' if he's the man they are lookin' for, an' he gits in, yo, cake's all dough," carelessly concluded Bill.

"You say he was at the miners' camp?"

"Yes, he 'pears to be prospectin', more for gold than for gals, but he don't know there's a million-dollar gal in the pot."

"Well, now, Bill, I've always been a good friend to you and you have to me, and I'm going to be the best friend you ever had, because I can let you have all the stakes you'll want after I get married."

Yes, I know that, and that's the reason I come to town to tell you 'bout this Tennessee chap."

"You say he had a Nashville paper?"

"Yes, an' I asked 'im to let me see it, an' I read the very same advertisement that was in the Denver, an' Memphis papers, word for word."

"Of course, they are copies; and now, Bill, I have got some of that \$5000 the old man gave me when he first tied to me and believed that I was the right man; and you know I'll have dead loads more after I am married, and right now, right here, I'll give you the last thousand of my first money if you'll see that that Tennessee chap does not interfere with my marriage," emphatically said Syl.

"You don't mean that I shall kill him; I'm no murderer," stolidly said Bill.

Oh, no, only keep him out of the way till I am married, day after tomorrow night."

"What's his name?"

"Harris; Thomas Harris."

"Well, keep him away, and get that Nashville paper. Here's a thousand dollars, and more to come, but you must keep him away," concluded Syl. "I'll do my best, but no killing. Good night, and Bill disappeared in the darkness."

Two days after this parting between Syl and Bill, and the very day on which the grand wedding was to occur, the morning papers had an account of what they termed a bloody and probably fatal row at the miners' camp. In substance, it was one that William Downs or Bunco Bill, a Denver tough, who had been loafing around the camp for several days, raised a row with a man named Harris, who was a prospecting miner from Tennessee, a quiet, gentlemanly man. Downs, without apparent provocation, struck Harris. The latter,

though armed, did not respond as customary, with a shot, but being a giant physically, grabbed Downs by the nape of the neck and the seat of the pants and threw him about twenty feet against a large tree. For a few moments it was thought that Downs was dead, but he soon rallied enough to fire a shot which struck Harris at the base of the brain, supposed fatally. Downs was arrested; Harris in tent under the care of Dr. Bettis.

This little fracas was only a part and parcel of the even tenor of their way in Colorado at that time, especially in mining camps. So the even tenor was not disturbed to any visible extent; but in the city the great social event, the impending wedding, did produce more than a ripple on the surface. The fine residence of James Elwood was decorated and illuminated in the most profuse style; guests were thronging from every quarter. The Denver guests did not arrive. Miss Elwood could not say why. Syl could have told her. The invitations had miscarried. Everything was ready; guests growing impatient, as usual; preacher had adjusted his necktie seventeenthly; the clock had struck the hour, and—here old Doctor Bettis, in his every-day clothes had to come in the parlor and whisper to Mr. Elwood, and he whispered to Mary, and the three retired to the library, where the following occurred: The old doctor there and then made this statement of startling facts to Mr. and Miss Elwood:

"I was hastily called this morning to the miners' camp to see a dangerously wounded man from Tennessee, by name Thomas Harris. He was shot near the base of the brain, but being an extra vigorous man, the ball glanced, and did not enter the brain. He remained totally unconscious for ten hours. After he had perfectly regained consciousness, he asked me a few common-place questions and then to my startled interest, he asked me if I knew a man by the name of James K. Elwood and his family. I told him yes, that you had no family, except one daughter. He quickly replied, 'He had a wife and three children when I made his acquaintance in Tennessee, during the war. He was on his way, an emigrant to Iowa, I think. I was then in the Confederate service, and acting under Forrest, and got to know Elwood and his family under peculiar and painful circumstances. I was out with a scouting party, with instructions to beat down the Tennessee River toward Paducah. On our route we overhauled Elwood and his family, making for the North in an ox wagon—what you call a prairie schooner. He told us he was neutral and was going to his relations in Iowa, but our hot-tempered murderous lieutenant, that never before (nor after, thanks to Forrest,) had a command, went though the mockery of a court-martial—think of it—and condemned Elwood to be shot at 4 o'clock p.m. that same day, in the presence of his wife and children. Elwood then had a grown daughter, very pretty, named Amanda, the other, younger, Mary, and a little boy, Jimmie. I could not let this cold-blooded murder be perpetrated without an effort to prevent it. So I took my horse, a splendid one, slipped out of camp and rode for Forrest. I knew he was 25 miles away, but I knew I could make it in two hours. I did and Forrest—well, you ought to have heard him snort, or seen him start. He got there a long time quicker than I came to him, and just as they were leading Elwood out, followed by his weeping wife and children to be murdered, Forrest came in halting distance. I never shall forget that voice; it had fear-pity-humanity in it, but it was winged with red-hot blasting wrath: 'Hold! hold!' he fairly yelled; 'you bloody, murderous scoundrels!' And by the time he dismounted, I thought his flaming anathemas had swept every vestige of that lieutenant off the face of the earth."

"Those," said the old doctor, "were Harris's words. They impressed me deeply. He further said that Forrest gave you a pass; did he?"

"Yes, yes; that's undoubtedly the man, Mary," answered Elwood.

"Oh, father, I fear we have made a dreadful mistake," exclaimed Mary.

"And here," resumed the old doctor, "are some keepsakes Harris had in his breast-pocket, and he asked me to care for them until he got well; if he didn't recover to give them to Mr. Elwood; they are a small locket and a ring," and the doctor drew them from his pocket.

"My God! father," exclaimed Mary as she opened and looked in the locket, "it's Amanda's picture, and this was her ring; here are her initials."

"Harris told me," resumed the doctor, "that the eldest girl was so



grateful for his services that she compelled him to take these souvenirs, I think," said the doctor in conclusion, "that Harris is a noble-hearted fellow."

"How is Mr. Harris, doctor; do you think he'll recover? Have him brought up here in the morning, and—Oh, I'll go down with you; call for me," said Mary in a breath.

"Well," said Elwood, "doctor, you dismiss the minister and guests, and tell Mr. Magruder to leave the premises, and—"

"Here I would state," interrupted the doctor, "that there is a doubt about his name; a miner told me that he knew him as Syl Sharp, a notorious gambler, in Denver."

"Well, he shall be ushered out of the house, and off the premises by my 'cstler, aided by his boot, if necessary," angrily said Elwood.

"And here we must leave to the conscientious imagination of the reader to the dénouement of this story. Exit omnes.

BETTERSWORTH.

### THE WORLD'S RICHEST LAND.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

The most valuable plat of ground in the world, at least the one that has commanded the highest price, is located at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, New York City, in the heart of the great financial district. Several years ago Mr. Wilkes established a record for high-priced realty by paying \$168,000 for 508 square feet of ground on this site, or \$330.70 per square foot.

WHAT \$330 PER SQUARE FOOT MEANS.

The immensity of this rate of valuation can best be appreciated by measuring off a square foot of space and then comparing its dimensions with those of \$330 in money. Such a comparison will show that if Mr. Wilkes had paid for his property in \$1 bills he would have been able to cover his entire lot with 82 layers of greenbacks, or he could have paved it with four tiers of silver dollars placed edge to edge as closely as they would lie. Doubtless if the worthy Dutch burghers of New Amsterdam could return to earth they would be astonished to learn the value of the land on which they pastured their cows 200 years ago.

Though no other piece of ground has commanded an equal price per foot, there are several other plats in New York City which are quite equal to the Wilkes property in value. For example, a considerably larger lot on the northwest corner of Nassau and Pine streets, one block above the Wilkes property, was sold last year for \$250 per square foot, and the opposite corner of the same streets, including 6043 feet, was bought by the Hanover National Bank for \$1,350,000. The lot on the corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane and the site of the Commercial Cable Company's building in Broad street, are also properties that could be covered fifty deep with dollar bills out of their purchase price.

THE HIGHEST-PRICED BUILDING SITE.

Probably the largest amount ever paid for the site of a single building was that given by the Broadway Realty Company for the lot on which the Bowling Green building has been erected. This skyscraper, which is the largest in the city, extends from Broadway through to Greenwich street, and covers 29,152 feet of ground, for which \$3,000,000 was paid. This is \$102.90 per foot, and though the price per foot is less than has been paid for several other plots, the total represents an enormous sum to pay merely for the ground on which to erect one building. One peculiar effect in real estate values that has followed the skyscraper era is the extraordinary price which has been put upon sites that are suitable for very high buildings. Spots with open surroundings, on which other lofty structures are not likely to be built, are, of course, the most desirable for this purpose, and such places are few in the city of New York. The result is that many buildings which are already very profitable are being torn down to make room for the erection of skyscrapers.

THE ASTOR HOUSE DOOMED.

It is now said that the famous old Astor house, which is still a paying and prosperous hotel, will soon be torn down and replaced by a twenty-five-story office building. This site faces the churchyard of old St. Paul's on one side and the open space about the Federal building on another, so that it is an exceptionally advantageous location for a tall building.

Of course there are many big real estate transactions in which the actual prices paid do not appear, but it is not likely that here have been any in which the figures have surpassed those quoted above.

The second annual exhibition of the Society of Western Artists, at Chicago, will consist of about one hundred and fifty paintings and a small exhibit of sculpture. Lorado Taft, C. J. Barnhorn, S. Borglum, R. P. Bringham and Will Le Favour are among the contributors to the latter. The painters include Duveneck, Farny, Steele, Meakin, Forsythe, Ault, Potthast, Von Saltza, Cornelia Maury, Dixie Seldon; in fact, most of the prominent artists of the West.

### A PARK OF ANDERSONVILLE.

The Site of the Old Prison Being Restored and Beautified.

[Boston Transcript:] The site of the old Andersonville Prison is being rapidly restored and beautified through the efforts of the Woman's Relief Corps, aided by the advisory board, comprising a number of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic residents in Georgia.

The site of Andersonville Prison occupies a lofty plateau lying between the more fertile regions of Southwest Georgia and the pine barrens of the southern portion, constituting the most desolate features of that portion of the South.

The beginning of the improvements which are now in progress, intended to perpetuate the memory of the sufferings of Union prisoners, was begun at the meeting of the Grand Army in St. Paul, Minn., in 1896, when Capt. Averill recommended the purchase of an additional tract of fourteen and one-half acres, so as to take in all the old forts attached to the prison grounds, which had been left out when the original lot was purchased by the United States government.

He was instructed to make the purchase and did so, adding some of the most historic surroundings to the lot already purchased, and making it possible to almost reestablish the old outlines of the prison grounds.

A wire fence has been erected around the entire tract of 88.2 acres, included in the grounds, and plans have been made for the principal lodge, which will be occupied by William W. Williams as caretaker, a veteran of the Union army and a member of the Grand Army.

The building will be a two-story residence of nine rooms, and will be erected at a cost of \$1700. It will be completed by April 1, and will be sufficiently capacious to give accommodations to visitors. It will be near the northwest gate, which is constructed at the entrance of the driveway between the National Cemetery and the old prison grounds. The different wells dug throughout the grounds are still easily located, each by a little copse of shrubbery and undergrowth left even after the United States government had cleared off the grounds most of the undergrowth, and every one of those wells will be preserved by the board of managers. They are usually from ten to twelve feet in depth and were dug in the hard soil of that barren region during the hot summer months for the sake of affording water to the suffering prisoners.

The famous "Providence Spring," which was discovered by a Federal prisoner, who had been reduced to the last extremity, while in search of water, and which is reputed to have rushed up from the margin of the little uncertain stream traversing the encampment, will be protected by a marble basin, and an appropriate monument placed above it.

Through the generosity of certain Boston ladies, the old "West Gates," erected on Boston Common shortly after the close of the war, and which cost \$10,000, have been donated to the board, and will be removed to Andersonville early in the summer, and erected near the entrance from the western side of the prison grounds, where the big road constructed by the government runs, connecting the railroad station with the National Cemetery.

Those gates are of ornamental iron work, and will furnish an additional ornament to the various improvements around the grounds. The main entrance will be at the northwest corner, near the caretaker's residence, and at the principal entrance from the National Cemetery. From thence a driveway has been constructed making the entire circuit of the grounds, and other driveways will be constructed later on, so as to make of the old Andersonville prison grounds one of the most pleasant parks in all that section of the country.

The additional purchase includes all the old forts, one of which was located at each of the corners of the grounds, and one on the southeast being the headquarters of Col. Wurz, and a point of particular interest to all visitors. The original outlines of the old stockade will be marked by a neat hedge of evergreens, which will be outside of fence which protects the property of the association from trespass.

Edwin Blasfield, Edward Simmons and H. O. Walker have been selected by James Brown Lord, the architect of the new Appellate Court building, New York City, to furnish the mural decorations for the great courtroom. The portions assigned to these men are the three panels on the wall opposite the justices' dais. These panels are ten feet six inches by ten feet, and are regarded by the architect as the central features of the whole decorative scheme. The subjects will be of an allegorical character. The longest section of this frieze—a running length of sixty-seven feet—has been assigned to Kenyon Cox and the remaining wall spaces to Alfred J. Collins and Joseph Lauber. The entrance hall has been allotted to H. Siddons Mowbray, Robert Reid and W. L. Metcalf. This will be the first public building in New York decorated adequately by mural painters.

An art library which has long been projected will soon be established in Washington. A large number of valuable books have been offered by owners of private libraries. Access to the library will be free to members of the Society of Artists.

## ON THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

CLIMATE ALONE IS NOT SUFFICIENT.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY ATTENTION TO THE DISEASE.

[This article is the fourth of a series of articles to appear in The Times concerning the all-important subject of consumption from the standpoint of the public interest.]

ARTICLE IV.

In the successful treatment of tuberculosis favorable climatic conditions are second only in their beneficial effect to the use of a germicidal agency which will kill the disease germ throughout the circulation. Pure air, as free as may be from micro-organisms, from dust and from deleterious emanations of decomposing organic matter; air such as will afford the greatest possible continuity of outdoor living; thus aiding the performance of the functions of the skin and of the blood, with the resultant better appetite and oxygenation, is a desideratum of vital importance in the treatment of the disease. The proper and judicious ventilation of rooms, the advantage of sunshine and immunity from humidity are all prime requisites in determining upon the best attainable surroundings for the phthisical patient.

Southern California is justly celebrated for possessing a larger percentage of favorable conditions for the successful treatment of tuberculosis than any other locality in America, if not in the world. Its cloudless skies and genial temperature; its charm of scenery in mountain, valley and sea; its forests, its fruits and its flowers, all combine to invite outdoor living, and furnish a never-failing stimulant to mental activity and aesthetic delight. To an inhabitant of rigorous climates these natural charms and climatic advantages appeal with irresistible influence, induce renewal of interest in life, and forgetfulness of self. The altitude of Southern California is that happy mean which escapes too great humidity on the one side and such extreme rarefaction upon the other as overtaxes a weakened organism.

But climate alone is not a specific for the cure of tuberculosis. Indispensable as it is to successful treatment, it can never go further, as a remedial agency, than pure food or pure water. Clinical benefits result altogether from its influence upon nutrition. The germs of tuberculosis may be found in every climate, every altitude, on sea or land from pole to pole. Every animal organism is prenable to its assaults, under certain conditions, and everywhere, unless its cause be removed, it results fatally. From the first successful lodgment of the germ in the human tissue proliferation continues and the patient's life will endure only so long as the vital forces can preserve the balance of power. Sooner or later the patient's vital forces are perceptibly sapped, the dread disease advances from the first to the second stage, and then on to the third and last in an uninterrupted course. One hundred thousand of the afflicted succumb to its grim and silent influences each year in the United States alone.

From these observations it is plain that climate alone, however potent its influence for good, may be, is not to be relied upon as an unaided means for the treatment of tuberculosis. The mistake of following such a course is made painfully apparent upon every hand. Untold thousands and hundreds of thousands have gone to untimely graves through failure to comprehend this obvious fact.

Procrastination is chargeable for a very large percentage of deaths from tuberculosis. Large numbers succumb to its influence yearly, though for no other reason than to try the experiment of waiting to see what influence a change of climate may develop in their case. Coming to California from a less salubrious climate, they speedily realize an improved physical condition, despite the unchecked progress of their disease, and unwittingly rest secure in the delusion that they are on the road to recovery, and that climate will do it all. Their mistake becomes apparent when some intervening ailment seizes them, and the ravages of the relentless bacilli of tuberculosis are proclaimed emphatically by the advent of a distinct crisis in their health. When it is remembered that every hour witnesses the multiplication of thousands of the devouring microbes, and that every day finds millions of new ones to carry forward the destruction already well advanced, the danger of procrastination becomes almost appalling.

With the certainty of death as a result of tuberculosis it would seem that no admonition were necessary to guide the afflicted to the one true and safe course to be pursued in every case. To begin with, that exploded notion that the disease is incurable should be forever blotted out, and the brighter promise of triumphant science that it can be cured be accepted. With this done, the elements of fear and timidity will be eliminated from the embarrassment of the situation. Consultation with such men as have made the disease a scientific study if made promptly when first the suspicion of the existence of the disease is aroused is advisable. Delay in this important matter at this early stage is perilous, while promptness and vigilance afford a sure promise of cure.

In Southern California today there are hundreds upon hundreds of sufferers from tubercular afflictions, in one form or another, every one of whom needs only the application of a scientifically-correct treatment to be cured. Within easy reach of them all is a means of cure which has long since passed the experimental stage, and has awakened a pro-

found interest among the scientific men of the age. Could the means of cure be brought to all the afflicted, as it has been to many, hundreds of lives would be saved, and hundreds of homes made happier.

The means of cure hinted at above is that discovered and perfected by Dr. Harris N. Ballard of No. 415½ South Spring street. As has been many times heretofore stated in these columns, this eminent scientist has succeeded in perfecting a modification of the celebrated Koch tuberculin which is absolutely free from the poisonous elements of the German scientist's remedy, and which preserves the true and absolute specific for consumption. By its use, hypodermically administered, the blood becomes the vehicle whereby the germicidal fluid is conveyed to every remotest part of the physical organism, and the microbes, whether entrenched in the lung tissues or elsewhere, is cut short in his career of devastation. No scientist in any age has succeeded in accomplishing as much for his race as has been done by Dr. Ballard in his discovery of the ultimate solution of the problem of successfully treating consumption.

Having given the climate of Southern California and a positive cure for the cause of tuberculosis, afforded in the Ballard treatment, there is no reason why this community should not escape the mortality which always elsewhere attends the disease. The rapidly-growing interest in the cure bespeaks the advent of a brighter day.

(To be continued.)

### Notice

For Publication of Time for Proving Will, etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF California, county of Los Angeles, ss.—In the matter of the estate of Kate Kern, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 11th day of March, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the courtroom of this court, department two thereof, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and state of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of John S. Saunders praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, that letters testamentary be issued thereon to said petitioner, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated February 28, 1893.  
T. E. NEWLIN, County Clerk.  
By C. W. Blake, deputy.  
A. W. Hutton, Esq., attorney for petitioner.

### Notice to Contractors.

The City Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company will receive bids at their office, 314 Stinson Block, Los Angeles, Cal., up to 6 p.m., March 10, for the grading of between 40 and 50 miles of the extension of their line between the town of Geronimo and the town of Globe, in the Territory of Arizona, the company reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

Maps and profiles will be on exhibition at the office of the company, on and after the 20th inst.  
WILLIAM GARLAND, President.  
Los Angeles, Cal., February 14, 1893.

## COPPER IS KING...

South Bisbee Copper Mining  
Townsite Improvement Co.

Capital Stock \$5,000,000.  
Non-Assessable and Carrying No Personal Liability to the Holder.

The stock books of the above company are now open for subscription, and a limited number of shares are offered at FIFTEEN CENTS per share. No applications for less than 100 shares will be accepted. Applications for stock or copy of the prospectus to be made to Office No. 4, Bryson Block, where samples of ore can be seen and examined and full information relative to the property obtained. T. E. ROWAN, Treasurer.

## Tape Worm

Removed ENTIRE without pain and inconvenience within a few hours, or no charge. Total cost, if successful, only

\$5.00.

Call or write  
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216 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Electricity Scientifically used permanently removes superfluous hair, moles, birth-marks, wrinkles, etc. MRS. SHINNICK, Electrolytic and Complexion Specialist, 233 South Broadway.



## THE RESCUE OF DREYFUS.

A THRILLING TALE OF UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

By a Special Contributor.

### CHAPTER I.

THE steamer glided swiftly, almost noiselessly, southward. The sea was a pale, sickly green, indicating that there was no great depth, and a sailor could have told, without seeing that long low-lying blue streak to our right, that we were near land. There was not a ripple on the water, save where the iron bow of the steamer sliced it aside and churned it into angry bubbles, and the wake she left behind her was like churned-up oil, greasy and heavy. Her name was the Constitution. She was owned by an American planter of Barbadoes. Just as she was, provisioned, officered and manned, she had been placed at the service of my chief by her owner, who had not been required to say for what purpose she was needed.

The head of our expedition, my chief,

notice that tall point dim and far away to our left at about 11 o'clock?"

"Yes," we both replied. "Well, that is Mana Point; right there is the mouth of the Maroni River; that point marks the beginning of French Guiana. You told me to tell you when we were coming to Cayenne. If we hold this course and speed for three hours longer we shall be abreast of Cayenne."

Hudson looked at his watch. It was 12:45. To the captain he said: "Kindly send orders down to slacken speed; bring it down to two miles an hour or lower. Let her have just enough head to keep steerage way on her."

"All right, sir," said the captain, and soon we felt the throbbing and trembling of the steamer cease, and, losing her speed, she began to roll a little in the light swell. The pilot was sent on deck to keep a vigilant look out. Then we sent for our men. One by

and run rapidly past the south end of the island, about a mile off; go right past the island, clear out to sea, and I'll tell you what to do next."

"Aye, aye, sir!" said the captain. As we drew nearer and nearer to the island our hearts beat faster and our pulses quickened. On the bridge of the steamer we had a large camera, and when we were within half a mile of the north end of the island we rapidly took half a dozen photographs of it. I attended to this, while Hudson examined the island through a powerful glass. This course we followed all the way around the island.

As we got to the south side we could see through the glass two or three soldiers running to a little hut on a rocky eminence and presently a gun was fired with a loud report. We were startled at this evidence of watchfulness, but were not alarmed, for the gun was unshot. It was evidently a signal, for soon, from an island to the west, came an answering report. A few minutes later we saw a small sloop of war, flying the French flag, emerge and head in our direction. As she came out she fired a shotted gun, the ball being aimed to fall across our bows, a signal to heave to.

"Heave to, is it, sir?" said the skipper, addressing Hudson.

"Heave to h—!" Hudson replied. "Full steam ahead, man, right out to sea."

And right out to sea we went. The French sloop seeing that she could not match our speed, soon turned about, and we saw her touch at the Devil's Island.

Until darkness fell Hudson and I remained on deck. Then we went below, and, calling our men into the cabin, Hudson said:

"Listen, everybody. That island which we whipped around this afternoon is the one on which we have to land and rescue a prisoner. How difficult the task will be you may imagine from listening to what I have to tell you about it. The Devil's Island is the smallest of the three Isles du Salut, which are situated about twelve leagues from Cayenne, and eight from the mainland of French Guiana. Of these the Devil's Island is the most northern. Upon this island Alfred Dreyfus is confined, closely guarded by day and night, in a wooden house composed of three rooms. The middle room is occupied by the prisoner, the rooms on either side by his guardians. He is daily allowed to go for a certain time into an exercise yard surrounding the hut, which has been enclosed with a wooden palisade.

"These facts I knew before we started," Hudson went on, "but I have added other information by my observations of this afternoon. Devil's Island is a small one, as you saw. On the north side I noticed that it is rocky with no signs of a beach. It seems to be impossible for a boat to land there. If the French think it impossible our task will be so much easier, for that is where we shall land. On the south side you noticed that the land runs slopingly down to the water's edge; there is a stretch of white sand, and that is a good boat landing. Through the telescope I saw that there were only three buildings on the island. As well as I could make out the one to the eastward is the prison cell of Capt. Dreyfus; the small hut to the westward of this is where, in all probability, the guard, or that part of it

moonless night for three days, and we could not do a thing except on a pitch-dark night.

### CHAPTER III.

On the third day luck seemed to favor us. From the southwest blew up a storm, not much wind in it, but heavy banks of rain clouds, pouring rain and stirring up enough of a sea to make it unpleasant. It was bad weather to be near land, but was good weather for our purpose, and the storm had hardly begun before the steamer's head was slewed round and we were heading against the storm, starting for Devil's Island, as fast as steam would take us.

In the afternoon we changed our course and ran westward until we got sight, through the haze and rain, of the coast of French Guiana. Our



"JONES SPRANG AND CAUGHT HIM BY THE THROAT."

pilot was puzzled at the glimpse of the coast we gave him, so we had to run closer than was really safe that he might get his bearings. When he was able to recognize the land, he told us we were just south of Sinnamarce, scarce sixty miles from Cayenne. Here we hoisted, keeping enough way on the vessel to hold her head to the sea; so we waited for darkness.

As darkness fell, we gave orders to go ahead, and steering south by east half-east, we found ourselves at 9 o'clock two miles north of Devil's Island, and, as the wind was from the south, we were under its lee.

Our men were called away to supper. After they had eaten and had a glass of grog we made them take off their shoes, and offered them moccasins for their feet. All accepted them but the negro Jones, whose feet were calloused, and who averred that he could walk the rockiest shore sure-footed and without noise.

By 9:30 steam was up on the naphtha launch, she was hoisted overboard, and the men took their stations. Hudson was at the helm, I at the bow.

The captain of the steamer had been ordered to lay and wait for us, showing no light anywhere, but keeping up a full head of steam. If we fired a rocket he was to show a light,



"OUR MEN OPENED FIRE AS HUDSON AND I LOWERED DREYFUS."

was Gerald B. Hudson, special correspondent for a syndicate of three New York newspapers. I was the artist of the expedition. Hudson and I had worked together before; we were together through the Greco-Turkish war; we had been through two Egyptian campaigns, had made a tour of India, and had served two months with the insurgents in Cuba.

Having obtained our steamer, ready-found, provisioned and manned, there was little for us to do except in the way of special preparations. We found that the Governor-General of the Barbadoes owned a remarkably fast American naphtha launch, and after much negotiation we purchased this outright. In its bow we placed a gatling gun of the latest pattern, and had our steamer fitted up with massive davits, so that the launch could be hoisted inboard or overboard with the minimum of difficulty. We were careful to provide plenty of small arms, and a number of fine files and saws of high temper that would cut any but the hardest steel. We had picked up our men with much difficulty, because we were obliged to ship them without telling them where we were going. There were just six of them: James Lowther, formerly boat-swain of the Yankee clipper Swallow; Henry Nordyke, an Oxford graduate, whom we found tending bar for a negro saloon-keeper, and who didn't care whether he was killed or not; Washington Jones, a New Orleans negro, and three Frenchmen, Antoine Gaspard, Pierre Nanton and Emile Fereau. All of these men were men. Each was above the average in height and strength. The negro, Jones, was one of the strongest men I have ever met. He had been a stevedore along the Barbadoes shore, and was only too glad to take service with us, when we offered him more money for the trip than he could have made rolling hogsheads in two years.

"Doan care what you're goin' to do," he said. "Ef you pays me the money you says, I'll fight for you."

This was our expedition, with the addition of an old sailor, a Barbadoes pilot, a man who knew every inch of the South American coast from the Orinoco River to Montevideo.

### CHAPTER II.

Whew! it was hot. Not a breath of wind stirring anywhere, and it had been this way for two days. At noon the captain summoned us to the cabin for a consultation. Then he called in the Barbadoes pilot and said to him:

"Now, then, José, tell these gentlemen where we are."

"Yes, sir," said the pilot. "D'you

one they filed into the cabin. We sent the captain away and saw that the steward had gone forward, and to make sure that no one should overhear our plans we asked the captain to see that the crew was kept forward, all except the man at the wheel. Then Hudson made the men a speech.

"Look here, men," he said; "I have hired you for a special purpose. I have certain work to do and I want you to help me. I shall not attempt any longer to disguise from you that our work is dangerous, needs courage and cool heads. I have promised you all good pay. The sums I have promised you will be paid whether you succeed or not, so long as you do your duty. Should we succeed the sums I have promised you shall be doubled."

Then slowly and carefully, but with the utmost plainness, Hudson unfolded his plan. He told them what we intended to do. He insisted that what he wanted above all things was to do the work before him without bloodshed. "But," he said, "if there is fighting, if at the critical moment there are men in our way, men who wish to imprison us, can I rely on you men to fight with me?" Hudson, though not an eloquent talker, succeeded in impressing the men with the earnestness, the importance and the danger of our work and all of them stepped forward and, holding up their hands, swore to stand by him through thick and thin to the end of the enterprise.

This was well enough. We dismissed the men and went forward to look after our launch. We had it in perfect working order in less than an hour, fuel on board, water and provisions and arms under the seats. Then we called our six men to us and pointed out their stations on the launch. We swung our heavy davits, so the launch might be lowered, and then Hudson made an arrangement with the captain of the steamer by which he pledged himself to have his crew ready to hoist the launch inboard at a moment's notice.

By this time it was 3 o'clock, and there just ahead of us, peeping up above the horizon, a shade of dark blue against the lighter blue of the skies, we could see the Isles de Salut.

"All steam ahead, captain!" said Hudson quietly, and soon the steamer was cutting her way through the water at 16 knots an hour.

"You know the Isle du Diable, captain?"

"Yes, sir."

"I want you to approach it within half a mile on the north, then turn to the westward, run around the west end of the island, turn sharp to the east,



"WE HEARD A SHOT, AND KNEW WE HAD UNDERESTIMATED THE TIME OF RELIEVING GUARD."

which is not patrolling the prison, sleeps. Further back, nearer the center of the island, there is a large building, a sort of barracks, and there probably are the company or French soldiers which has been stationed on the island ever since Dreyfus arrived."

Hudson found by turning to the almanac, that there would not be a

steam in the direction of the rocket, pick us up and steam seaward. If he got no sign from the shore by 3 o'clock in the morning, he had orders to put straight to sea, lay to till night, and at night to try and return to the position occupied where we left him. This latter order we thought necessary, as it might be possible that we should



be compelled to hide among the rocks of the island all next day.

As we put away from the steamer there was a heavy sea running, a sea that threatened to engulf and swamp the small launch. Foot by foot against it we made our way up and then down the north coast of Devil's Island. Picking our course with the greatest care for fear of rocks, and yet kept a sharp eye out for a place where it would be possible to land, but we found none. We wasted an hour thus.

At last we saw one place, a small opening in the rock coast, and inside of this the water was slightly smoother, but the waves dashed madly against the coast, and there was no sign of a beach. Hudson headed the launch for this.

I saw the negro get up and crawl aft. I could see him pointing to the black rock, and finally, I saw him take off his clothes, slip a rope around his shoulders and slip over the side. It was the act of a volunteer. It was hard for a man to swim in such a sea, but the negro made it.

In a few moments we saw him clinging to the rock, up which he slowly mounted. To the thin line he had carried ashore we fastened a stouter one, and Jones pulled it ashore. He fastened it around a point of rock, and to this we pulled the launch, hand over hand. The wind from the south kept her off the rocks, and she promised to ride safely in her narrow harborage. It was a task for us to get ashore, but we did it, one by one, hand over hand, up the line that Jones had pulled



"DROP HIM, MEN. HE IS DEAD; THE LIVING FIRST."

ashore. Every man, with all his arms, was landed safely on Devil's Island, and Hudson's watch told him it was 11:30.

"We must hurry," he whispered.

Taking a moment for the men to regain their breath, we started cautiously over the rocky point, down behind the shrubs and toward the beach.

We left the men well hidden by a clump of shrubs, and Hudson and I went forward on our hands and knees to reconnoiter. We reached the largest of the buildings, but all was still, save for the tramp, tramp, tramp of a sentinel pacing up and down in front of it. We skirted this building, went around the next one, which we had taken for the quarters of the guard, and crept up to within 100 yards of the prison, inside of which Alfred Dreyfus was confined.

It was a strong inclosure, built of logs so bolted and interlaced that a rabbit could hardly have squeezed through. In the center of this was a small hut, and outside the hut were four flambeaux or torches which lighted the whole interior of the stockade. Peering through the cracks in the stockade, as well as at our distance we could, we made out the form of Dreyfus, the solitary prisoner, walking restlessly inside his narrow hut.

It was evident at once that we could not get speech with him. The hut where the watch slept was scarcely fifty yards away, and as we lay watching we could see two soldiers in full uniform, with bayonets fixed, pacing steadily and watchfully around the outer edge of the stockade.

It seemed a task so hopeless, now that we were face to face with it, that I could not forbear putting my lips close to Hudson's ear and whispering, "It looks as if the game were up."

"Hush-sh-sh!" he said.

There was scarce need for so much caution, for the wind was howling as it swept across the bleak island, and the heavy seas from the southward were pounding heavily on the beach.

"Go back and bring up the men carefully," said Hudson. "Leave all but Gaspard, Nanton and Jones about fifty yards to the eastward; bring the others right here."

I did as I was bid without further speculation. In ten minutes I had the men all placed, and I and the three men named were at the side of Hudson.

"Is Jones there?" he whispered.

"Tse here, boss," said Jones.

"Nanton and Gaspard, you stay here until you get a message from me. Come on, Sharpe and Jones, careful now!"

Inch by inch we crawled on our hands and knees nearer the stockade, and nearer to the marching sentry. We noticed that the sentinel did not walk clear around the stockade. One man walked half-way around and met his fellow-sentinel and then turned back and met him at the other end. We could see that there were no other sentinels posted. I heard Hudson

whisper to the negro, but could not catch what was said, and we were so close to the path of the sentinel now that it was dangerous almost to breathe. The stockade was in a blaze of light; we were in inky darkness; there was not much fear of our being seen.

"Right-left, right-left," the sentinel came on toward our hiding place. Hudson reached out and gripped me by the shoulder; his other hand rested on the negro's arm.

With his rifle at the shoulder, the bayonet glistening in the torchlight, the sentinel approached, was opposite, and had passed us. Hudson's grip on my shoulder tightened as Jones sprang noiselessly to his feet, crouched after the soldier, reached him—great heavens! He had him by the throat!

There was never a sound. As the soldier was forced back, back, choking, insensible, his rifle fell from his hands. It was caught by Hudson.

"Choke him insensible! Keep him still if you have to kill him!" whispered Hudson. He seized the soldier's cap and forced it on my head, he tore off the soldier's coat and forced it on me; he strapped the soldier's knapsack on my shoulders, and forced the soldier's rifle into my hand.

"Shoulder arms," he whispered. "March, march, Sharpe!—hurry now—meet the other man, turn quickly, and come back! If he recognizes you don't fire—give him the butt!"

#### CHAPTER IV.

There was no time for more. I was off. I ran to the corner and then marched steadily and in order around it. The other soldier was just turning his corner. I walked toward him, turned and marched back. He had seen nothing wrong.

When I marched back to the place where the sentry had been collared all trace of that incident had vanished. The sentry, Hudson, the negro—all were gone. I looked sharply about, but could see none of them. I kept on marching. At the east end and in the west end I met the French soldier. He did not notice any change. Every moment seemed an hour, and I held the rifle all this time ready to club and to fell him if he need be.

In vain I looked for my comrades. I had marched about thirty times around my half of the stockade and had just got to the east end again when the other French soldier saluted and said: "Hist."

"Here comes the trouble!" thought I, but taking a firmer grip on my rifle I walked toward him. I was looking for a good place to land the butt of my weapon when to my surprise I heard Hudson's voice saying: "It's all right so far; we've got both of 'em." Hudson himself was the other sentinel!

He had given orders to the negro to go and bring up the rest of our men, and they came rapidly, but with caution. We selected the darkest spot in the stockade and set the men to work to cut it loose, and so well, but without silently, did they work that in less than half an hour they had a hole cut large enough to admit a man.

Hudson sent in Antoine Gaspard and told him to explain to the prisoner what we were there for, but first of all to find out from the prisoner how often the sentries were changed and when they had been changed last. Antoine came out to tell us that the sentinels did duty two hours each, and that the guard had been changed about an hour and three-quarters ago.

"Great Scott! We must hurry!" I said.

Hudson crawled through the stockade, and in less than a minute brought out Capt. Dreyfus. He was weak and bewildered, and could scarcely believe in his good fortune, but we hauled him off to the north end of the island in care of Emile Fereau and James Lowther. While we had been doing this Jones had been visiting the fallen sentries, and he now came to us to say that he had hauled them about a hundred yards back of the stockade and had gagged them both. He assured us they were not seriously hurt.

We carried the rifles and the uniforms with us and hurried away after our men, but even as we reached the summit of the rocks we heard a shot fired, and knew that we had underestimated the time of relieving guard, and that the soldiers had discovered something wrong.

Even if they had known what had happened they had no means of discovering in which direction we had gone, and we hurried as fast as we could through the darkness, stumbling over sharp rocks, which cut our hands and knees. Fereau was already in the boat, having slid down the rope, but Capt. Dreyfus was too weak to try this plan, so we had to yell to Fereau to bring us a rope and to haul the launch nearer the rocks.

The French must have heard our shout, for even as I was tying the rope around the waist of Capt. Dreyfus, the while he murmured: "O, ils me prennent! O, ils me prennent!" (O, they will catch me! O, they will catch me!) the foremost soldier came clambering up the rocks toward us. Our men were not behind in knowing what to do. As the Frenchmen came near they opened fire on them with revolvers, which caused them to drop down behind the rocks, fearful that we had a large force behind us.

Hudson and I lowered Dreyfus to the launch, and as he got on board we heard the peal of the big gun, the warning signal. So, very soon, we heard the signal answered from the neighboring island, and we had no doubt that the French war sloop would soon be steam-

ing toward us. Our men made no effort to retreat until we called them, and then they came bearing the body of Washington Jones, who had been shot. I stooped to examine him. He had a bullet through the forehead. "Drop him, men!" I cried; "he's dead; the living first."

One by one, in splendid order, we got to the launch, and when we were on board the rope was cut and, under the cover of darkness, we steamed northward.

By this time the whole company, 100 French soldiers, were on the rocks above us, and fired volley after volley in our direction. Most of their bullets went wide of the mark, for our small launch could not be seen in the darkness, but Hudson was struck in the hand, and a bullet grazed Alfred Dreyfus. I felt him wince, and asked him if he were hit. He replied bravely: "Une petite blessure seulement. Ce n'est rien." (Only a little wound. It is nothing.)

We ran half a mile straight away from the island, and then sent up a rocket; this was answered almost immediately from our steamer, which bore down on us, and, in spite of the still heavy sea, we managed to hook on to the davits, and were hoisted rapidly aboard.

As the crew of the steamer saw us hand the sick prisoner over the side, although they had no real interest in the matter, they raised a cheer. A few of them pressed forward to take the prisoner's hand. Hudson pushed his way aft, met the captain, and ordered him to steam ahead as fast as possible.

"What course shall we steer, sir?" asked the skipper.

"Direct to Demerara," Hudson replied.

As we turned around we saw the clumsy French sloop rounding the point of the Devil's Island, and it was evident that she got a glimpse of us, for she fired five or six shots. To these we made no reply, continuing steadily on our course. By daylight we were out of sight of land, and no vessel but our own was visible.

That was how we rescued Capt. Dreyfus! From Demerara we cabled to New York the news of our success, and when, five days later, we steamed into a New York dock and Capt. Dreyfus, Hudson and I were seen standing on the bridge, we were greeted with roars of triumph.

The rest is well known; the monster reception that was tendered Capt. Dreyfus and his rescuers at the Astoria, the numerous offers that Capt. Dreyfus received for a lecturing tour of the United States, the endless banquets, the blaze of notoriety. The news of the rescue was known in France almost as soon as it was in America, and the French Minister made an official demand for the return of the prisoner. Of course, this demand was refused. Dreyfus sent for his wife and children, and Hudson and I were anxious to remain in New York until they arrived; but before La Touraine was due, we received a summons from a London paper, urging us to take the spring campaign in Afghanistan, and so, leaving Capt. Dreyfus safe and happy, and in the "land of the free," we set out for new adventures.

HECTOR FULLER.

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#### As to Taking a Clown Seriously.

[New York Sun.] Jerry Simpson, cornered by Representative Perkins of Iowa, in the House recently, owned that he would like to be a millionaire. Simpson was in the midst of one of his tirades against wealth when interrupted. "I do not believe in playing the hypocrite," said the man from Medicine Lodge, "but that I am not a millionaire is evidence of my disinclination to take advantage of my fellow-man." It is evidence of nothing of the sort. Jerry Simpson is not a man of wealth because he is constitutionally lazy. Previous to his election to Congress no man in Kansas spent more time in disproving Talleyrand's proposition that "speech was given to man to disguise his thoughts." If Jerry had a dollar for every minute he has wasted in talking for the sake of trying his wit and airing his misinformation, he would be the most offensively rich man in Barber county. As it is, there are lots of his grubbing constituents who talk of him as a bloated man of wealth and a slave to luxury.

Mr. Simpson declares that he does not play the hypocrite. On the contrary, he plays the hypocrite almost every time he assails the millionaires, for a shrewd man like Simpson knows that great wealth and integrity are frequently not strangers. The fact is, these lurid harangues of Jerry's are for home consumption, like his horse-play about Mr. Dingley's London-stamped hat, which will be

## Business

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reproduced on the stump next fall when Jerry makes another bid for the salary of \$5000 which a generous country pays its Congressmen, without regard to their usefulness. "We are somewhat pained to read that Representative Walker of Massachusetts thought it necessary to vindicate the well-to-do men of the country against the Medicine Lodge clown's aspersions. Mr. Walker testified that he had given away more money than he possessed, and to the cause of education in the South he said that he had contributed more than had all the Representatives from that part of the country. We wonder if Jerry Simpson can veraciously say that he has given away during his public-spirited life more than he now possesses. Bah! Why does Mr. Walker take Jerry Simpson seriously? He does not take himself seriously.

#### He Sailed the Cow.

[Outlook:] When I was down on Cape Cod, I heard an amusing story about an old sea captain and his cow. Capt. Patterson, after sailing the sea for more than forty years, finally retired to a little farm near Barnstable, where he settled down, with a horse, cow and two or three dozen hens. His cow, though a lank and rather stubborn creature, was said to come from very good stock, and when the Barnstable people took it into their heads to have a fair Capt. Patterson determined to exhibit his cow.

But when the day came for driving her to the grounds the cow showed that she had a mind of her own and would not budge a step beyond the farmyard gate. In vain the old captain tugged at the rope, pummeled her sides and pushed her flanks. The cow wanted to go to pasture and was bound she wouldn't go to the fair.

Capt. Patterson's patience was very nearly gone, when suddenly an idea occurred to him. Though he was not strong enough himself to force the cow to go to the fair his training suggested something that was. Tying the cow to the gate post, he went up into the loft of his barn and threw down an old sail strapped to a dory mast. Then he put a horse's blanket belt through an iron ring, strapped the belt around the cow, inserted the end of the mast in the ring and bound the mast to the side of the cow with some fifty feet of rope.

The wind blew "quartering," and when the captain untied the cow and raised the sail the canvas swelled out over the cow's back, and away she went "sidling" down the road, mooing and plunging and trying to stop herself in vain. Capt. Patterson seized her tail, and using it as a rudder, guided her skillfully in the right direction. With every fresh puff of wind the obstinate cow would be hurried along faster, while the dust blew up in clouds and the sail flapped and tugged as Capt. Patterson held to the mainsheet with one hand and the cow's tail with the other.

It was a hard voyage for both of them, but not a long one, and when they came in sight of the fair grounds everybody ran out to see the remarkable sight of a cow being sailed through the streets like a ship. Cheers and laughter filled the air, and when the captain finally whirled his cow around at the gate of the fair grounds and brought her neatly "up into the wind," the shout that arose might have been heard two miles away.

Unfortunately Capt. Patterson's cow did not take one of the prizes for blooded stock, but the captain himself was given a special prize by the fair commissioners for "the best advice for getting balky cattle to market."

Walter Ralston, who travels for the Smithsonian Institution, has made a special study of poisonous insects and reptiles, and has been fanged over two hundred times.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

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## AT THE THEATERS.

LOS ANGELES was the second city in the country—San Francisco being the first—to witness a production of Williams H. Crane's new play, "A Virginia Courtship." Although both play and players were slated by some of the Coast critics, The Times predicted a big success for the piece when it should reach the East. That the prophecy is borne out by the results may be learned by reading the following from New York to the Chicago Chronicle, which says:

"The New York public has not been slow to recognize the charms of Crane's new comedy, 'A Virginia Courtship,' which is attracting the largest audiences of the season to the Knickerbocker Theater. First and foremost, it has played to the largest receipts in two weeks that the house has ever known for that space of time at the scale of prices now in vogue. Further than this, the receipts last week were the largest Mr. Crane has ever had in this city, where he has always been immensely popular, and from present indications the play's earnings will easily top the figures of the celebrated 'Senator' engagement at the Star Theater. This is an extraordinary statement, when one recalls that the average weekly receipts of 'The Senator' for seventeen consecutive weeks of its first run were \$10,300. To further dilate on Mr. Crane's success in his new play it is said that of all the attractions, operatic and dramatic, which played the so-called syndicate houses last week, his business was far and away the heaviest."

The Black Patti Troubadours will occupy the stage of the Los Angeles Theater all of this week, giving performances every evening and a matinee on Saturday. The extraordinary success of this company at the California Theater, San Francisco, is more or less familiar to the theater-goers of this city. It is said that no attraction that has appeared at the California Theater in recent years has attracted such large and enthusiastic audiences as those which greeted the Black Patti Troubadours. The interest already shown in their coming indicates that they will be most cordially received.

Vaudeville, comedy, burlesque and opera interpreted by fifty of the best artists ever organized for this style of entertainments will be the stage offering of Black Patti's Troubadours on the occasion of their performance in this city.

The company is practically a double one, with "Black Patti" as the star of the operatic and singing forces, and Ernest Hogan, the greatest of all ebony comedians, as the leader of the fun-makers. "At Jolly Coney Island" is the title of the opening skit, which introduces the company on the "Bowery" of this famous resort, a scene which has been faithfully reproduced on canvas and which has been painted from sketches taken on the spot. Here is where the fun begins and where the audience is led to view all the humorous characteristics of this resort by the sea. The skit, to use a theatrical term, is full of "hot stuff," song, story and dance, in which the entire company invest all the enthusiasm characteristic of their race, reigns supreme for forty minutes.

In addition to "Black Patti" there are a number of very accomplished entertainers, including Ernest Hogan, the famous colored composer and comedian, who will sing some of his most popular songs, including "All Coons Look Alike to He" and "Pas-ma-la," the troubadour sextette of male voices, Miss Alice Mackey, the accomplished colored soprano; the Meredith sisters; Anthony Bird, basso; C. W. Moore, baritone; Gus Hall and Mattie Phillips, the champion cake walkers of the world, who won the gold medal at the recent contest in San Francisco, and many others. The cake walk is one of the most enjoyable features of the performance. It will be participated in by ten couples, who are said to be the most graceful exponents of the negro's idea of the poetry of motion.

The Orpheum promises a list of big attractions this week, a list that is replete with variety and full of interest. Gautier, the "king of horse-trainers," does an act with a horse, on a narrow circular pedestal, set in the stage's center, that would, according to report, be a wonderful performance in a spacious circus ring. Seen on a stage and confined within the limits of a narrow pedestal, it becomes little short of miraculous. The Frenchman's control of his horses must needs be exact, and their training superb, to guard against fatal accidents. A single misstep occurring in the evolutions through which, to the accompaniment of fast waltz music, the horses are put, would send steed and rider crashing to the stage. The spice of danger attend-

ant upon the performance naturally adds to its attractiveness.

"A Tip on the Derby," said to be a charming skit, played with rare ability, is to be the vehicle for the display of Filson and Errol's talents. They are a team of genuine comedians, rated the best of their kind, and an exceedingly good kind it is, as we know by their previous appearance here.

The people who "fancy" xylophone music are to have a treat in the playing of Adelman and Lowe, who for a number of years were star performers in that aggregation of experts conducted by P. S. Gilmore, the famous band leader.

The Carl Damman troupe of German acrobats promise something new in their line.

"Fin-de-siècle Mirth-provokers" is the title claimed by Mathews and Harris, a sketch team of merit and ability, who exhibit advance notices of the most favorable stripe.

The foregoing referred to are the new people who step for the first time on the boards of the Orpheum next Monday evening.

The "holdovers" include the Nawns, those inimitable delineators of Irish life and character, who will appear in a new sketch and a good one. The Brothers Gloss, gladiatorial acrobats, are also retained.

There will be the usual Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees.

The Ellefords will give a kaleidoscopic change of bill at the Burbank this week, presenting "Mrs. Partington and Her Son Ike," Monday and Tuesday evenings, Mr. Elleford appearing as Mrs. Partington, and Jessie Norton as the irrepressible Ike.

On Wednesday evening the bill will be that sterling drama of the day, "The Lost Paradise," which achieved such a striking success a few weeks ago.

For Thursday and Friday evenings and at the matinee on Saturday the company has consented to present that old-fashioned temperance lecture, "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," T. S. Arthur's famous drama, which is as well known as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

For Saturday and Sunday evenings has been reserved that jolliest of funny comedies, "Daddy Nolan; or the Corner Grocery." Everybody knows what a lot of fun lies in the pranks of Jimmy Nolan and his chum. The play is full of life, and the incidents are rapid, and keep the audience in a roar. Peck's bad boy and his pa are not nearly as up to date as Jimmy Nolan and his pranks played on his father, Michael Nolan, and old Budwiser, the grocer. W. J. Elleford as Michael Nolan is a jolly fun-maker, while the character of Jimmy Nolan as portrayed by Jessie Norton, is more laughable than the original.

There is clean fun in this little drama, and the Ellefords promise a good performance. The scenic equipments will be in keeping with the plays presented, and the stage settings appropriate in every detail.

"Shall We Forgive Her?" a new English play that is highly spoken of, opens at the Los Angeles Theater Monday evening, March 14. It comes from the Fourteenth-street Theater, New York, where it was given for four weeks and attracted large audiences. The play is new to this country, although it is two years since it was produced in London, where it made an emphatic hit. It is a drama of domestic life, the chief scenes being laid in England, although the opening scene is in Australia.

### PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Fay Templeton will reappear in a New York music hall.

Hermann Sudermann's next play will be a fairy drama in verse, called "The Three Heron Feathers."

Herbert Kelsey has gone back on heroics and is now playing villain in "The Moth and the Flame."

Scott Hayes, a son of the ex-President, is said to be the angel of Walter Jones's proposed starring tour.

Richard Mansfield promises to produce "Henry V" next season, and hopes it will produce a V for him.

The naughty Yvette Guilbert is going to open in London again, and try to duplicate her New York success.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's appearance at the Adelphi Theater, London, in "The Heart of Maryland," will be on April 9.

Maurice Barrymore refers to the head of a continuous-performance house as an "I-need-thee-every-hour" manager.

Mrs. Fiske has a new comedietta, entitled "A Nocturne," E. H. Clement, editor of the Boston Transcript, is the author of it.

Henri Marteau, the young French violinist, has served his time in the military service of his country, and is again touring America.

Sir Henry Irving has just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his birth, and looks it. Ellen Terry is 52, a grandmother, and looks 25 on the stage.

J. J. Burke, who will be remembered

as the clown comedian who succeeded Eddie Foy with Henderson, is now making quite a hit in pantomime in Australia.

"An Old Coat" is the name of the latest play, and it was written by a lieutenant on one of the ships of the White Squadron, A. H. Alderdice.

William H. Crane has accepted an exceedingly clever comedy by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein, which he hopes to produce the early part of next season.

In China a company of thirty actors can be engaged for \$30 to play as many pieces as may be desired for two days at a stretch. The ordinary "continuous actor" may regard this with trepidation.

It makes little difference whether New York is full of successes or failures, Maude Adams, in "The Little Minister," plays right along to practically the capacity of the Garrick Theater.

Elita Proctor Otis will open her starring tour in "Oliver Twist," at the Grand Opera-house, New York, on March 7. Charles Barron and Charles Danby have been engaged for the roles of Bill Sikes and the Artful Dodger, respectively.

Roland Reed so admires the cleverness with which Madeline Lucette Ryley has fitted Nat Goodwin with a part in "An American Citizen," that he has commissioned her to write a comedy for him without making any conditions.

Minnie Seligman-Cutting is going a-starring next season, and if she carries out her plans as she now announces them, will play twenty-one different plays every week. This means three one-act plays at every performance, but she may not be able to secure so many.

Guy Bates Post and his wife, Sarah Truax, who played a long and successful season here at the Burbank Theater, have severed their connection with the Broadway Theater Company and are enjoying a long-needed rest at the home of Mr. Post's parents in Seattle, Wash.

Jane English, one of Lederer & McClellan's "Telephone Girls," was informed last week that she had fallen heir to \$125,000, left her by the death of an aunt, Mrs. L. P. La Grange of Toledo, O. Miss English has long been identified with the Casino productions under the present management.

Jack Mason and his wife, Marlon Manola, are to separate. The separation is to be for their mutual benefit and for an indefinite time. Mrs. Mason is at present a physical wreck, and will retire from the stage for a long rest, probably in some secluded sanitarium. Her husband will reënter vaudeville.

A cousin of ex-President Harrison, Miss Lillian Fitz-White, is to become a professional actress. Her father is a prominent business man in Omaha, Neb., where Miss Fitz-White had William Jennings Bryan for a Sunday-school teacher. She is to make her stage debut in one of the important roles in "A Bachelor's Wife."

Merri Osborne, who succeeded in shocking the Very Rev. Dean Duffy so severely last summer at Fairmount Park, has made what seems to be the hit of her life in "A Normandy Wedding," a comic opera produced in New York last week. She plays the goose girl, and from all accounts, part of her success is due to some difficulty in keeping in her clothes.

At the Royal Opera-house, in Stockholm, Sweden, a lady, Signora Contigessier, has appeared in tenor parts. All the newspapers praise her magnificent and perfectly-trained tenor voice, which cannot be told from the voice of a male tenor singer, except by her greater range in the high register, and the greater flexibility and suppleness of the execution.

At the theater to be built in Paris for American performances during the exposition in 1900, there will be three entertainments a day every day in the week. The mornings will be given over to vaudeville, the afternoons to comic opera and burlesque, and the evenings to legitimate drama and comedy. Lillian Russell, if she lives so long, will be our representative comic opera prima donna, and Nat C. Goodwin is selected as the American comedian.

The first regular comedy in the English language was "Ralph Roister Doister." It was written by Nicholas Udall and printed anonymously in 1566. Its authorship was not ascertained till 1818. "Roister doister" was a proverbial term for a hare-brained fellow. Among the characters in the piece are Matthew Merrygreek, Garvin Goodluck, Madge Mumblecrust, Tibet Talkapace, Annot Alyface, and Dobinet Doughtie.

Speaking of loyalty, there is an aristocratic organization in Boston called the Cadets, and it is for them that R. A. Barnett writes his extravaganzas like "1492" and "Jack and the Beanstalk." Barnett's latest is "The Queen of the Ballet," and it is estimated that the Cadets will be \$30,000 ahead when they have played it for three weeks. The fact that no women are allowed to play in the Cadet's productions, accounts for the feminine parts played by men in all of Barnett's pieces.

De Wolf Hopper's plans for the coming summer season at Manhattan Beach—not the place where the cock-tails come from—include the presentation by his company and himself of "El Capitan," "Wang," "Boccaccio" and "The Bohemian Girl." The state of Mr. Hopper's domestic felicity—if felicity may be mentioned in the same paragraph with Mr. Hopper—is indicated by the engagement of Miss Percy Has-

well to play with him in "The Charlatan" next season. Miss Haswell has been with Augustin Daly's company since she was last seen as Jennie Buckthorne in "Shenandoah," and she is an ingenue of particular cleverness.

Managers Wagenhals & Kemper have signed contracts with Louis James, Mme. Rhea and Frederick Warde to tour them jointly next season. The organization will be known as the James-Rhea-Warde combination. The repertoire will be "Othello," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Julius Caesar" and "School for Scandal." The star triumvirate will be one of the chief attractions that will tour the country the coming season.

A nice little story of the stage credits Sir Henry Irving with a bit of repartee calculated to cause a smile. One day an aspiring genius suggested to Irving the idea that, as scarlet was in former days in certain countries an emblem of mourning, Hamlet should be attired in red in place of the conventional black. Some one at Irving's elbow said: "No, Shakespeare surely meant black, for does he not say: 'And what would become of my inky cloak, good mother?'" Irving thought for a moment; then he said, with his characteristic infection: "Ah—you-forget—there might have been red ink in those days."

Puccini, the composer of "Manon" and "La Boheme," has just signed a contract with Publisher Ricordi to write the music for a new opera, the title of which will be "Marie Antoinette."

### RICHARD MANSFIELD.

The drama scarcely even dared to weep at being forced to take an abject place. But with a mimic folly and grimace beneath its bonds it was constrained to creep. The noble thought, the grand dramatic sweep of passion powerfully portrayed, that grace the living art, and through its being pace. Lay dormant and bound down and lost, asleep. The petty aim, the beauty-lacking time. The coarse design, the expressionless display, Exaggeration and frivolity. Still reign in drama's fair, inspired clime; Yet was incarnate art to still hold sway. So Richard Mansfield rose that it might be. —[George Bertram, in Boston Transcript.]

There is another addition to the Orpheum family. Manager Schimpf of the house in this city today received word of the lease by Director-General Walter of a new theater in St. Louis. This makes a chain of five houses now directly controlled by Mr. Walter, who is apparently ambitious to change his title of "Amusement Napoleon of the Coast" to that of the nation. Walter has just leased the Ninth-street Theater in Kansas City and is contemplating the lease of Taber's big Broadway Theater in Denver. Local Manager Schimpf has been directed to sign up contracts with Filson and Errol, comedians, who open up at the local house next week, for an engagement at the St. Louis theater. The Knaben-Kapelle Band will open the house there, the youngsters being now in Denver for a two weeks' engagement. Arthur Bray, formerly of the Orpheum here, is now with the band as manager.

## Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health.



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## GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Collected for *The Times*.

## Couldn't Beat Him.

A LITTLE boy from California who has been about a great deal in spending the holidays with his Washington cousins. He has enjoyed the sights of the capital, but he hasn't permitted himself to be in the slightest degree overawed by anything he has seen. His cousins took him—"carried" him, they said of it themselves—to the National Museum one day, and called his attention to a great log of petrified wood lying just outside the door. The little Californian had been a little depressed, but he brightened up at the sight.

"I've seen a whole tree like that," he said.

The Washington cousins maintained their composure.

"We've got a whole forest of trees like that out West," went on the young westerner. Still the Washingtonians were not at all impressed. The Californian boy drew a long breath.

"We've got a whole woods of petrified trees," he said. "Yes, and they're petrified birds sitting on 'em, and—and," with one last effort to disturb the calm self-satisfaction of his companions, "they're singing petrified songs, too."—[Washington Post.

## Checks Got Mixed.

AT THE close of the "baby show" which had been held in the public hall of a country town an exhibitor went to claim her cherub. On a squalling lump of humanity being handed to her by the smiling check-taker, she gave one glance at the infant's face and then exclaimed, in an agonized tone of voice:

"Good gracious, man, this is not my baby!"

"Very sorry, ma'am," replied the cheerful check-taker, "but it's the only one I have left. You see, somehow or other the checks got mixed. However," he added, by way of an apology, "it shan't occur again."—[Tit-Bits.

## He Explained.

WITH a childlike trust in Providence the tall reporter, having an assignment that took him fifteen or twenty miles out of town, had gone without consulting timetables as to return trains.

About 12:30 a.m. the city editor received the following plaintive dispatch from him:

"DOWNTOWNVILLE, 12:30 a.m.—[Special.] Have just missed train. Will not report at office tonight, as the walking is bad and the next train will not come until 5 o'clock. There is no hotel here, but the town marshal has kindly loaned me a hall mat and the use of the nice new calaboose to sleep in. So good night. I shall be in cell No. 8 if anything happens."—[Chicago Tribune.

## A New Innocent Abroad.

THE American humorist sat in the special gallery by special permission. A broad smile lighted his somewhat rosy countenance. His eyes were fixed on the Bacchanalian scene on the floor below.

"Ha, ha!" he chuckled, "well slugged, old beeswax! Hit him again, me boy. Now, now, look at his whiskers wade into the President! Beautifully countered. Oh, this is great! There, the gentleman from Upper Hungary has the floor, with three robust Deutschers sitting on him. Why don't they lay it on the table? Ha, ha, ha! I haven't had so much fun since 'Tom Sawyer' caught on! Ho, ho, ho, ha, ha, ha, who-o-o!"

At that moment a dark-visaged gentleman, with a finely-curved nose and the hair of a full back, hastily approached the gasping humorist.

"Labry skeshini umperwilligaloo!" he hissed between his large and somewhat antique teeth.

"Eh?" said the startled humorist.

"Kooligsto karuru kibosh," cried the angry stranger, as he flourished his long arms in a very disagreeable manner.

"Hold on!" shouted Mark Twain, for it was indeed he; "what in thunder is it all about?"

"Poggeri skihoot, pooh! pooh!" shrieked the stranger, and he puffed vigorously at the alarmed joker.

"Say," gasped his victim, "don't do that again. Garlic always makes me very ill. Oh, Lord!"

The stranger beat fiercely on his pigeon-breasted shirt front.

"Czechs!" he cried; "Czechs!"

"I don't care what sex you are," shouted the humorist, as he backed toward the stairway. "Keep off!"

But the stranger advanced with his arms flying like windmills.

"Hullygoppleek!" he screamed, and smote the humorist grievously on the nose. Mark Twain plunged down the stairway three steps at a plunge. As he descended he fancied he heard an in-

sulting voice crying, "Chumpin' frogs, chumpin' frogs!"

Then the stranger with the curved beak looked around with a smile.

"Vat," he chuckled, "I guess may be I ton't haf no fun nor nothing mit dose 'Innocents Abroad,' ain't it?"

And he was till smiling when the police charged on the Reichsrath.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Too Much for Them.

MR. PRATT, Congressman Simpson's private secretary, has been accused of this:

Every visitor to Washington has had exhibited to him the mysteries at Statuary Hall in the Capitol, where there are a dozen or more echo stones, each of which creates a different sort of echo, owing to the peculiar acoustic properties of the hall.

Strangers frequently blunder on these stones, and indulge in confidential communications, which can be distinctly heard all over the large room.

Today while the private secretary of a Massachusetts member was leaning against one of the pillars he heard a voice apparently coming from the depths, saying:

"Oh, dear, what shall I do? My skirt is falling off, and I haven't a pin."

Comprehending the situation, in his gruffest voice, he whispered, "Sew it on, or use a hatpin."

A muffled scream greeted his answer, and then he heard the first voice again say: "Did you ever?"

Once more the secretary replied: "No, I never did. I always use buttons."

This was too much for the young women, and, gathering up their skirts, they made a hasty but scared retreat.—[New Bedford Standard.

## It Puzzled Him.

A MAN who went away from home some time ago to attend a convention of church people was struck with the beauty of the little town in which the gathering was held. He had plenty of time, and while wandering about walked into the village cemetery. It was a beautiful place, and the delegate walked around among the graves. He saw a monument, one of the largest in the cemetery, and read with surprise the inscription on it:

"A Lawyer, and an Honest Man."

The delegate scratched his head, and looked at the monument again. He read the inscription over and over. Then he walked all around the monument and examined the grave closely.

Another man in the cemetery approached and asked him:

"Have you found the grave of an old friend?"

"No," said the delegate, "but I was wondering how they came to bury those two fellows in one grave."—[St. Joseph News.

## Wanted it Overruled.

THE late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was very fond of yachting, and used frequently to spend from Saturday to Monday on the Solent. On one occasion he invited one of the Puisne Judges of the Queen's bench to accompany him. The sea was as smooth as glass on the Saturday, but during the night a stiff breeze sprang up, and the little vessel rolled fearfully at her moorings, much to the discomfort of the judge, who was by no means a good sailor. The Chief Justice, hearing how bad he was, went into the cabin, and, laying his hand on his shoulder, said:

"My dear C., can I do anything for you?"

"Oh, Sir Alexander," he replied, turning his weebone face to his host, "I wish Your Lordship would overrule this motion!"—[Unidentified.

## New Breed of Dog.

HE WAS evidently a new conductor. The train had just pulled out of Riverside, as he entered one of the day coaches to collect tickets from the passengers who had gotten on from our city. As he came down the aisle he noticed a very pretty young lady sitting in a seat by herself. She was so pretty, in fact, that she made the conductor's heart leap down like an over-ripe pumpkin. Partially concealed by her jacket was a small dog with a curly tail, a white face, and a pair of black eyes. The conductor frowned as he punched her ticket.

"Sorry, miss, very sorry, but we don't allow dogs to ride in the passenger coaches."

"Oh, dear, what shall I do? Fido is a present to my aunt, and I really can't put him off the train. Couldn't you make an exception just this once?" and she gave the conductor a look that sent him to the seventh heaven of bliss.

"Oh, you won't be bothered, nor the dog either. We'll have the brakeman give him something to eat every time he opens his mouth. Here, Jim," he called to the brakeman, who was

playing a solo on the stove with an iron poker, "Just take this dog to the baggage car and see that he has the best of attention."

The brakeman seized the pup by the nape of the neck and then suddenly a queer expression came over his face.

"Hold him a minute, till I put up this poker," said he, and then bolted out the door, and clung to the wheel of a brake, fairly yelling with laughter.

As the conductor got his hands on the dog, his face grew very red.

"Wh-wh-wh-why, miss, he stammered, "this is a w-w-worst dog."

"Of course it is. Didn't you know that before?" she asked demurely.

"No, I am very sorry to say I didn't know it before," and the conductor hurried out of the car amid the shouts of the passengers. He stood on the platform for half an hour saying all kinds of naughty words before he could calm down sufficiently to collect the rest of the tickets.—[Riverside Enterprise.

## Nancy's True Story.

NANCY came to her mother and said: "Mamma, you you like stories?"

"Yes," said her mamma, "if they're true stories."

"This one is. Do you get mad when people tell you nice true stories?"

"Why, never; it isn't good manners to get mad when a person tells you a nice story."

"All right," said Nancy. "Once upon a time there was a little girl and she got into the pantry and ate almost all the jelly in a glass. That's a true story, mamma, and me was the little girl."—[Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

## His Idea of Genius.

"N O," he said, "there are no women geniuses—and that's a fact."

"Mrs. Brownig was a genius, wasn't she?" asked his wife.

"She thought she was; but she'd hardly be heard of now if she hadn't married Robert Brownig."

"Well, there's Rosa Bonheur?"

"Looks just like a man," he growled, and dresses like one. I tell you, women ain't in it when it comes to genius. But—to change the subject, I've got a \$50 note to meet tomorrow, and not a cent to meet it with."

"I know all about it," said his wife. "I've been thinking of it for a week past. Don't let it bother you. I've saved up just \$50 even out of my pin-money, and—here it is, dear."

And as she counted out the crisp bills before his admiring gaze, he exclaimed rapturously:

"Molly, you're a genius—bless your sweet soul—a regular downright genius."—[Atlanta Constitution.

## Substitute for Coals.

"O NE of the strangest cases I ever came across," said the promoter, who is everywhere looking for attractive investments, "was in a little town of Southern Arkansas. The Justice of the Peace there was a very influential man, and was regarded as a local Solomon, giving sound advice and settling lawsuits out of court whenever he could. I consulted him about several business projects in that portion of the State, and one morning I went with him while he held court."

"After several cases had been disposed of in a way that gained my admiration, a woman with a square jaw and snapping eyes was arraigned on the charge of aggravated assault and battery. Her language showed her devoid of education, but I thought there were natural gifts and an innate cunning that amounted to quite a compensation."

"This is scandalous, Mrs. Hitts," said the squire. "Your husband has had a narrow escape from death. His face is sadly disfigured, his hands are seriously injured, and, but for the length of his hair and the protection afforded by his clothing, I fear that you would have been here on a charge of manslaughter. Didn't you recall the advice I gave you when you consulted me about your domestic troubles?"

"Yes, Judge, you told me fur to go home and fur ter heap coals of fire on his head."

"That's right. Why didn't you obey me?"

"Well, Judge, he's my man, and I got a sneak-in' love fur him of he is cantankerous. I couldn't quite go their hot coals, so I doused him with a pan of b'ilin' starch."

"The squire had his handkerchief in his mouth when he suspended sentence."—[Detroit Free Press.

Four prominent American artists have been engaged for several months on mural decorations which are now in place in the new Astoria hotel in New York. Edwin H. Blashfield has painted an immense canvas for the ceiling of the ballroom, full of attractive groups of swaying dancers. Will H. Low has a number of panels in the same room representing the music of the different peoples. In the restaurant C. Y. Turner has a number of panels in which the treatment of the figures, birds and plumage, and flowers have been made to harmonize with the red and green tones of the decorations between windows and around arched openings. The figures representing the seasons and the months are graceful and original and are among the best examples of mural decorations in New York.

## ART NOTES.

Several notable paintings by eastern European artists have been presented to the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art in San Francisco by Edward F. Searles.

George Gould has recently purchased an original Rembrandt called "The Standard Bearer," and is said to have paid \$75,000 for it. The picture was at one time owned by Joshua Reynolds, and was painted in 1654.

The group of American painters who resigned recently from the New York Society of America Artists and formed an independent body will have their first exhibition in the latter part of March and the first week of April.

John Sartain, the famous engraver of Philadelphia, is dead. He was 80 years old and was among the few who represented, and his death removes one of the last representatives of our art between the revolution and the civil war.

England has recently lost two of her leading spirits in art matters; Sir John Gilbert and J. R. Burgess, R.A., E. A. Waterloo, A.R.A., has been elected president of the Royal Society of Painters in water colors in place of Sir John Gilbert.

It is said that the life-size bust of Mark Twain, made by Ernst Hegenbarth, in Vienna, is an admirable piece of work. The author was suffering terribly with gout during the sittings, but managed to "look pleasant" most of the time.

Leonard Crunelle's artless babies seem to have made their way into the affections of both artists and laymen. Not only were the heads of "Little Jean" and "Marguerite" promptly purchased from the Chicago Artists' exhibition, but a duplicate of the latter has been ordered, which will be placed in the Worcester Art Museum. This should be especially gratifying to the young sculptor.

With "The Vale of Rest," Millais reached the artistic climax of his fame. He painted many great pictures afterward—admirable landscapes and splendid portraits (such as those of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tennyson)—but his strenuous energy, his abnormal enthusiasm, his resolute downright-ness never afterward found so high an expression as they did in that wonderful decade, 1849-1858.

A number of important pictures—the majority belonging to the English school of the last century—owned by William H. Fuller, are now on exhibition in New York. There are several portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, a fine Constable and an excellent example of Old Crone's painting. The most important picture of the whole lot is Gainsborough's celebrated portrait, "The Blue Boy." The collection included several examples of the Barlizon school.

A portrait of Judge McGrath, by Percy Ives, has just been finished and will be sent shortly to the Capitol at Lansing. The picture is life size, three-quarter length, and represents the Judge seated. The likeness is perfect and the tone of the picture is particularly pleasing, a point in portrait painting to which Mr. Ives is giving careful study. The framing of the painting in a wide oak with gold ornamentation and burnishing, is as effective as it is unusual.

The Landeau picture, that has made such a sensation in Philadelphia, will be here before the week is out, and will be put on exhibition at Gillispie's. It is a large canvas and shows Christ exorcising the evil spirits. Christ is clad in a white robe, a corner of which he has thrown over his head shawlwise. Before him is a man posed in a surprised attitude. Behind him is the level plain running to the walls of a city. Around is a wondering group of men, women and children. The action in some of the figures is cleverly expressed and the grouping is theatrical and yet quiet.

L. de B. Spiridon's collection of pictures, which have been sold in St. Louis, contains among other things a canvas by Fortuny, the value of which is estimated as follows by a local art critic: "A work of Fortuny's sold at the Stewart sale for \$42,000. Mr. Spiridon has a Fortuny in his collection 'Arabian Musicians,' which, compared with the sale in New York, as to dimensions and the number of figures shown, would bring \$15,000." Of another work, which we are told is "Mr. Spiridon's own favorite," a study of an eagle by Delacroix. "The simplicity of the painting," says our critic, "is remarkable, and Mr. Spiridon considers it wonderfully artistic."

Mr. Dana's collection of ceramics comprises 586 pieces, and is the finest of its kind in America, if not in the world. It comprises, vases, plates, jars, lanterns, cups, figurini and tiles, in all the famous wares known to the student of the ceramic art. One of the pieces, likely to attract as much attention as the famous "peachblow" vase, is a bottle-shaped vase (No. 476) of the Itose du Barry shade, for which the owner paid \$12,000. By many it is considered a much finer specimen than a similar piece in the collection at Sevres, which is valued at \$40,000. The examples of Hawthorne ware are of the rarest quality, and one case of the ware, known as clair de lune, contains specimens unequaled in any collection in the world. A particularly fine turquoise vase is shown which is not described in the catalogue.



## OUR ARMY UNIFORMS.

GEN. MILES' CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THEM.

By a Special Contributor.

GEN. MILES is reported to be contemplating important changes in the uniforms now worn by the soldiers of the United States regular army. At a recent reception at the White House, the general appeared in a gorgeous new tunic of his own design, liberally adorned with gold lace, and wearing a sash of alternate yellow and gold stripes. The most remarkable point about the uniform, however, was not so much the splendor of the facings as the prominence of the oakleaf and acorn decorations; a curious fact, as these are supposed to be the distinctive military emblems of the British crown. Gen. Miles, however, intimates that he is going to take the best features of every other nation's dress regulations and incorporate them into his new system for the clothing of the American army.

## SOLDIERS IN TALL SILK HATS.

In this connection it is interesting to recall some of the curious uniforms which the brave defenders of our great republic have from time to time adopted, either through choice or necessity. Who would ever imagine that our soldiers once wore the tall silk hat of the modern society gentleman? Yet in 1810 an order was issued directing that all the privates

leather hunting shirts, leggings and caps, trimmed with fur—a dress that Washington recommended to all those who were unable to obtain the regular uniform, saying that "the leather hunting shirt inspired terror in the heart of the British soldier, as the latter believed that its wearer must necessarily be a sharpshooter, in fact, another Leatherstocking." On reflection, one can hardly blame the Britisher for his timidity in approaching the fearless backwoodsmen. The Pennsylvania regiments, facetiously dubbed the "Quaker brigade," were remarkable for the excessive plainness of their uniforms, which were modestly made of buff-colored cloth, trimmed and faced with brown. What a contrast to the gay trappings of the troopers known as Moylan's dragoons, described as wearing "green short coats turned up with red, waistcoats of red cloth, buckskin breeches and a leather cap, trimmed with bearskin, a flowing mane of horsehair hanging from a curved brass crest at the top."

## HIGH COLLARS AND STOCKS

In 1802 the then commander-in-chief issued an order that the collars of all privates' coats should not be less than three inches high nor more than three and a half; ten years later the height was increased "to reach as far as the tip of the ear at the side and back, and in front as high as the chin

later it became universal throughout the establishment.

## PICTURESQUE CONTINENTAL UNIFORMS.

Some of the uniforms in the old continental army days were undoubtedly very picturesque and imposing; for instance, let us take the Governor of Connecticut's regiment of foot guards, organized in 1771. There were two companies, the first of which wore scarlet-colored coats, richly covered with gold lace and faced with black; buff cassimere waistcoats and buff cloth breeches, high bearskin hats, or "bushes," and black leggings. The second company, however, outdid the first in magnificence by the adoption of white vests, breeches and stockings, ruffled shirts and silver buttons! In addition, one must remember the long powdered queues and clean-shaven faces of the period, so as to form an adequate idea of the imposing appearance of these tall and well-built sons of Mars. But think of a soldier wearing white stockings and breeches!

Washington's own uniform as commander-in-chief of the army, was very simple and unpretentious, as compared with Gen. Miles' latest "turnout." He prescribed for himself and his successors a long blue coat with gilt buttons and epaulets, buff-colored facings, breeches and vest, and a plain three-cornered hat. To prevent mistakes of identity, which were constantly arising on account of the similarity of dress among the superior officers, the great leader wore a light-blue sash or riband between his coat and waistcoat; majors and brigadier-generals wore similar distinguishing sashes of green, and aides-de-camp of pink silk.

## BARON STEUBEN'S AMUSING DINNER PARTY.

An amusing account is given in the memoirs of the celebrated Baron de Steuben of a dinner to which he invited all the young officers on Gen. Washington's staff, with the sole condition that no one who came should be in possession of an entire suit of clothes. It is hardly necessary to state that a change of clothes was a thing unknown and undreamt of among these warriors. As the baron himself relates, a more picturesque or unusual party probably never surrounded the mahogany (in this case doubtless an array of deal boards and packing cases,) for, among the four and twenty scions of wealthy colonial houses who were present, there was not one that could boast of a whole pair of trousers.

## WOMEN OF NOTE.

It is reported that the author of "A Son of Israel" is Mrs. Willard, the wife of the actor.

Miss Florence Higgins has been elected to the chair of oratory in the Northern Indiana College of Law.

It is rumored that the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is anxious to have her daughter, Princess Beatrice, married to the young King of Serbia.

Miss Emma Whittington is the first woman colonel of the National Guard of Arkansas, having recently been appointed to that rank by Gov. Jones.

Dr. Mabelle Park has lately been elected county physician of Wakesha county, Wis. Dr. Park is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia.

Miss Hildegard Hawthorne, daughter of Julian Hawthorne, has contributed to Harper's Magazine a short story in the mystical vein of her celebrated grandfather.

Elenore von Wiegant, who is now living alone in Chicago, is the widow of Prince von Petruff, and was, before her marriage, one of the greatest operatic singers of Europe.

Miss Edna Stutemeyer is studying landscape gardening at the Washington University, St. Louis and expects to enter the profession after graduation. She is the only woman in her class.

The Countess of Dudley, it is said, will soon marry Dr. Jameson of Transvaal fame. The lady is still a remarkably beautiful woman, and is as persistently beautiful as the Princess of Wales.

The beautiful Countess of Warwick, formerly Lady Brooke, has written a life of Joseph Arch, president of the British Agricultural Laborers' Union, Methodist preacher and advocate of labor reforms.

It has been discovered that Princess Eno of Battenberg, who was born in 1887, is the only royal child born in Scotland for nearly three hundred years—that is, since the birth of Charles I. in 1600.

"Ouida" has beautifully formed hands and feet, and to keep the latter from being distorted by unnatural pressure on the bones, she wears open, buckled shoes, summer and winter alike, instead of boots.

The King of Sweden has bestowed on the Scandinavian authoress, Clara Tschudi, the medal for art and science, it being the first time that a Scandinavian authoress has received this

honor. Clara Tschudi's works have already been translated into German, and are mostly on historical subjects.

A young woman of Kingston, N. Y., who has been sued for \$63 for professional services by a physician, enters a counter-claim for \$100 for time wasted in entertaining him when he was making his visits.

Miss Wilkinson of London has achieved fame and a high reputation as a landscape gardener. Many of the London parks have been the products of her mind in designing, and deft hands in guiding them to completion.

Mrs. McKinley has some extremely beautiful diamonds which are greatly admired in Washington. Her collection of laces is also a fine one, and she has valuable and exquisite specimens of the most noted manufacture.

Mrs. Harrison, who wrote "The Carissima" as Lucas Malet, is a great lover of the poetry of her father, the Rev. Charles Kingsley. When she is at home she is on ground he has made familiar, for her husband is the rector of Clovelly.

Louise Michell, the defied anarchist, is well advanced in age and not particularly prepossessing. She was carefully educated as a girl, and might have become famous as a pianiste. Her life of recent years has been one of unrelenting poverty.

Mrs. Gladstone has just celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday. The elder of the two daughters of Sir Stephen Glynne, she was married to Mr. Gladstone on July 25, 1839. Her sister, Miss Mary Glynne, on the same day became the wife of Lord Lyttleton.

For the first time in history Queen Victoria has held a reception for some of her sailors. After the return of the cruiser St. George from a three years' stay in South Africa, twenty-four officers and 284 men were presented to the Queen personally.

Mrs. Tyndall, the widow of Prof. Tyndall, has sent to the British Royal Institution a sum of £1000, which she states that her husband desired her at such time as should be convenient to herself, to present as an expression of his attachment to the institution.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the novelist, is not partial to correspondence. If one may judge by her remark, some time ago, to a friend, "Eating tacks and answering letters are both alike to me," she said; but history does not record whether she had tried the former or not.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are to represent the Queen at the coronation of the Queen of the Netherlands, which will take place at The Hague early in September directly after the celebration of Her Majesty's eighteenth birthday anniversary, when she comes of age officially.

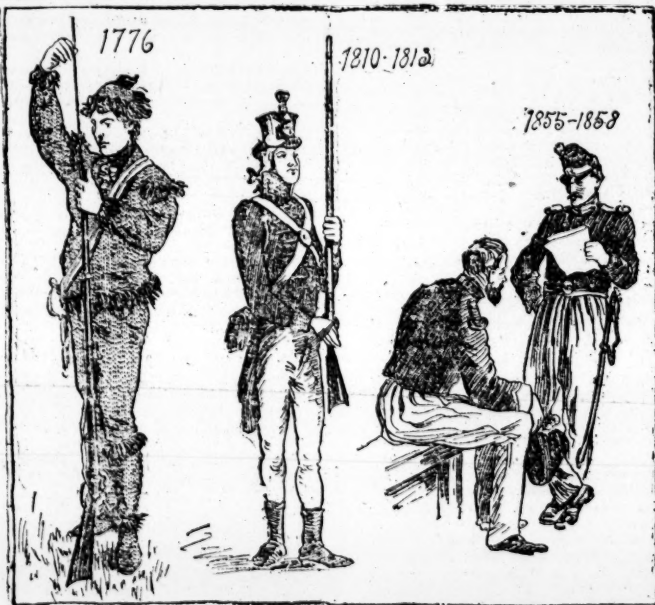
Mlle. Reichmberg, of the Comedie Francaise, Paris, is to resign in January. Although she is now the senior member of the company, and will retire after thirty years of service, she still plays ingenue parts. Before she leaves the company she will appear in many of her famous parts.

Mrs. Charlotte Dewey Ross, the oldest native resident of the town of Poultney, Vt., who died at her home in East Poultney the other day at the age of 93 years, was the friend and associate of Horace Greeley during his four years' apprenticeship in that village to the trade of typesetting. She was also the schoolmate and associate of George Jones, the founder of the New York Times, and of Jared Sparks, the historian.

Queen Elizabeth wrote frequently to Catherine de Medicis and her sons, observes London Truth, and her signature was always majestic, and, so to speak, in full dress. But when she was in some crooked scheme intent; the body of the letter was the merest shorthand. It must have been trying to read her letters. They had to be read to be answered. But they generally beat about the bush, and were involved, unless she was in a passion. Then she went straight and swift to the point, and the handwriting was as clear as her words.

Mrs. George B. Smith of Russell county, Mo., is the owner of a string of beads presented to her by Abraham Lincoln. She was a school girl at New Salem, Ill., at the time Lincoln was running a store there, and one day her teacher sent her to Lincoln's well to get a bucket of water. "Please, Mr. Lincoln, may I get a bucket of water?" said she to the tall young storekeeper. "Of course, you may," responded Lincoln. "I thank you ever so much," said the little girl, with a courtesy. "You are the politest little girl I ever say," said Lincoln, with a smile; "come into the store and I will give you a present." And this is how Mrs. Smith came into the possession of her string of beads.

Mlle. Melaine de Salignac, a blind woman, mentioned at considerable length by Diderot, was able to tell by the impression of the air whether it was fine or cloudy, whether she was in an open place or a street, and whether the street was open at the end. Having once gone over a house, she became so well acquainted with the different parts as to be able to warn others of any danger they were exposed to by the existence of a step or the lowness of a door. She could thread the smallest needle with great dexterity and could execute every sort of needlework. She understood music, geography, geometry and wrote, with a pin by pricking a sheet of paper stretched on a frame and read what she had written by feeling the pin marks on the other side of the paper.



CURIOUS U. S. ARMY UNIFORMS OF THE PAST.

be supplied with a hat identical in shape and form with the "chimney-pot hat" of today, and this extraordinary kind of military headgear continued until 1812, when it was replaced by a more ornate cover ring, described in the regulations as "a leather cap, bell-crowned, adorned in front with a yellow eagle made of brasswork, embossed with the regimental number; a white pompon in front and a black cockade at the side, made of leather." Certainly it was a more serviceable hat than its predecessor, and more suggestive of the martial spirit that inspired its wearers to their brilliant deeds of valor in the struggle of that year. But the day of the pot hat was not yet done; in 1821 the cadets of the military academy at West Point were requested to adopt the pattern which had been condemned as an unsoldier-like head-covering but nine years before, and great was the wrath of these embryo Washingtons and Jacksons at the indignity which they declared had been put upon them. But their dislike soon gave way to a feeling of respect for the uniform, and perhaps to this fact is due the enormous popularity of the tall hat among American citizens.

## LEATHER HUNTING SHIRTS WERE TERRORS.

In the stirring times of the revolutionary period, the dress of many of the patriot regiments was at once quaint and picturesque. Many of the troops, prominent among them the First Virginia Regiment in 1775, were clothed (at their own expense) in

would permit in turning the head." These preposterous collars were afterward replaced by the equally uncomfortable stocks, but a more rational measure brought into vogue the present low collar of soft cloth, supplemented in the case of officers by an ordinary civilian collar.

President Monroe decided, toward the end of 1821, that the uniforms of the various regiments should all be dark blue in color, and that this was to be in future the national color; the West Point cadets to have gray coats and trousers, while the regimental musicians were to be distinguished by their red coats; facings and ornamentations of every description were abolished. But in 1832 the facings were readopted and shortly afterward the long coat gave way to the dark blue jacket or "coatee," as it was called, which came in with the sky-blue pantaloons. Perhaps no more remarkable uniform was ever worn than that of 1855, remarkable for its unsoldier-like appearance and want of smartness on a body of troops that were astonishing, and had already astonished the world by their wonderful discipline and fighting qualities. It is hard to imagine the appearance of a regiment of them dressed like so many Turks in long, loose, baggy trousers, and long coats with wide bell skirts, and to still further increase the resemblance, the long coat was discarded again in favor of the loosely-fitting "coatee" mentioned above. At this date, also, the soft felt hat, with a broad brim turned up at the sides, was introduced, and three years



## OUR MORNING SERMON.

## "THE TRUE WORSHIP."

By Very Rev. Frank Hsley Paradise,  
Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, La.

The true worshiper shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth; for such doth the Father seek to be his worshippers.—[John iv, 23.]

FOR the first time in Jesus' ministry He steps, in this episode, beyond the boundaries of Jewish life. His work was scarcely begun. He was journeying from Jerusalem toward His Galilean home, there to begin those months of happy and delightful service about the tradition of which still lingers the sweet perfumes of early spring.

Already he had come to know that the message he was to deliver could no more be restricted within certain boundaries or to a certain people than could the free wind be harnessed or the breaking sunlight confined. He met in Samaria the same conditions of life as He had left behind in Jerusalem—a depraved worship, a fallen moral nature, a hungering soul. He escaped the trammel of Jewish prejudice and conventionality; His appeal flew straight to the human heart; He knew of no distinctions save the human cry of need and the divine power to help.

The world has loved with a peculiar tenderness this story of Jesus' interview with the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well. It touches the heart and the imagination. It presents those elements of local life which arouse personal interest and sympathy. How often have we seen this pictured in form and color—the historic well, steeped in the fierce sunlight of a Syrian noon; the woman with her water jar, a look of wonder and alarm in her eyes; the relaxed figure of the young teacher in the shade of the stone arch; and beyond, the rustling meadows where the ripened grain whispers as it bends to the soft breeze.

But art has failed, and must ever fail, to reproduce the scene. There is a dignity, a tenderness and enthusiasm that only words can express. The woman, coarse, frivolous, selfish; the Savior calm, uplifted, eager; these two immortal figures stand over against each other. The story is told with exquisite skill. We can almost see the mental movements of these antagonists. It is a struggle of wills. The shifts, the evasions, the weak curiosity of the one, yields step by step to the pure and healing power of the other. It is with a divine enthusiasm that Christ hastens to say: "Every one that drinketh this water shall thirst again, but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst, but the water that I shall give him shall become in him a well of water springing up into eternal life."

But her common soul is stirred by these immortal words only to a selfish desire to rid herself of the daily routine and duty of her life: "Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not; neither come all the way hither to draw." And then it was that Jesus, with the cruel kindness of the great physician, probes her innermost consciousness. He holds her before herself. He stirs the muddy depth until there rises to the surface some uncertain feelings for holy things and a faint awakening of religious curiosity. At least this is a prophet, and he can settle the vexed question as to the claims of Jerusalem and Mt. Gerizim. Was it right to worship God here or there?

Here was put before Christ a question of intense local and historical interest. On Mt. Gerizim four or five centuries before had been built a splendid temple rivaling in magnificence that of the Jews in Jerusalem. The temple was now destroyed but the spirit of animosity between Samaritans and Jews was in no way diminished. The real question lies itself in a flood of historic associations. At once the mind is assailed by a hundred bitter and jealous memories. The original native impulse to know and worship God becomes altogether secondary to the heated passions for a partisan victory. The local question of manner and place had usurped the throne upon which love and faith sit in the human soul. The principle involved did not open for them into the larger and universal principle of a spiritual relationship of man to God. The sin of their hearts was that they made the small great, the last first, until the love of self became their deity.

Then were uttered those memorable words, the great confession of faith: "God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship in spirit and in truth." Christ breaks down the barriers which separated man from man; He tears apart what was to the Jew the essential garment of righteousness that He might lay bare for all time the heart of righteousness. No longer shall it be Jew and Samaritan that mark the mechanical divisions of God's kingdom; Gerizim and Jerusalem shall pass away, but the simple and earnest spirit, untrammelled by circumstances or accident, that speaks out to God in truth, shall find a response from the heart of the loving Father.

"He uttered for the first time," says Renan, "the sentence upon which will repose the edifice of eternal religion: He founded a pure worship of all ages, of all lands, that which all elevated souls will embrace until the end of time. This sentiment of Jesus has been a bright light amidst gross darkness. But the light will grow into the full day, and, after having traversed all the circles of error, mankind will come back to this sentiment and regard it as the immortal expression of its faith and its hopes."

This was the story of many centuries ago—the ever old and the ever new story of humanity in its seeking after God. The Samaritan and the Jew are the undying types of men who have come to worship their Gerizim or their Jerusalem in place of their spiritual Father.

It matters not what it is that shuts them away from God—their church, or denomination, or creed, or ritual, or system of theology, or tradition, or prejudice—whatever it is that looms up before them as a final and absolute truth to which all men must yield, instead of a ladder upon which men may mount to God—whatever it is, it stands as a hindrance to the souls of men, and finds its true meaning only as it merges into the great principle of Jesus, "God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship in spirit and in truth."

It is always a weak and a shallow thing to rave against existing institutions or ideas, as if they were unworthy of consideration or regard. Such was not the Master's method. He taught the law of perspective and development. He did not waive aside the woman's question as beneath His notice; He put it in its place and there gave it judgment and respect. The sad thing about it was that it had embraced the woman's religion; it had grown to disproportionate size, and was fulfilling itself in a larger life.

Whenever, on the road to God, men are stopped by any help, that help immediately becomes a hindrance. The church, the creeds, the sacraments, the rituals—these are surely helps to lead us into spiritual worship; in their places they are essential elements of the religious life of the community. But in so far as they come to stand for pure worship, which is the union of the human spirit with the divine; in so far as they become to us the essential patterns into which in just so far are we reproducing in our own day the confusion and the strife and the bitterness which darkened the hearts and blinded the eyes of Samaritans and Jews.

It is not through this system or through that, not by this institution or by that, not in this way or that, that all men are to come to the Father—however sacred and dear institutions and system and method are and ought to be—but the end to which these things minister shall win many and many an humble soul through means of which we never dreamed. And, O, my friends, when once the beauty and significance of this story is realized, these words which speak of the universal relation of man to God become unspeakably dear. The tried and harassed soul turns from all the misunderstandings and the bitterness of religious life to that essential spirit which once perhaps drew his fresh young heart so close to God that it seemed as though he had realized the beautiful imagery of the gospel—that his Master had come to sup with him, and he with Him.

In the magic charm of that hour when every manifestation of God spoke to the soul, he came to know that it was because he himself was a divine being; that because God was revealing Himself, not only in nature and history, but in his own aspiring soul also, that therefore the highest and truest exercise of his nature was to worship the Father. He came to know that the relations of life change; that the essential and eternal must needs hold his deepest love and win his greatest desire. One great truth enthralled him; it was the revelation that in his own soul was the responsive chord that thrilled to every sound of the voice of God.

And then, perchance, there came to him moments of enlightenment when his whole being was illumined; for he heard the words of the Master saying: "For such doth the Father seek to be His worshippers."

## Depended on the Article.

[Bazar:] "How can I get an article in your paper?" asked a correspondent of a western journal. "It all depends on the article you want to get into our paper," replied the editor; "if the article is small in bulk, like a hairbrush or a teacaddy, spread the paper out upon the floor, and placing the article in the center, wrap it up by carefully folding the edges over it, and tie with a string. This will keep the article from slipping out of the paper. If, on the other hand, the article is an English bathtub, or a clothes-horse, you would better not try it at all."

## RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

## AN EPITOME OF THE SERMONS OF A WEEK.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE. The past is God's. Do not grieve for it, but leave it to Him. The future is ours. What will we do with it?—[Rev. Dr. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago.]

IMPRESSION OF QUIETUDE. One who can give the impression of quietude has always a certain power over others.—[Rev. Dr. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago.]

GOD'S MERCY. God's mercy endureth forever. His love reaches as far out into eternity as man's sin.—[Rev. William Rader, Congregationalist, San Francisco.]

INFLUENCE. Influence is a terrible power. It is a hammer striking joy bells or a dagger creating a groan, and God sees it.—[Rev. Dr. Fletcher Hamlin, Methodist, New York City.]

LOST SOULS. Souls are dying without God and without hope. Thirty-two million souls will launch out upon the eternal sea during 1898. Some of these are in our homes, in our congregation, in our community, and if we do anything for them we must begin today.—[Rev. J. K. Montgomery, Presbyterian, Cincinnati.]

THE SECRET OF LIFE. Men are everywhere searching for the secret of life, that completion able to impart the happiness they crave, but few are they comparatively that do not seek it through the lower rather than the higher channels of existence.—[Rev. Robert MacDonald, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

THE HOLY LIFE. The very aroma, perfume and crowning glory of a holy life is that Christlikeness which is meek and lowly in heart.—[Rev. J. G. Brushingham, Methodist, Chicago.]

THE GOOD IN LIFE. We are members of a race that idealizes only the good. The saints whom men worship have been good people during their lives on earth.—[Rev. B. Fay Mills, Evangelist, Boston.]

LOVE AND HOMES. Homes are strongest and purest where love is strongest and purest, and when the day comes that love rules, all the millennium of the Christian will have arrived.—[Rev. J. H. Senseney, Methodist, Omaha, Neb.]

CHEERFULNESS. The normal condition of life is one of cheerfulness. God teaches us this in nature, which as a rule is bright with sunshine, gay with color and filled with joyous sounds.—[Rev. James B. Nies, Episcopal, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

LEISURE. It is hard to get Americans to take time to study religious or any other serious problems. They feel the need of more days in the week and more weeks in the month. Leisure is an unknown term to most Americans.—[Rev. J. E. Gethell, Episcopalian, Des Moines, Iowa.]

EXPERIENCE. Theory has its place, doubtless an important one, but it must be proportionate. Experience must go with it or it is useless in the spiritual as well as the physical world.—[Dr. George D. Baker, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.]

THE JEWS. The Jews are like the everlasting hills. The centuries come and go and find in them no change. A people, and not a great people, dispersed throughout the world, yet keeping through the ages their national customs and institutions.—[Rev. F. M. Munson, Wilmington, Del.]

MISTAKES WE MAKE. Never mourn because you make mistakes. It is the people who make mistakes who lead the world, while the precise people, who never make any mistakes, keep books for them on a small salary.—[Rev. Dr. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago.]

SYMPATHY. I do not advise you to be sympathetic unless you must. It will cost you a great deal to mourn with those who mourn, my friend. You have widened your surface that can be hurt. It is a widening of a sensitive territory.—[Rev. Myron W. Reed, Independent, Denver.]

CHRISTIAN LOVE. Love of Christ leads to the dedication of the life to him, so that men live other kinds of lives than they would without love. They give up their own plans and form new ones under that impulse.—[Rev. J. H. Senseney Methodist, Omaha, Neb.]

DEEDS OF LOVE. The obligation to love men is one that satisfies man's sense of right. Besides this it imparts joy to his heart, signifying that he is satisfied. This is evidenced when we call to mind the joy experienced from a loving deed.—[Rev. John T. Kerr, Presbyterian, Elizabeth, N. J.]

DEFINITION OF FAITH. Faith is a purely rational faculty. It has nothing to do with the past, but it is always the evidence of things hoped for, the substance of something not yet seen.—[Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.]

THE SACRED PAST. Let us not always look to the past for inspiration. Let us say, "The present is here and the future is before us, and we have an advanced duty to perform. We have a purpose in doing our share toward the solution of present-day problems."—[Rev. Charles Fleischer, Hebrew, Boston.]

WORKERS WITH GOD. A worker

with God becomes like the work he does; he grows like him for whom he works. When we do God's work, there is an unseen force working within, changing us from glory to glory.—[Dr. Charles Wood, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.]

CHRISTIAN GROWTH. God provides for a luxuriance of Christian growth—like the vine for fruitfulness—striking deep into the soil of truth, aspiring upward into the atmosphere of divine love, and reaching outward in mercy and usefulness in every direction.—[Rev. J. C. Jackson, Jr., Methodist, Eastwood, O.]

HOPE. Hope hangs like a tapestry of sunbeams on life's dark valleys. It looks through the cloud to where the silver lining always is—on the top side. It purifies. Hope makes melody all the journey.—[Rev. S. Edward Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.]

SALVATION AND CHARACTER. Salvation is character. It is not admission into an external heaven, or deliverance from an external hell. A man who is discharged from prison and is still a thief is not saved, and a man who is in prison and has reformed, is saved.—[Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

THE NEED OF MEN. The Christianity of Christ is the superlative need of my home, my country and of all men. I am a Christian, therefore, for the sake of my home, and because I want to be the highest possible patriot and the truest philanthropist.—[Rev. W. J. Lhamon, Christian, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

THE DUTIFUL HUSBAND. A dutiful husband will never neglect small things in the way of gifts and remembrance—now a flower, now a book, now a walk, now a drive. The neglect of these things women may not speak of, but they think of them, and it gives pain to their hearts.—[Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper, Baptist, Philadelphia.]

HONORING MOTHERS. Put honor on the mother, and the social circle catches the impulse of it, and men will be more manly and women will be more womanly in all their natural intercourse, and things gross will become more offensive and things choice more attractive and potential in the life.—[Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, Congregationalist, Chicago.]

BEHIND THE VEIL. It is a dangerous thing to seek to consult the dead. It is treason against Jehovah. Rather I would sweep in the awful circle that the maelstrom swings than deliberately ask some familiar spirit of the mysteries behind the veil.—[Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Haldeman, Baptist, New York City.]

THE NEW WOMAN. Seek no type in what is called the new woman. Indeed, that loud-voiced shrew, who would absorb and usurp the place and duties of man, for which she is not fitted, though called the new woman, is very old. She was known in Rome when Messalina lived there; she dwelt by the yellow Nile in Cleopatra's time; she flaunted in Alexandria with Hypatia; she is very old and very wearisome and very disgusting. "The Heavenly Twins" and "The Yellow Aster" and "The Woman Who Did," and the thousand absurdities and crudities written of or by the new woman, have no instruction for you. Give me the old woman, old and ever young.—[Rev. William O'Ryan, Catholic, Denver.]

## BILL ANTHONY, MARINE.

When above the awful din rose the sailors' voices shrieking,  
"Help! help! For God's sake help us, ere we sink into the sea!"  
When the light from burning shells showed the decks with blood were reeking,  
At "attention" stood Bill Anthony, with courage bold and free.

Straight and cool as on parade, from the danger never shrinking,  
The orderly saluted, as in steady tones he said:  
"I have, sir, to inform you that the ship's blown up and sinking."  
Then waited for his orders, while the shells crashed overhead.

In the fury of a charge, when the cannon roar and thunder,  
And men are drunk with fighting, acts of bravery are seen;  
But to stand still at "attention" while his ship was rent asunder,  
Was the kind of courage shown by Bill Anthony, marine.

In the roster of the heroes who have striven for Old Glory,  
High on the roll of honor give Bill Anthony a place;  
And when our theme is courage, let us not forget the story  
Of his standing at "attention" when death stared him in the face.

—[N. A. Jennings in New York World.]

Queen Victoria has done homage to the School of Saints, by accepting a copy of Mrs. Craigie's novel.



## Chicago Millinery

Our spring stock of carefully selected HATS is now complete. A full line of

Waiking and Sailors.. latest styles and colors. Ladies are cordially invited to call and inspect same.

MRS. J. BURGWALD, 157 S. Spring St.



# The Development of the Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL,  
ENTERPRISE AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

## Stone.

**B**UILDING stone is found in great abundance throughout Southern California, and is extensively used in the business architecture of Los Angeles; also in a few cases for residences, prominent among which is the fine residence of the late T. D. Stimson on Figueroa street, which is built partly of Southern California and partly of Arizona stone.

There is much fine granite within a short distance of Los Angeles. In the Sawpit Cañon, back of Monrovia, is a specially fine variety of granite, free from an excess of iron, which causes the rock to discolor with exposure. This granite was quarried in boulders and used in the construction of The Times building.

Excellent sandstone is found in Ventura and San Bernardino counties. The Ventura sandstone is a dark, reddish brown in color, resembling somewhat the Connecticut sandstone, and has been largely used for building purposes in this section. The best known quarry of Ventura stone is at Sespe. An important feature in connection with the building of the Ventura and Ojai Valley Railroad, which was completed ten days ago, is the reopening and development of the Rose brownstone quarry, situated six miles from Ventura, and adjoining the new railroad. There is a large mountain of this brownstone and in two ridges there is contained stone of superior qualities, equal, if not superior, to the Arizona brownstone, which is used for building purposes to a large extent in Los Angeles.

This quarry was recently purchased by John Cross, president of the Ojai Valley Railroad Company, who is now having the quarry developed. A deal has been consummated whereby 1000 carloads of this stone was purchased by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. This amount of stone will be used for riprapping and for approaches to their new bridge across the treacherous Santa Clara River, between Montalvo and El Rio. By the contract the Southern Pacific built a spur from the Ojai Valley track to the quarry, a distance of about 150 yards, which also requires a bridge across Ventura River. They are to do all the necessary work to obtain the contracted amount of stone. They furnish their own train for transportation purposes, and take all the rough stone that is unfit for building purposes. There are now about one hundred men at work, building the bridge and preparing for the taking out of the stone. The first carload will be shipped this week. This large amount of stone was sold at a low figure, in order that the quarry might be opened.

This brownstone has already been accepted to be of the best for building purposes, and the fact can readily be proved by examining the Ventura Bank building, the San Francisco Chronicle building, and other buildings that were built of this material.

Marble of fine quality is also found in Southern California. Indeed there are found in this section some of the finest and most beautiful marbles in the world, but little has yet been done to develop the deposits. The chief deposits in this section are at Colton, where there is a mountain of marble; out on the Mojave desert, in the neighborhood of Victor; in Inyo county, and in the Antelope Valley. The California "sienna" marble is of a rich yellowish tint, with markings of sepia; the "ramosa," a gray ground with dark markings like those in a moss agate and rust-colored blotches; "white and gold," well-described by the name, but with fine moss markings; "black and gold" having delicate white streaks. Chemically these marbles are very pure dolomite, close-grained and compact, and equally well adapted for exterior and interior work. They are susceptible of a very high polish. They are said to crush at 36,000 pounds pressure.

An interesting stone found in this section is green soapstone, which comes from Catalina Island. It is used for mantles and other ornamental purposes; for griddles, and has been utilized as a front for a handsome business block on Broadway.

Limestone is found in several places throughout Southern California. The sugar factories have largely increased the demand for this material. A large cliff of limestone in San Luis Obispo county is about to be opened up by the owner, L. Fillmore of San Francisco, to supply the new Union Beet-Sugar Company, which has made an offer to contract for the stone. For the work to be done next fall the company expects to use about 3500 tons of limestone. When the factory in-

creases its capacity it will need a much larger quantity.

## The Orange Crop.

**W**HILE prices of oranges have not been quite so high during the past few weeks as growers had expected, the season on the whole has by no means been an unfavorable one, in spite of the severe cold spells which occurred.

Up to date the total shipments of the season are estimated at about 6000 carloads of 334 boxes each. Early in the season the orange crop of Southern California was estimated at about 12,000 carloads. Supposing that 2000 carloads were lost through frost, which is probably a liberal estimate, there are still about 4000 carloads to go forward, making the total crop 10,000 carloads. Reckoning the average receipts for the whole crop, seedlings and navels together, at \$1.35 per box f.o.b., this would give the orange-growers of Southern California about \$1,500,000 for the crop, which is a good sum of money and will go far to make up for the losses that may be sustained through a short crop of hay and grain this year.

The production of California oranges since 1890 has grown from 4016 carloads of 330 boxes to the car to a production estimated for this season by W. C. Fuller of the Colton News of 10,750 carloads. That journal gives the following shipments for each season:

	Cars.	Boxes.
1890-1	4,016	1,325,280
1891-2	4,400	1,452,000
1892-3	5,871	1,972,500
1893-4	5,022	1,687,500
1894-5	7,575	2,545,200
1895-6	6,915	2,323,500
1896-7	7,350	2,619,000
1897-8	10,750	3,547,500

## Whittier Now a City.

**W**HITTIER is now an incorporated city. In a recent election the vote for incorporation was 166 to 86 against.

The growth of Whittier has led to the demand for more water. The East Whittier Land and Water Company is sinking another well at the head of their ditch, and cleaning out the old wells, preparatory to meeting the increased demand for water. All the water in the ditch is now being fully utilized, and the increased demand is so pressing that the company has concluded to increase the supply.

## School for Pomona.

**T**HE sisters of the Ramona Convent, near Los Angeles, are thinking of establishing a convent school in Pomona, if they can obtain sufficient encouragement. The Pomona Times gives the following facts in regard to Pomona children who attend such schools elsewhere:

"Thirty-seven Pomona girls are attending school in Los Angeles, Ramona and elsewhere; seventeen being orphans, are taught free; twenty pay an average of \$30 per month, taking from this city the matter of about \$6000 a year. As a business proposition a convent school is desirable in this city. Father Fisher is exerting himself to secure one here, and he should receive encouragement in the matter, which has a commercial value as well as an educational one."

## Shakespeare Club.

**P**ASADENA is to have a handsome club-house, as the home of the Shakespeare Club of that city. The Pasadena Star gives the following description of the edifice:

"The structure might almost be termed of the 'Shakespearian' style of architecture. Its lines are originally modeled exactly after those of the home of the great poet at Stratford-on-Avon. But subsequently certain changes were made, several rooms be added, though the main idea was not altered, and the elegance, comforts and conveniences of the club-house were but increased."

"The building will be erected through the kindness and good feeling of a club member, a lady who thinks that already enough publicity has been given to her part in the matter, and by request her name is not again mentioned."

"The building will be both substantial and ornamental. It will be 93x31 feet in size, built of brick, with a stone foundation."

"The sides of the building will be parallel with a line which would equally divide the center of the V-shaped lot at the junction of Fair Oaks and Lincoln avenues, on which it will be situated. It will be a story and a half in height."

"The two main apartments on the ground floor will be the reception room and the art room, the former on the

south end of the building, the latter on the north end."

"The main entrance to the club-house proper will be from Fair Oaks avenue into a hall 7x10 feet, opening into the ladies' dressing room on the right and the reception room, 20.6x29, on the left. In the southwest corner, off the reception room, will be the library, raised two steps, and this will be utilized as a rostrum from which to speak or sing. The kitchen is just west of the dressing room before mentioned. There are toilet rooms and all other conveniences. "The finish of the rooms will be redwood. Everything will be in the antique, from the immense old-fashioned fireplace to the panel wainscoting, beam and cross-beam ceiling, cornice, rough plaster and projecting shelves for bric-a-brac. The library will have cases and shelves built in."

"The art room will also have a big fireplace, but this will be all plastered and have cove ceilings. The lighting will be a feature, coming from the perpendicular roof windows, thus giving much room for hanging pictures and affording light to the best advantage. Electric lights will give illumination from the same points at night. "On the upper floor will be apartments for the janitor and store rooms. There will be a cellar, arranged for the furnace."

## Mining and Oil Machinery.

**T**WO important contracts have been closed within the week for mining and oil-development machinery, by the Machinery and Electrical Company of this city. One is for the construction of a four-inch pipe line for oil for the Central Oil Company of Whittier, to connect Whittier with Los Nietos, four miles. The ditch work and pipe-laying, which will be begun this week, will be done by French & Reed.

The other contract is for mining machinery for Pirtle & Hannah, to be shipped to Lower California. The plant shipped will consist in part of one 12x18x12 compound center-packed plunger pump, two fifty-horse power boilers, and one six-inch Lawrence centrifugal sand pump. Part of the material has been delivered.

## A'mitos Beach.

**O**NE of the most attractive seaside places of Los Angeles county is Alamitos Beach, located on a high bluff immediately adjoining Long Beach on the east. There has been steady development in this place of late, a number of attractive residences having gone up along the bluff, while a considerable area of land back of the townsite has been placed under cultivation. The company is now laying an extra pipe line to furnish water under pressure from the reservoir at the summit of a hill about three miles from the ocean.

At Alamitos Beach cottages are built on the edge of the bluff, with steps leading to the beach, so that residents may dispense with bath-houses. A school building and library have been erected, and there is a fine park of five acres, well planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, near which, it is expected, that a fine hotel will be erected before long.

Alamitos Beach, alone, among the seaside resorts of Los Angeles county, has within its boundaries farm land as well as residence sites, divided into tracts of five acres or more, upon which many orchards have been laid out during the past few years. This tract slopes up to the side of Signal Hill, which rises to an elevation of over 300 feet, from the summit of which a magnificent view of the shore, with Long Beach and San Pedro, and Catalina Island in the distance, may be obtained.

A specialty is made of the lemon, which does well here, the climate in the foothills being almost entirely free from frost. There are two lemon growers' associations, the Alamitos and Cerritos. Water for the tract is obtained from flowing artesian wells, located within the boundaries of the company's property, each purchaser of land obtaining a certificate of stock in the water company. The water is carried through the tract in iron pipes, under pressure. Many of the settlers plant small fruits while the orchards are coming into bearing. Last summer one man netted \$240 from a quarter of an acre of raspberries, the vines being only eight months old.

It is difficult to imagine a more charming location for a country home than here, on this sloping ground, with the ocean and island in full view.

## Coating for Bicycle Tires.

**T**HERE is now being made in Los Angeles a solution for single-tube tires, to make them puncture-proof. It is called the Leak Check Compound, and is manufactured by Grove & Haas, corner Vernon and Central avenues. It is made of gum and other ingredients. The gum forms a coating around the entire tire, and

when the tire punctures the gum fills in and makes the tire self-healing.

## Automatic Package Packer.

**D.** A. HARRISON, postoffice box No. 845, Pasadena, desires to obtain the address of the proprietor of the improved automatic package-packer, recently described in this department.

## IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

## San Bernardino Copper.

**S**AN BERNARDINO county may soon be able to boast of her copper output. J. Irvine Crowell of Corona is a representative of some eastern corporations which have taken hold of a copper deposit and intend to develop it. Says the Cucamonga:

"The copper deposit in question is situated about midway between Daggett and Randsburg. It is a belt two miles broad by twenty-eight miles long. In this belt the gentlemen have located 133 claims. The ore is unusually rich running 17 per cent. copper and about \$11 gold and \$13 silver to the ton. This is an average, while choice specimens have gone as high as 40 per cent. copper. The Arizona mines only yield 10 per cent. copper, and that is considered rich. In the belt there has been found plenty of water."

"The proposition is purely one of smelting. The properties are now in the hands of two rich private eastern corporations, the Pacific Copper Alliance of New York and the United Yucca Copper Mining Company, and another will soon be organized in Boston to cooperate. The properties are positively not for sale, and neither will stock be sold. It is only rich corporations that can handle copper propositions, and especially one of such extent as this. They will, sometime shortly, but just when Mr. Crowell would not say, commence the erection of a 100-ton smelter for the reduction of their ores. There is no possible chance for the scheme to fail, considering the richness of the ores and the money backing the development, and the industry will be one of the most important started in this county in years, if ever."

"Mr. Crowell has just come in from the mines, which they have appropriately termed Copper City, and well they may, for if the present plans carry through a small city will some day result. The assessment work on the 133 claims has just been completed, \$100 on each. On some of the properties shafts have been sunk and the ore invariably has become richer and the permanency and extent of the deposit more fully demonstrated, as greater depths have been reached."

## San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

**O**N THE first of this month the opening of the new San Diego Chamber of Commerce, in the Y.M.C.A. Block, took place. The interior of the chamber is built of Port Oxford cedar, and is said to be very handsome.

## Sulphur Mines.

**T**HE Yuma Sentinel reports that Capt. Polhamus returned recently from the sulphur mines in Lower California, bringing up a hundred tons of sulphur. The ore is being shipped to the Mexican Sulphur Company's asphaltum works at Ventura, where it will be experimented with and thoroughly tested. Almost any piece of the ore brought up will readily burn when a match is touched to it, some of it being almost pure sulphur. Forty men are at work developing the mines, and about two-hundred tons of high-grade ore is now on the banks of the Hardy River awaiting shipment.

## Beet Planting.

**S**AYS the Anaheim Gazette: "The planting of beets has begun at Chino, and the prospect seems good for a heavy seeding this month, which is earlier than usual. The dry season seems to make it desirable to get the crop in early. Last year some seed was put in the ground in March, and late storms made replanting necessary. Planting will continue to the end of April. A considerable area has been seeded to beets in this locality, and with the coming of the looked-for-rain fall seeding operations will be carried on upon a larger scale."

## Santa Ana Sewer Bonds.

**T**HE City Trustees of Santa Ana, at a recent meeting, heard for the first time the ordinance providing for the issuing of \$65,000 bonds for the sewer. The Santa Ana Blade says:

"It is a lengthy document, each bond having to be enumerated in extenso with the amount of each year's pay-



ment, the new principal and the interest due. After recting the facts of the election held for the purpose and all of the preliminary proceedings that were taken to secure the bond issue, the ordinance gives a detailed description of the bonds, which will be eighty in number, forty of \$1000 each and forty of \$625 each. The \$1000 bonds are numbered from 1 to 79 inclusive and the \$625 bonds from 80 to 119 inclusive. One odd-numbered bond and one even-numbered bond will fall due each year. The interest is 4% per cent, payable on April 4 and October 4 of each year. The issue will run out in 1938."

#### Santa Barbara Mountain Valley.

**S**AYS the Santa Barbara Press: "George B. Bohon drove down from his summit home yesterday, and after feeding his team on hay at \$20 per ton last night he says he thinks more than ever of his mountain farm. He has barley six inches high and growing nicely. He says gardens and all kinds of vegetables are growing on the other side of the hill and grain is looking well. He is confident that with the usual spring showers they will have lots of grain in that region and an abundance of hay to sell at big figures to their neighbors less fortunately located."

#### Municipal Lighting in Riverside.

**R**IVERSIDE furnishes an interesting example of the success of municipal ownership in electric lighting. The Anaheim Gazette says: "The receipts from the lighting system in that city are \$1000 per month, while the total expenditure of conducting the system amounts to \$1219 per month. For this excess of \$219 monthly the city is furnished with 84 arc lights for street purposes and 200 incandescent lights for the different city offices. Reckoning the cost of these arcs at \$10 each per month, and the incandescents at \$1 each per month (which is under the price usually charged by private owners for similar service) it will be seen that under private ownership the charge for public lights would amount to upward of 80 per cent. of the cost of the whole system, as at present conducted. In this view of the case, what advance on the present schedule for commercial lighting would obtain under private ownership?"

#### Workmen's Temple for Tucson.

**A** DISPATCH from Tucson to the Phoenix Republican gives particulars of the laying of the cornerstone of a new temple of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The dispatch says:

"In 1880 the first lodge of the order was instituted in Tucson under the name of Arizona Lodge No. 1, A.O.U.W. The lodge has grown in the seventeen years of its existence to a membership of 260, losing in that period twenty-four members, and disbursing to the widows and orphans of its deceased members the sum of \$48,000. The present officers are: George Holmes, P.M.W.; W. C. Dunn, M.W.; W. W. Dickinson, Foreman; F. E. Wightman, Recorder; Dr. J. V. Whitmore, Receiver; W. E. Felix, Financier; G. A. Hoff, Lodge Deputy. The A.O.U.W. Hall Association was organized February 6, 1896. The officers are: Charles A. Shibley, President; B. L. Worthen, Vice-President; H. B. Tenny, Treasurer; Gus A. Hoff, Secretary; Frank H. Hereford, Solicitor; Dr. F. A. Odermatt, E. J. Trippell, A. V. Grossetta, T. O. Clark, George Holmes, Homer Goss, Charles A. Shibley, B. L. Worthen, Executive Committee. The officers of the association have been elected three times. As a lodge and an association, both bodies include the best elements of the business, professional and social circle of this community."

"Arrangements were completed during last year to secure a site, build thereon and equip a suitable structure to include a temple. The sum of \$25,000 was set apart with this object in view, it being necessary to place a loan of \$10,000 in order to proceed with the work. Of this sum only two members of the order outside of this city subscribed, to wit, Daniel Hawkins and Edward Barker of Bisbee. The site is 90x50 feet on the south side of Congress street, east of Stone avenue. In September last the ground was broken and following this, Russell Harmsen laid the foundation, leaving a basement of ten feet in depth, over which two store rooms, each 38x90 feet, were arranged, and above this the lodge hall, 37x55 feet, banquet hall, 18x37 feet, and ante rooms."

#### Olives in the San Jacinto Valley.

**T**HE San Jacinto Valley has been found well adapted to the culture of the olive. At a recent meeting of the San Jacinto Horticultural Society, J. A. Brown read the following paper, showing what is being done in that section in the line of olive culture:

"In assigning me the subject of olive culture, I am glad that the committee added 'in the San Jacinto Valley,' for so much has been said and written about olive culture in this State generally that I fear there is nothing left for me to add, I repeat I am glad, because it narrows the question of olive

culture down to our own individual experience, and by a discussion and comparison of our experiences, which I trust will follow the reading of this paper, we may be able to arrive at a conclusion as to which varieties are best suited to the climate and other conditions of this valley."

"The severe frosts that we have had this winter will have their benefits in prescribing the area suited to olive culture, and even within that area will suggest the prudence of planting only those varieties the fruit of which matures early. It is well for those who contemplate planting olive trees to bear in mind that the fruit will freeze at a temperature that will not affect the foliage. I learn this from my own orchard, a part of the fruit on a few trees having been frozen. As the ripening of the mission variety extends from the middle of November until the end of February, that variety, for an orchard less protected from frost, would not be as desirable as those varieties that mature in November. Until all the varieties that have been planted in this valley come into full bearing, we will continue in the experimental stage. I have thirteen different varieties, and next year I hope to be able to report upon the bearing of quite a number of these; meantime I have only six in bearing, and some of these for the first time this season. Last year I referred you to some 400 trees that were budded on piccoline roots. I am now satisfied that all the advantages claimed for them by the nurserymen from whom I got them will be realized. The budding does not increase the number of suckers as was feared and for poor shallow soil the roots of the hardy wild olive have an advantage over the more delicate varieties. I planted those on my poorest soil and they are now equal to the best trees I have of their age, and as evidence of their vitality, a few of them bore fruit this season, though not yet two years old. In Europe the practice of budding on the wild olive roots is generally followed."

"One word with regard to planting an orchard. I would advise getting good large trees. The cheapest trees that I have are those that cost most, on account of their increased size. Even though we cut them back in planting to eighteen inches from the ground, they have the roots and soon make a tree."

"As to the location of an orchard, I am disposed to believe that the olive bears best on hillside or rolling land. A comparison of the productiveness of the orchards in this valley demonstrates this, and I expect the same is true in Italy for, with but few exceptions, all the olive groves that I observed in that country were on hill-sides. I cannot give you any reason for this further than that the roots like warmth and good drainage, and if this be the real cause, a large portion of the mesa land in this valley should be favorable to its cultivation. Unlike Italy, however, it is necessary in this dry climate to irrigate bearing trees if we would get good results, but as an evidence of what too much water will do, I will state that a tree standing near a leaking hydrant had the effect of shriveling all the fruit as though it was frosted, and within a few days after stopping the leak the fruit assumed its normal condition."

"It is conceded that there is no section in all California better suited to the olive than this valley and neighborhood, because of the exemption from scale, but we must ever be vigilant, as we have no guarantee that this condition will be continual."

"The trees in this valley where favorably situated yield more abundantly and the fruit is larger than the average for its kind, and not only this, but I believe that with good treatment a large crop can be had from the same trees annually. Such at least has been my experience, some trees that bore very heavily last year had to be supported this year on account of the weight of the fruit."

"This season from 393 nine-year-old Mission trees we have taken 9000 pounds of fruit and there is still unripe and unpicked about 1000 pounds more. Some of those trees have produced as much as 200 pounds each, while from others we only got a nominal amount, but I consider the crop a satisfactory one, as it shows a gross yield at present prices for the fresh fruit of more than \$100 per acre. I do not, however, anticipate a continuance of the present prices, for when the thousands of young trees recently planted come into bearing, the American people will not have been sufficiently educated to the ripe pickled olive and the consumption of pure olive oil."

"Every man who has an acre of olive trees, or expects to have, should begin now and interest his eastern friends in the California product, and press for legislation in favor of pure food so as to protect our pure oil from competition with the adulterated article. If any one of you supposes that when your orchard comes in bearing all that you will have to do will be to ship your product east to find a market, let me give you some of my experience in this line."

"Only a few days ago a letter came from an Iowa firm saying that the olives had arrived, but were spoiled, being dark colored, and that they did not consider them fit for use. Another, almost by the same mail, from Cincinnati, saying that having tried the California ripe olives last year from another house, and found them unsatisfactory, they declined to try mine, unless I prepaid the freight, not-

withstanding my guarantee that unless the quality was strictly first-class, there would be no charge. I however, prepaid the freight, and sent them on, and now await their report. In the Iowa case I had to contend with the dealers' prejudice against the dark-colored ripe fruit, and in the Cincinnati case, to restore lost confidence."

"In maturing my product I have been supplying the merchants direct without the intervention of the commission agent. By doing so, I have a trade, though not so large in volume, yet in area it reaches many of the States of the Union."

"Do you as olive-growers want to make your market? Then I say again take a part now in educating your eastern friends to the superiority of the ripe fruit, and by the time your trees come into bearing it may be that the consumption will have increased relatively with the production. We know from the consumption of pickled olives in this State what to expect when all other sections have had like opportunities to acquire a taste for them. Take, for instance, this little town of San Jacinto and neighborhood, with a population of about 1500. My trade alone this season during the past two and one-half months amounts to 154 gallons, double this for the entire season, and we have 308 gallons, at which ratio it would require over 14,000,000 gallons, or in weight equal to 35,000 tons to supply the demand of this country."

"I have said nothing regarding the quantity used for oil purposes, which at the present time far exceeds that used for pickles, and will always continue to be so. Enough, however, has been said to enable us approximately to reach a conclusion as to what the requirements of our own country will be, when, as I have said, the East will have had like opportunities with this State of cultivating a taste for the product. To accomplish this the olive-growers must take concerted action. They must intelligently go to work in educating the East, and this cannot be accomplished successfully by individual effort."

#### San Diego Freight Business.

**A**CCORDING to the San Diego Sun the freight business of the Santa Fé Railroad at that point is nearly 100 per cent. heavier than it was 70 years ago at this time, and is increasing right along. Since February 1 the importations received in carload lots alone are as follows: Cattle, hogs and live stock, 17 cars; hay, 3 cars; grain, 35 cars; flour, 7; iron, 3; coal, 15; shocks, 5; sugar, 4; oil, 8; machinery, 5; government stores, guns, etc., 10; fertilizer, 2; ice, 2; lime, 2; brick, 2; pipe, 1; honey and household goods, 2 each; miscellaneous, 10 cars; total, 136 cars.

The importations in January were: Live stock, 5 cars; hay, 3; grain, 13; flour, 6; coal, 17; shocks, 17; sugar, 3; oil, 26; machinery, 8; government stores, 4; brick, 14; miscellaneous, 22; total, 138 cars. Total from January 1, 274 cars.

#### FOR SUNDAY NIGHT TEA.

##### SOMETHING BETWEEN AN OMELET AND SALLY LUNN.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

Even after a hearty dinner at 1 o'clock on Sunday most of us are ready for something hot and savory for tea at half-past 6 o'clock. In a certain roomy, cheery kitchen high carnival is held after 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, for her royal highness, the cook, takes herself out of the way until 10 o'clock at night, and as one or two of the ladies have a delightful knack of cooking and also the very important one of clearing up after, intimate friends send the good things and delight to lend a hand and drop into a seat at the table.

As the writer often finds her knees under this hospitable table, she has gained consent to widen the circle that enjoys the good things and give to the readers of *The Times* a share.

On the next Sunday evening she decided to try a recipe which a certain Miss Safford has written about as being, during the Harrison administration, a great favorite at the White House. The result was so delightful both to the eye and the palate that every detail of the cook's manipulations is given.

"How many are there for tea?" queried the cook. "Eight," was the answer, and four eggs were demanded. The whites were first beaten perfectly stiff (half a minute did this, so that the bowl would retain them when turned over.) The yolks were next beaten until smooth in the large mixing bowl, and a tablespoon of sifted flour carefully mixed in them; next a cup of milk was stirred in very gradually (stress is laid on adding only a teaspoonful at a time.)

Before stirring in the whites the frying pan was looked to, and as it was "sizzling" hot, a teaspoon of butter was rolled about in it, inquiries first having been made as to whether the family were ready to come down, and everything else, hot plates and dishes, etc., at hand. All was now blended together, poured into the pan, which was gently shaken for a minute or two on a hot part of the range, the edges lifted as they cooked and a broad-bladed knife slipped to the center to allow the butter to run down and prevent burning. While the whole was still soft and yet almost done the pan

was put in the top of the hot oven to brown, while the bell was ringing for tea.

Four eggs for eight people, and the result perfect, for it is really a soufflé which does not fall (there is a secret worth knowing while hens are under the snowy weather.)

Spread a lemon filling such as is used for cake or pie over the "omelet lunn" before folding, and call it a "turnover lunn," and here are two more new discoveries added to the scientific world of good cookery.

#### OTHER SAVORY DISHES.

Few know the secret of cooking breaded chops to perfection, and many fall entirely or are prejudiced against them because they make the serious mistake of cooking them throughout in the frying pan, whereas they should merely be finished off in this way, in deep boiling fat.

"Frenched" chops, thick and juicy, are proper for breading, and should first be broiled for five minutes over a hot, clear fire, counting ten between each time of turning, then take from the fire, baste thoroughly with hot melted butter, allow them to stand for ten minutes, then roll fire in fine sifted bread crumbs, then in egg, and fry as directed. They should take on a rich golden brown almost at once, and will thus not be overdone by the second cooking.

When these chops are placed in the center of a mound of mashed potatoes they form a very appetizing dish. If to six good-sized potatoes half a cup of hot cream is added, as well as a small tablespoon of butter, the potatoes properly dried and salted before mashing the whole whipped in a hot vessel over the fire, the potatoes will be as perfect as the chops.

Beefsteak and onions. This is essentially a cold-weather dish, and the steak should be broiled, not fried. The onions should be cut in thin slices, fried brown in hot bacon fat, most of the fat poured off, a layer of onions left in the bottom of the pan, the cooked steak put in, then a layer of onions on top, the whole put in a hot oven for five minutes, when it is ready to serve. EMILY FORD.

#### Are Union Label Laws Void?

[Chicago Post.] A sweeping decision against the constitutionality of laws granting labor unions the exclusive use of labels on union made goods has just been rendered by vice-Chancellor Stevens of New Jersey. This reasoning is certain to compel attention, and the progress of the case in the higher courts will be watched with interest and concern.

It appears that two hatters' unions brought an action to prevent certain firms from using on hats made by them a facsimile of the recognized hatters' union label. The defendants demurred to the complaint, and the demurrer has been sustained on the ground that the New Jersey label law is unconstitutional. The argument of the court is as follows:

The right of a label is a property right and of value. Prior to the passage of the act which gave the quality of property to the use of union labels the right of property in a label could only be asserted by those who owned or dealt in the goods to which it was applied. Today there is no relation between the use of a label and the ownership of any particular commodities. The use of a label is a species of property in itself. It is doubtless within the power of the Legislature to create such a property right, but it must be created for all alike. The law of New Jersey gives it only to associations or unions of workmen. It does not embrace other associations and combinations. Hence it grants to some associations a property right not conferred upon other associations and individuals, and the constitution forbids such inequality and special privilege.

A statute protecting all labels and trademarks from infringement and applying to individuals and associations of any legal kind would be valid, but a special "union" label law which protects only associations of wage-workers violates the guaranty of equal rights. We do not see how this objection can be successfully met. As in many other States besides New Jersey, there are special union label laws, the point raised is of general interest and may lead to assaults upon the laws of those States.

#### Defend the Coasts.

[San Francisco Chronicle.] It will be time enough, if ever, to enter into the game of war with a light heart when each one of our twenty-eight exposed harbors bristles with modern guns and is garrisoned with the men to handle them; when the navy is large enough to take the offensive and to put a strong squadron in front of any threatened city at a few hours' notice, and when the people have become so tired of prosperity that they demand war taxes and a new pension list, and are ready to abandon commerce. Until then they had better incite no wars that are honorably avoidable, and do their best meanwhile to give no other nation cause to force war upon them.

#### Would Do Her Part.

[Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.] The lesson of the little girl who had been taught to pray for grace to help her to be good will mayhap, appeal somewhat strongly to the soul and sympathy of some sore-tried adults:

"Oh, dear God, I asked you last night to make me a better girl, and here to-day you let me get awful mad with Willie. Do try harder, dear God, and I'll try!"





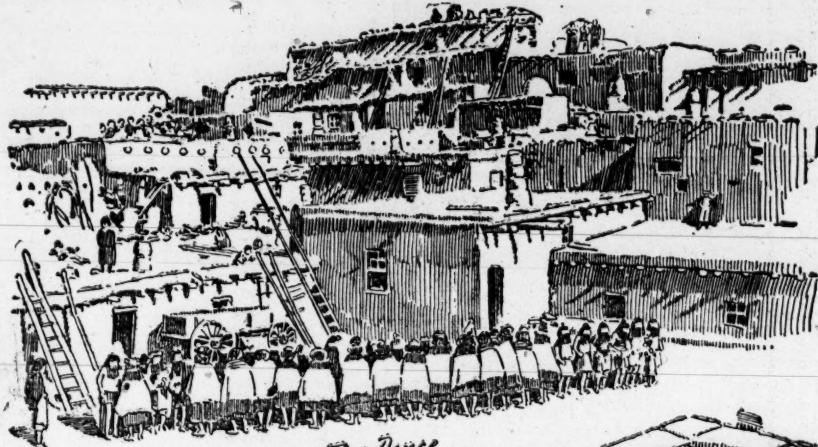
Zuni School Children



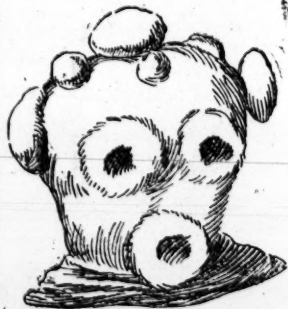
Medicine-Man in Sholako Dress



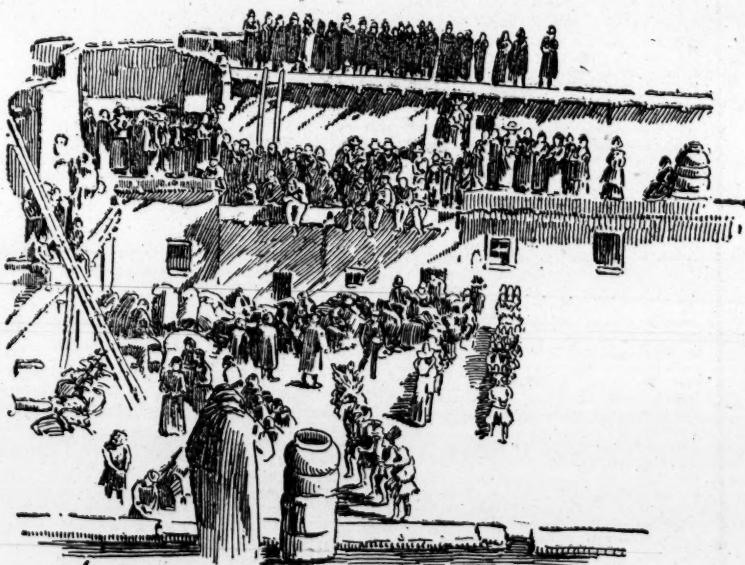
High Priest of the Bow and Attendants



Beginning of the Zuni Fire Dance



Head Masks Worn by Zuni



The Beginning of the Stick Dance

## THE DANCE OF DEATH.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SAVAGE CEREMONIALS OF THE ZUNI INDIANS.

By a Special Contributor.

EXCITING scenes are occurring daily, in western New Mexico, in the largest Indian town in the United States. A thousand savages are dancing, hideously painted and bedecked in fanciful costumes, the like of which can nowhere else be found. Superstition and a fund of weird Indian legendary lore older, perhaps, than modern civilization, spur them on toward the ultimate completion of a season of fanatical ceremonies that will end in human sacrifice unless their plans are thwarted. On the opposite bank of a small stream, a quarter of a mile from the estufas of the priests, Uncle Sam's cavalry is encamped and has been for five months past. The Indian agent has been powerless to stop these orgies, and the War Department has been appealed to, with the above stated result.

In a former letter I gave the details of the present campaign in the Zuni country. The causes that led up to the calling for troops were fully explained, but lack of space prevented a description of the savage ceremonials of the Zunis, which are unquestionably of more interest than those of any other tribe.

As the Zunis are citizens of the United States, living upon their own land, set apart for them under the treaty with Mexico, which ceded the present Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to this country, they have the right to follow their own religious impulses and beliefs, the same as other citizens. But, if they go a step too far, and attempt to take human life, as they have already done, the troops will step in and take a hand. In such an event there will be lively times in Zuni, while the fun lasts. They have already found one witch, they claim. She has been scourged, beaten, lashed and

hanged—all but killed by torture, in fact, but has been rescued by the whites nursed back to life, and is now protected. The dances still go on, however, and will continue until the latter part of March.

It is out of the question for any American to tell the meaning of any or all of the series of dances to be seen in Zuni at this season of the year. The meaning is too deep for any but a student who devotes years to the subject, to discern, but a description of what they do is, I trust, worthy of publication.

The superstitious creed which the Zunis denominate as their religion is very old. By some authorities who have devoted years of time to the study of it is claimed to resemble the ceremonials of the ancient Aztecs, or sun worshippers, or the fanaticisms of the Montezumas. Be this as it may, however, it is nevertheless a fact that it requires years of tuition for a Zuni to attain a high place in the priesthood of his tribe, and only the oldest men are now to be found there.

About three miles from the village, rising abruptly from the sandy plateau to a height of 500 feet, is a flat-topped butte, called by the priests Tai 'Yil'ani, which means "thunder mountain." There is but one trail leading to the summit, and this is very dangerous and precipitous. Within a hundred feet of the top, a pile of round stones, the accumulation of ages, shows where each pilgrim Zuni who has journeyed toward the shrine at

the top, has placed a stone, upon which he has breathed, in order that his fatigue may fall from him and he may reach the top, untired and fresh. In the center of the mesa which marks the summit of the butte, is a rude stone crypt, or altar, in and upon which are countless prayer plumes and charms, the significance of which is known only to those who placed them there. It is to this shrine, once a year, that the Priests of the Bow journey, and it is here that the weird ceremonies and incantations occur, a glimpse of which has never been witnessed by the eyes of a white man, nor even by a Zuni who was not a member of the priesthood. Here it was, that, at the beginning of the winter solstice, the priests repaired, and, after several days' deliberation and petition, determined that the village was beset by a witch, who must die. She had caused the death of a strange creature named Wa-weh, who, on account of certain physical peculiarities, had for years been looked upon as "ma-kosh-ke" by the Zunis. She had also caused other dire misfortunes to happen, and therefore must be scourged by the priests and ultimately killed. Just here it is proper to state that the dances which began, after the primary torture of the witch, as described in a former letter, are still going on. The death of Ma-u-ta would long since have been accomplished had it not been for the contin-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 17.)



# GAME MEN THESE.

GOSSIP ABOUT FAMOUS PUBLIC CHARACTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

I RODE from the Capitol to the treasury the other day in a street car which contained five noted public men who have faced death. One was Gen. Joe Wheeler, the famous cavalry leader of the southern Confederacy, who does not weigh more than one hundred pounds, but who had seventeen horses shot under him during his military service. Another was Senator Daniel, who served in the Confederate army of Northern Vir-

service throughout the war. He has told me how his horses were shot under him again and again, and how he escaped without injury, although he always rode at the head of his troops. Of all the commanders under Jefferson Davis he stuck closest to him. He was with Davis when the Cabinet moved from Richmond to Cokesborough, N. C., and he then had eight brigades of cavalry. He told Davis that the soldiers considered the war was over, and that he had trouble in holding his troops together. Davis



CHARLES F. MANDERSON, COLONEL NINETEENTH OHIO INFANTRY, BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL, U.S.A.

gilia, and was left for dead on the battlefield, and who limps today from the terrible wounds he then received. A third was Gen. Joe Hawley, whose famous military record is known to all, and a fourth was Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, while the fifth was the general of the army, Nelson A. Miles, who has fought in front of every kind of a weapon, from the cannon of our civil war to the Winchester rifles and tomahawks of the Indians.

HOW GEN. JOE WHEELER WAS CAPTURED.

Gen. Wheeler had a most exciting

and did not agree with him, and he ordered 16,000 horse-shoes sent there to equip his troops for flight through the South. A short time later, however, when he got ready to fly, Wheeler was about the only commander who could get soldiers to go with him, and it was little Gen. Joe who followed the Confederate President with a troop of 500 men. Davis and his Cabinet soon saw, however that their hope was a forlorn one, and they sent orders to Wheeler to disband his troops and take care of himself. This Wheeler did, and a short time later, was captured by the Union troops, and was sent with Jefferson Davis



BEN WADE.



GEN. JOE WHEELER.

North to prison. Alexander Stephens and Postmaster General Reagan were taken with him, and on the way north Gen. Wheeler says that Stephens thought he was going to sure death. He said as much to Gen. Wheeler, and the general replied, "Well, Mr. Stephens, if this is to be your fate, what must be that of President Davis?" Alexander Stephens raised his hands and replied, "Oh, don't speak of that; his fate is too horrible to consider." Gen. Wheeler said he had no idea he would be killed, and the way he joked about the matter of their joint imprisonment horrified Alexander Stephens.

## GAME MEN AMONG THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Every one knows of the narrow escapes of Justice Stephen J. Field. You have read how, when he was a young man in California, he carried a revolver in his pocket and practiced at a mark, shooting through his clothes,

him of cowardice. Think of the nerve of a man who, when awakened from his sleep, saw a burglar with face masked, standing beside him. The burglar had a pistol in one hand and a dark lantern in the other. The lantern cast its rays on the awakened man's face, as he looked into the muzzle of the pistol, and heard the burglar exclaim that if he would give him the keys of his safe and his wife's diamonds, he would not make noise enough to awake the baby.

"All right," said Justice Brown, for it was his head that was looking out of the nightcap on the pillow. And with that he put his hand under his head, as if to get the keys, but instead pulled out a revolver, and, quick as thought, sent a bullet through the man. The burglar dashed out of the room and down the stairs, the judge following and firing at almost every step. At the bottom of the stairs the burglar turned and returned the fire, and there the two



JUSTICE BROWN.

in order to be able to defend himself. You have read how he accepted challenges to fight duels, and at one time demanded that the duel should be fought in a room twenty feet square, and that himself and his opponent were to be armed with Colt's revolvers and bowie knives, and you have also heard how one of his deadly enemies was killed when he was just about to shoot the aged justice a few years ago. Justice Brewer, who, by the way, is a cousin of Justice Field, faced death when he was a boy, in Asia Minor, going with his missionary father among the cholera patients, and no one can look at the heavy iron jaw of Justice Brown, and suspect

men stood firing at each other until their revolvers were empty. The noise brought in the police and the neighbors, but in the meantime the burglar had escaped. Later on he was captured, but he was so badly wounded that I am told he lived but a short time.

## HOW IT FEELS TO BE SHOT.

I have known a number of men who have been wounded in battle, and I have asked several of them how they felt when the ball went into them. One of these men was Gen. Nelson A. Miles. He told me that the flesh wounds he had received he had hardly felt until some time after, but



that whenever a ball struck a bone the sensation was terrible. At Chancellorsville he received a wound which paralyzed him from his waist downward, and for weeks every one thought he would die. The ball struck his waist-belt plate and deflected, going off into the body and breaking the bone of his hip. Nine pieces of bone were taken out, but one was left. At another time he was shot in the neck, and a third time in the shoulder, the bullet first striking the edge of the blade of his sword, and being cut in two by the blade, one-half of the ball going into his shoulder.

Gen. Charles F. Manderson was a mere boy when he went into the army, but he was one of the bravest of our soldiers, and he rose to be a general, and participated in fifteen different battles. He was terribly wounded at Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, his wound being very much like that which caused the death of President Garfield. In chatting with Gen. Manderson at Omaha, the other day, I asked him how he felt when the ball struck him. He replied: "I felt as though a red-hot cannon ball had gone through me. Still, it was only a minnie ball. It had struck my spine. As I was shot I fell backward, my sword dropped from my hand, and a moment later a tingling sensation passed through my body."

"Did you faint?" I asked.  
"No, my feeling was that of great weakness, but I retained consciousness. I tried to rise, but I could not do so. I was, you know, in command of my demi-brigade, consisting of the Indiana and the Nineteenth Ohio, and we were charging the enemies' works. As I fell, some of the men ran out and bore me back to the line. They stretched a blanket between their guns, and upon this carried me to the rear. There a surgeon examined me, and upon my asking whether I was going to die, he said that if the bullet had not gone into the interior walls of the body I might live, but that I would probably be paralyzed. That night I was carried to Atlanta, and later on jolted in a hospital train to Chattanooga, and thence to Philadelphia. My wound healed, but I have been troubled with it more or less ever since then. Surgeon General Baxter once told me that he believed if President Garfield's wound had been left alone, as mine was, he probably might have recovered."

#### GENERAL ALGER'S NARROW ESCAPE AT BOONEVILLE.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, now Secretary of War, had a number of narrow escapes during his service. One of his most desperate engagements was at Booneville, Miss., in July, 1862. It was shortly after his appointment as Secretary of War that he told me the story of his engagement. It has never been published, but I think my memory will enable me to give it substantially as he told it to me. He said: "I was captain at the time, under Col. Phil Sheridan, as commander. We had altogether about 800 men, and were at Booneville, when about 4000 Confederates, under Gen. Chalmers, attacked us. The evening before the battle, I remember, I did not feel at all well. I was suffering from jaundice and was as yellow as saffron. I was lying down in my tent when Sheridan came in. He was then only a colonel, but he had the same habits that he afterward displayed. He was, you know, very quiet and backward, except when a possible fight was at hand. Then his whole nature seemed to change. His eyes would flash. He would become profane, and would use expressions which he never uttered in his quieter moments. He asked me how I was. I replied that I did not feel well, but that I could do anything he wanted done. 'Well,' said he, 'I do want a job done. Gen. Chalmers is coming against us with his army. He is almost upon us now, and we must stampede him. I want you to take all the men you can get and quietly move around back of the rebels, and within an hour from now, I want you to charge into them with a yell, and knock them out of them. We will hear you yell and will charge at them in front at the same time.'

"After a few words, further, we shook hands, Col. Sheridan saying he thought it might probably be for the last time. I called my men together. We were about a hundred in all. We went around through the woods and got behind the Confederates, and then made a dash right up the road, which was filled with them. We gave a yell as we charged. We had men in the woods at the sides of the road, and the cheer went up from us all as we galloped down on the surprised Confederates. We went so fast that in passing between two Confederates, I remember I had both my knees skinned. We lost half our force within less than two minutes, but the rush

and surprise was such that we stampeded the rebels and went almost through them. In the meantime Sheridan had attacked in front and was forcing them in the back. We could see them coming, and I ordered my men to turn and retreat, as I saw we were being swallowed up by the men coming toward us. The road was filled, and we had to go into the woods to get out of the way. My horse carried me against the limb of a tree, which caught me in the ribs, twisting and breaking my left leg. I had no use of that leg for the next ten years, but it now all right again. The blow knocked me off my horse, and as I stood there, I received several thrusts of the rebel soldiers going past me. I was a fairly good swordsman, however, and parried them. Then I noted an old tree with some grape vines about it. I threw myself down into the vines and fainted. I must have lain there an hour, for when I came to there was no one in sight. It was very quiet. I dragged myself slowly up and crawled along to the road. I was staggering down this when I saw some cavalry coming. I thought it might perhaps be the rebels, so I hid behind a tree. As they came nearer, however, I saw they were our troops. It was the Second Iowa. I came out, and as the men saw me they gave a cheer. They carried me back to camp, and after a time I got well again. It was that battle that made Sheridan a brigadier-general, and it was upon his recommendation for my services in it that I was promoted to be major, and later on made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry."

#### SECRETARY SHERMAN'S NERVE.

Secretary Sherman has never been in the army, but had he entered the service he would undoubtedly have shown as much bravery as did his famous brother, the general. He has never been afraid of danger. During his first days in Congress, now almost forty years ago, he went out to Kansas to take testimony in the Congressional investigation of the Kansas-Nebraska troubles. The western frontier was then filled with ruffians. Assassinations were frequent, and Congressman Sherman was again and threatened with death. He told me once that a committee often found warnings, the paper above which was ornamented with coffins and pictures of skulls and cross-bones. Now and then the witnesses swore vociferously at the Congressman and nearly every other man had a revolver at his belt. When Sherman returned to Washington, he had a chance to show his nerve. One of the southern members remarked one day, while Sherman was speaking, that one of Sherman's statements was a lie. Sherman did not hear the remark, but it was reported to him, and the next day he arose to a question of privilege stating that Wright was probably drunk and did not know what he was saying. As he did this, Wright looked up at him rather insolently, and Sherman picked up a box of wafers and threw it in Wright's face. Wright tried to draw his pistol to shoot Sherman, but the members of Congress about him prevented him from doing so. Every one expected a duel as the outcome of this trouble, and Sherman was called upon by one of the southern members and asked what he would do if he were challenged. He replied that he was not a duelist, but that if Wright attacked him, he should beware of the consequences. The Secretary of State is a good shot, and he once said that he never felt cooler in his life than when he walked up to the Capitol the next morning with a pistol in his pocket and his hand on the trigger. He had made up his mind that if Wright approached him that day in a manner to justify it, he would shoot him dead. He did not see Wright until he left the Capitol that evening. As he went down the steps to go home, Wright came out and passed down the opposite side. Sherman had a friend with him and Wright was likewise accompanied by a friend. Sherman kept his hand on his pistol and his eye on Wright as he walked down the steps. Wright saw that Sherman meant business and he walked on without doing anything. He served for some time in Congress, but he never again called Sherman a liar.

#### STORY OF BEN WADE.

Sherman's action as regards Wright was according to the same policy pursued by many of the northern Congressmen just before the war. Sectional feeling was so keen that duels were talked of most every day, and the man who could be bulldozed had no peace whatever. Some of the southern fire-eaters seemed to take pleasure in trying to intimidate their fellows, and among these was Bob Toombs of Georgia. Toombs found his match, however, in Ben Wade. The

late Edwin Cowles, editor of the Cleveland Leader, and a great friend of Wade, told me the story. Said he:

"Ben Wade once took occasion to abuse Toombs in a speech. Toombs sent one of his friends to Wade, with a view to arranging for a duel. The friend said: 'I am requested to say, Senator Wade, that Senator Toombs considers the language you used to-day a gross insult to him. He demands that you make a retraction or abide by the consequences.'

"Ben Wade looked the messenger in the eye, and then coolly replied: 'My dear sir, I want Toombs to challenge me. Wenortherners have held a consultation about the bullying action of you southerners. We have decided to kill off four or five of you, and I have picked out old Toombs as my man. You may tell Toombs to send his challenge. I shall, of course, have the choice of weapons, and—me if I don't take my old rifle and lay Toombs out the first crack.'

"General Toombs was not used to the rifle, although he was an expert with the pistol and the challenge was not sent."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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#### MEN OF NOTE.

Nansen made \$220 for the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage by lecturing on board ship while homeward bound.

John P. Allaire, who was one of the party on Fulton's first steamboat, died recently in Baltimore at the age of 83 years.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, has been received in Paris with almost as much attention as was accorded to Nansen.

Li Hung Chang has just celebrated his 76th birthday anniversary. He was entertained by a number of high officials at the An-wheel Club.

The admirers of the Rev. A. M. Toplady, author of the much-sung hymn, "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me," have on foot a scheme to commemorate his life and work.

The Duke of Marlborough is one of the most enthusiastic of amateur firemen and takes a keen interest in the Fire Brigade Union. He frequently wears a fireman's uniform himself.

Alexandre Siloti, the Russian pianist, now in this country, is 35 years old and the father of five children. His wife is the daughter of M. Tretiakoff, the owner of the finest art gallery in Moscow.

Herbert Spencer is still living at Brighton, Eng. It is doubtful whether he will ever return to London. He is reported to be in exceedingly feeble health, suffering from an affection of the heart.

To keep alive the memory of William Terriss, the English actor, his friends have decided not to erect a monument, but to maintain a lifeboat at Margate or Ramsgate, which places were particularly beloved by Terriss.

Herr Dieden, the senior member of the German Reichstag, is 87 years of age, and has sat in every session since the empire was constituted. He has also been a member of the Prussian Landtag continuously since 1854.

David W. Ramsdell, who has just died in Vermont, in 1861 received a package of government seeds. One peculiar variety of grass grown he called "Norway oats." In ten years he made \$3,000,000 from its sale, but he died in poverty.

One of the series of Omaha Exposition stamps is to bear the picture of Pere Marquette, and will show him with a smooth face. This, it is said, will be inaccurate, all historical evidence going to show that he wore a full beard.

In a recent interview, Dr. Creighton, the Bishop of London, said: "I shall never finish the 'History of the Papacy,' and I shall write no more. It is impossible to do one-half the work of the stupendous diocese, leaving out the question of writing any book."

Alexis Claremont, who died in Wisconsin the other day, carried the mail on foot from Green Bay to Chicago sixty-six years ago. At the opening of the World's Fair he walked 240 miles in order to see it, although he was at the time almost 90 years old.

In a recent address to the Women's Journalist's Society in London, the versatile and ever-refreshing George Bernard Shaw remarked that the English people possessed no brains, no artistic feeling, few ideas, and an enormous capacity for the assimilation of lies.

The Duke of Abruzzi has written an account of his travels in Alaska and the book is being published in Turin. It is illustrated from photographs taken on the spot, and is to be translated into English, German and French. The profits are to go to the poor of Turin.

Mr. Gladstone has found music a great relief during the suffering of the last few weeks. Miss Geraldine Liddell is, it appears, the performer who charms his neuralgia. She is an exquisite musician, and has a way of playing long-drawn-out chords which has a peculiarly soothing effect.

Prof. von Esmarch, the husband of the Princess Henrietta of Schleswig, a sister of Prince Christian, and aunt

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DERMATOLOGIST.

40-42 Geary St., San Francisco.

of the German Empress, will retire from Kiel University at Easter, on the ground that he is over 75. The professor was appointed ordinary professor of surgery at Kiel in 1857. He was a distinguished military surgeon, and served through six wars, and is surgeon-general in the German army.

The Emperor William has designed the chasings of the new German quick-firing guns. They begin close behind the muzzle, encircling it with the motto, "Pro gloria et patria." Nearer the breech are the Prussian eagle and the initials "W. R." surrounded by leaves and another Latin motto.

According to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, the late Moses P. Handy coined the word "Popocrat" in a conversation with Murat Halstead during the Chicago convention which nominated Bryan. Mr. Halstead used the word in his correspondence, and it soon became a familiar expression.

It is not generally known that one merchant, a young Californian, 32 years of age, controls the pearl and pearl-shell market of America and Europe. His name is Samuel Harris. Thousands of gems are brought to this country and shipped to Europe by his agents and he deals in mother-of-pearl shells by the ton.

F. A. Seynave, a resident of Philadelphia for over forty years, has been decorated with the order of Leopold and his insignia forwarded to him through the Consul-General to the United States by King Leopold in consideration of many years of labor and activity in relieving the destitute and distressed citizens of that nation.

Capt. Sigbee was born in Albany, and educated in the Albany Academy, having been appointed by Erastus Corning to the United States Naval Academy, from which he was graduated in 1863. He was immediately detailed to active service as ensign on the Metacomb, which took part in the naval operations that ended in the capture of Mobile.

The Secolo XIX of Rome asserts that the Emperor William has promised to visit the Turin exhibition this year. The visit is said to have been arranged by the Emperor and King Humbert during their Majesties' stay in Hamburg. King Humbert takes a more than ordinary interest in this exhibition, as Turin is his natal town.

M. Andred Messager has accepted the post of conductor of the Opera Comique of Paris, under its new manager, Albert Carré. M. Messager is a well-known composer of opera and opéra-comique, who has also had experience in orchestral conducting, having been called to Marseilles last winter to bring out Wagner's "Die Walkure" there.

The real name of Francisque Sarcey, the distinguished Parisian critic, is Francois. He has for fifty years used the less common name exclusively till the other day, when he went to enter his son's name in the army list. Although the pseudonym of a writer is considered valid in France for all commercial purposes, official papers in the army have to be signed with the real name.

Temple Houston, son of Gen. Houston, several years ago presented the sword surrendered by Gen. Santa Anna at San Jacinto to the city of Cincinnati, because that city had sent two pieces of artillery to the Texas patriots to aid them in their struggle for liberty. The Daughters of the Republic of Texas, who are collecting a museum of relics of the war, have applied to the city for the sword, which they wish to place with their collection.

On Jubilee day in San Francisco a squad of United States soldiers were firing salutes with fifty-pound charges of powder. One of the guns missed fire and the officer ordered the charge withdrawn. When this was done Private John M. Jones saw that the end of the wooden bag which held the charge was ignited. Quick as a flash he jumped to the spot and rubbed out the fire with his bare hands, thereby saving the lives of the seven soldiers who were working the gun.



## THE DANCE OF DEATH.

Continued from page 14.

ued presence of the troops before the village, where they are to remain indefinitely. What may occur at any day, if the Indians become worked up to a high degree of superstitious fervor, no one can tell. The state of mind into which they work themselves may be inferred from a description of two of their dances, as conducted by the Priests of the Bow and their acolytes.

I took my place upon the roof of one of the houses, overlooking the plaza, when the Indians began to gather in the afternoon, and got a good position from which to view the dance. First there entered the acting high priest, who, followed by a medicine man in gorgeous array of feathers and brilliant-hued blankets, circled slowly around the plaza, chanting as they went. The medicine man carried a bowl of earthenware, filled with sacred meal. This he sprinkled upon the ground, as he walked. Having completed the circle, he halted in front of a wooden box or chest, painted white and adorned with rude Indian figures. Two old men then emerged from the doorway of a neighboring estufa, each armed with a long wooden sword, or what looked like a sword, to the pointed ends of which were attached three white feathers.

They opened the white box and took from it two sticks of hard wood, about 2½ feet in length and 3 inches square, one side of which was notched like saw teeth. Two human femur bones, perhaps a portion of the former understanding of some great priest, were produced from the box and rubbed over the corrugated sticks on the box lid, producing a hollow, rumbling sound. The bones were rubbed over the sticks thirty-two times in one direction, then thirty-two times in the opposite direction, the men meanwhile keeping up a weird chant. Then twenty-two men came from the dark passageway at one side of the plaza and took their places behind the two priests at the box. The bones were rubbed nineteen times each way, and then the two men stood up, facing the box and holding in their hands the feather-bedecked wooden swords. Another priest, who seemed to be in charge of the twenty-two, chanted a score or more of words, and then all chanted them, beating tom-toms as they sang. The two men at the box kept perfect time with their wooden swords, but for an hour, while the chant lasted, did not move a muscle other than the hand. My interpreter informed me that the chant was a dissertation upon the wrongs the Zunis had suffered from devils, brought about, no doubt, through the agency of the old witch. The chanting ceased abruptly in the middle of a sentence it seemed to me after it had progressed almost an hour. The twenty-two men and the priest faced about and departed in the same direction from which they came. Down another dark passage way, underneath a house, the muffled rhythm of beating tom-toms was heard, and soon there appeared three fantastic figures, robed in elaborately-decorated white blankets, and wearing head-dresses and masks, the like of which I had never seen in an Indian ceremony. They were dancers in every sense of the word, and their graceful pirouettes and agile movements were most pleasing to look upon. Two of them were girls and one was a young man. Their performance was to propitiate the devils who were besetting the Zunis, and before they had completed the circuit of the small plaza, they were worked up to a fever heat of excitement. Following them came sixty men in resplendent dresses of savage finery, all chanting the rhythm of the air announced by the acting high priest. Two of them carried tom-toms, and the time they kept was absolutely perfect. Hundreds of blanketed Indians thronged the housetops and looked on. Each one kept time with his hand and foot, and each individual, whether in the dance or not, appeared to thoroughly understand every word that was uttered and the reason for it. The medicine man again appeared and marked two crosses on the ground in the center of the plaza, with sacred meal. Then the chanting broke forth furiously, and the dancing became faster and faster. Just at dusk the acting high priest entered the arena, and turned first toward the east, then toward the west, then toward Tai 'Yil'-ani, chanted a brief prayer, and the dancers hurriedly departed through the passageway leading toward the largest estufa in the village. I attempted to follow, but could not, for the simple reason that by the time I had descended from the roof, every one of them had disappeared. I was informed, however, that during the night the dance would be resumed in the estufa, but that no spectators were allowed—at least, no Zunis, and white people were not eagerly welcomed.

We waited until almost midnight, frequently passing the estufa and looking in, but saw only the priests and their acolytes sitting silently in rows, chanting to themselves. At midnight, however, the signal for the resumption of the dance was given. The silent period between dusk and this hour was evidently required for thought, prayer and consideration, in

order that the further course of the dance might be correctly determined.

The estufa contained two rooms, or rather, one large room, perhaps 50x20 feet, and a small anteroom, where the paraphernalia for the dance was kept. Two rows of twenty-one men each were formed down the center of this room. The men were naked except a breech-clout, and their bodies were fantastically painted. The acting high priest took his stand at the head of the file, and each man took up a stick about two feet long, the upper end of which was ornamented with three waving turkey plumes, and the lower end, about fifteen inches, whittled into the shape of a large paper knife. These wooden blades were very smooth, about two inches wide and round at the point.

While we were permitted to be present, I am convinced that the blue uniforms and bright shoulder straps of the cavalry were the open sesame. We were cautioned to be particular not to touch any of the dancers, or any of their paraphernalia, as such action would result to the dire misfortune of the person touched. The priest and two of the medicine men carried pine trees about eight feet high, the lower ends of which were whittled into the same paper-knife shape. I will not tire the reader by a lengthy description of the dance, which lasted more than an hour. The muscular movements of their bodies, the weird native music, the thumping of the tom-toms, and shrill notes of the chant as announced by the priests, the writhing, sinuous figures through which they worked themselves, the fanatical fervor which permeated everything—all these were noteworthy and could be seen nowhere else, but the conclusion of the dance was the most sensational and startling feature of it all. At a shrill cry from the priest, every plumed stick was raised on high and instantly thrust entirely down the throats of the dancers, only to be as quickly withdrawn, amid hissing, gurgling sounds and writhing contortions as the chant and time of the dance increased in vigor. Again and again were the wooden blades buried to their hilts in the throats of the dancers, some of them now bleeding freely, yet all dancing furiously. Then the priests took up the trees and poisoning them for an instant, likewise buried the sharpened ends in their gullets, meanwhile uttering the most horrible, guttural cries. It was a sight almost beyond belief, right here in the midst of a modern civilization. It is a relic of a forgotten age, so remote that its original promoters will never be known. Then, in another estufa, occurred the final tests for the fanatics who had danced so many days. Again the double line was formed; again the chant was resumed; again the woes of the Zunis were rehearsed and again the self-torture was administered, but this time, worse than before. The medicine man and the priest appeared after the dance had become sufficiently animated, bearing bowls of glowing coals. As they passed to and fro, along the lines, the dancers caught up the coals in their hands, and thrust them into their mouths. The hissing of the fire and the smell of scorching flesh was sickening. Then the ceremony ended.

Is it to be wondered at that people such as these will sacrifice their own flesh and blood on the altar of their superstition? Is it strange, that with a fund of fanatical lore, handed down century after century, and practicing such dances as they do, that they believe in witchcraft, and also in the necessity of disposing of the witches? Isn't it very reasonable to suppose that, were it not for the presence of the troops to prevent it, the poor witch who was so terribly scourged and tortured, would quickly suffer a terrible death, on the altars of Zuni superstition, on the flat top of Tai 'Yil'-ani? But strangest of all the peculiarities of these interesting people is their Jekyll-Hyde natures. They are and always have been, a peaceable, docile, tractable race, so far as the whites are concerned. They are perfectly harmless, except to their own people. They chafe under the presence of the cavalry, for the reason that it prevents them from offering the human sacrifice, which they believe is necessary to the welfare of their village. In the present case, without a doubt, they will be prevented from further torturing, or from killing the alleged witch. It is to be hoped, therefore, that their forthcoming year will be a good one, in order that they may be more easily be taught the fallacy of their superstition, and eventually abandon their savage ceremonies.

W. J. ROUSE.

## Slaves to Appearances.

[Chicago Tribune:] "Say, kid," said Swipesy, nudging Mike at the newsboys' annual banquet, "why don't ye eat some of 'em?" "I don't like the nasty things," replied Mike. "Wot are they?" "Olives," rejoined Swipesy. "I don't like 'em either, but we've got to eat 'em, or folks'll think we never was in sussietty afore."

## CELEBRITIES.

## GOSSIP ABOUT PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

Of all modern celebrities Ibsen is the most chary of signing his name for the satisfaction of curiosity mongers. He is evidently convinced that a fool and his autograph are soon parted, and his rage was great last summer when a wealthy autograph fiend offered him 200 gold dollars for the two words of his name, written under the fiend's own eye. It was fortunate for this tracker of lions that she, for it was a woman, did not understand Ibsen's native language, as he used some large and powerful Norwegian words on storming out of the sunny hotel courtyard where the importunate female had found and cornered him. A scrap of Ibsen's handwriting now commands a high price in the circle of autograph seekers, and since the old gentleman divides his correspondence and literary labors between a neat little American typewriter he uses himself and a clever amanuensis, his signature is more difficult to secure than ever. Rudyard Kipling is another popular author who thoroughly abhors contributing to the little blank books, who, with their owners, beset his path, and none to gentle are the means employed to coax a signature from him. When hurrying through Boston one day to catch a train, a guest at the hotel when the author was setting forth in haste in a cab, hearing who it was had slept under the same roof with him, ran off hatless down the street after the vehicle. He shouted and gesticulated and evinced such a desire to stop the cab that a policeman, fearing something had gone wrong, hailed the cabbie, whom Mr. Kipling had richly tipped for making all possible speed. Naturally a halt was made, the author opened the door to inquire the reason just as the hatless man arrived, fountain pen in one hand and a little book in the other. At sight of the familiar preparations the policeman fell back, looking very foolish; there were a few intense words from the author, the cab dashed off and the owner of the little book went back to his hotel a sadder and a wiser man.

The young Duchess of Marlborough has been communicating gentle shocks of puzzled surprise to her noble friends and relatives in England by running all her informal notes and letters off on a typewriter. For a time the very conventional circle in receipt of these missives, so neatly printed out even to the address and signature, wondered whether to laugh or cry, when to its infinite relief it was found that the Empress Eugenie, on account of her failing eyesight, has adopted the typewriter wholly for that portion of her correspondence conducted by her own hand. Added to this comforting news was the information that the Queen can and does write very neatly on a typewriter occasionally, consequently the writing machine has earned a distinct social value in England. The one the Duchess of Marlborough uses is of American make, mounted on a charming little inlaid desk and very sumptuously trimmed with gold and red enamel wherever such decoration is possible. The paper her little grace uses in the machine is sent her from the States, and is the ordinary quality used for single copy work, but in the center at the top of every sheet is stamped a black ducal coronet, with the letters C. M. in gilt beneath.

Roman society has made a great lion of the eccentric author of that very doubtful contribution to literature, "The Triumph of Death." During the winter D'Annunzio has given a series of readings in Rome in the drawing-room of an important social leader, and the throngs of the supremely-fashionable who maneuvered to secure tickets to the functions were fully amused for their efforts. At one end of the grand salon, in an old Roman palace, a dais three steps high was raised and covered with scarlet cloth. All natural light was excluded from the room, and no artificial illumination introduced, save about the dais, where towering candelabra held perfumed wax candles, softly shaded. Crimson velvet curtains framed the dais, myrtle and orange trees, blooming in tubs, shed their sickly perfume about a great gilded chair, upholstered in red velvet, in which D'Annunzio sat, arrayed in black, to read from Dante, the Bible and his own works. The effect of the gloom-shrouded salon, the weighty odors and the funeral novelist, was said to have been overwhelming on at least the feminine portion of the audience. Many fainted away, but returned to the scene of action to witness the final crowning of the reader, with a laurel wreath, by a damsel, dressed to represent fame. Americans may be surprised to hear that throughout these readings neither D'Annunzio nor his audience broke down in laughter, though the comicality of the scene was undeniable.

Princess Victoria, the only unmarried daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is a woman looking for some useful mission, that a royal girl may fill without disgracing her family. She does not wish to marry, though divers good offers have been made for her hand, since of the three sisters she is far and away the most

clever and companionable, and a number of eligible young German and Swedish Princes and grand Dukes have really wished to have her to wife. But the Princess Victoria has not yet found a husband to her mind, and to her mother's great dismay she cherishes an ardent ambition to be a genuine wage-earner. Two years ago she fitted herself for nursing and announced her intention of entering a London hospital. There were serious family concaves, and not until sent to interview her very decided grandmamma on the question did the young Princess relinquish the plan. Inheriting a decided artistic taste from her mother, this royal spinster is now turning her attention to book-binding, and the designing of book covers. The library at Sandringham is really enriched with some of her excellent work, and at a recent exhibition of book covers in London, two examples, contributed by a Miss Matthews, won prizes. It was not until weeks afterward that the judges, dispensers of prizes, or the royal family themselves knew that the energetic Princess had won these testimonials to her excellent taste and handcraft under so commonplace a name.

The same royal etiquette that forbids Princess Victoria adopting any calling denies the Marchioness of Lorne, better known as the Princess Louise, from putting her talents as a sculptor to any professional uses. It is a cruel fact, however, that the Lornes have a very small income, and the Marchioness has extravagant tastes. In addition, she is a most vigorous and independent lady, who openly deplores her fate in having been born a princess, and who has compromised with her mother and family by ostensibly refusing to receive orders for any work done in her studio. She is allowed, however, to volunteer to contribute busts, portrait panels, bronze bas-reliefs, statues, fountains, etc., with seeming royal generosity to churches, public buildings, squares, etc., in England or the colonies needing such ornamentation. These she executes in her studio in Kensington Palace, with more than amateur zeal and care. In return for her kindness thanks, engrossed on illuminated parchment, are offered in public, while quite behind the scenes the thrifty lady is waited on by a committee, who present her with a carved wood casket. This casket is never opened under the eyes of the assembled spectators, and any one is at liberty shrewdly to guess that the contents is just about the market value of such work as the really clever princess is able to do. But whatever the arrangement is Queen Victoria's only artistic daughter is one of the hardest working and least pretentious women in the United Kingdom, and a young American, studying art in Europe, and anxious to see what a princess's workroom would be like, found no difficulty in gaining admission to her royal highness's studio. She went on a day appointed, and expected to be shown about by a splendid and unintelligent flunky, but to her surprise the Princess greeted her at the studio door with a hearty handshake, an apology for her clay-stained fingers, her big working overalls and the very slight artistic value of her achievements. There followed a long talk on art and artists, and the young American went off with a cordial invitation to call again when she found herself in London. MILICENT ARROWPOINT.

## What War Means.

[Iowa State Register:] When the time comes President McKinley will let loose "the dogs of war." It is to be hoped the time may not come. "War is hell," said Gen. Sherman upon more than one occasion. With modern equipments it will be a triple hell. But because it is so fearful and so frightful it is therefore not to be avoided when necessary to sustain the honor of the nation. War is the last resort. It must rest on adequate justification. It must have its origin in something besides a national passion to whip somebody, or a national hatred of a race like the Spanish. To precipitate a war is only a question of a moment. One word from the President would, no doubt, be able to precipitate hostilities between this country and Spain. But the President of the United States knows that upon that word hang the lives of many of thousands of men. He must account for all that loss of life not only to the people after the heat and fury are over, but to his own conscience. When he declares war he is asking a hundred thousand mothers or wives or sweethearts to give up their loved ones and to expose them to the dangers of death. That is the other side of the war cry.

Fortunately President McKinley has seen war. He passed through the struggle between the North and the South. He realizes the terrible nature of war and the responsibility of his office. Under the circumstances his attitude is that of a patriot and a Christian. If it is necessary and inevitable, he will not be found wanting, but we fear that some of the hot jingoes will not be in the front where the fighting will be done, though they are now in the front where the talking is being done.

## Don't Be Skeered.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] A timid contemporary asserts that there is nothing to prevent the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya from destroying New York within twenty-four hours if she chooses to do so. Nonsense! Billy Mason could be hurried to New York from Washington in five hours.



## FRESH LITERATURE.

Reviews by The Times Reviewer.

## Scientific Experiment.

CAN A MAN LIVE FOREVER? By J. Emile Hix. [Chicago: Western News Company.]

IN THE book bearing the above title, J. Emile Hix proposes and ingeniously argues a theory for the perpetuation of human life. Mr. Hix builds, in fancy, a possible institute at Pueblo, Colo., where experiments in the making of life-giving fluids are carried on by men whose names are every-day words to us. Portraits of these same men—some of them local scientists, others, such as Edison, Tesla, Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell and Dr. Cyrus Edson, whose names are known on several continents, give an air of reality to the book, the time of which is laid in the first years of the coming century. The great result of the experiments is the mechanical production of the life-giving element of the blood, the injection of a sufficient quantity of which into the human body, makes possible a perpetual life without food, sleep or inhalation of air. Since man, after reaching this state, is now an entity—a perfect organism, neither receiving from outside sources nor throwing off any waste matter, the struggle for what is essential to physical existence is no longer necessary; the body and mind are in a perfectly healthy and normal condition; therefore crime and suffering are unknown. Mr. Hix describes with accurate detail the manufacture of the "elixir" which is to make all things possible, and the first experiment in inoculation is traced step by step, with a minuteness that seems to put it into the realm of fact.

## An Experiment in Sociology.

THE GREAT SEVEN; THE GREAT-ER, NINE. By John H. Flood, Jr. [Chicago and New York: W. B. Conkey Company.]

Believing that the tendencies of the social body, as it now exists, are all toward a condition of things wherein the mass of the people will be reduced to a state of abject slavery, resulting from their entire dependence upon the great capitalistic body, into whose hands more and more power, and consequently more power, are drifting, Mr. Flood has written his protest against these evils in the form of a story, which presents conditions as they might be imagined in 1920. He describes the pitiful state of the laboring class, when even skilled work brings in so miserable a pittance as 30 cents a day; tells of the power of the great capitalists, seven of whom, especially keen and forcible in the business world, guide the financial policy public and private of the whole nation, and are termed by admiring followers the "Great Seven." A revolution of feeling in the hearts of these men—a sudden awakening to the miseries about them and to the doom which inevitably awaits the nation—leads them to combine for another purpose than gain. Using their vast influence as a lever to move other men's minds, they plan a revolution that shall put a great and independent man at the head of the nation and enable them to carry on vigorously, yet with moderation, the much-needed reforms for which the nation cries. The revolution is, of course, successful; the great standing army is once reduced, superfluous office-holders gradually turned away, direct taxes greatly lowered, monopolies destroyed, and an income tax rigidly enforced. The result of all these measures is a gradual equalizing of conditions and the rescue of the nation from political destruction.

Mr. Flood is probably over-fearful in his anxiety for the future of our nation and is inclined to forget, as do so many other reformers, the great corrective influences which are constantly at work, and which, as we know more of the science of government, will help us to eliminate that which is faulty and to use to the best ends those forces tending toward the greatest happiness for the human race. However, many of the conditions foreseen by Mr. Flood, are quite possible of fulfillment and some of his remedies might reasonably be applied.

## A Famous Episode.

THE STORY OF EVANGELINA CISNEROS. Told by Herself. [New York: Continental Publishing Company.]

The story of the rescue of Miss Cisneros from the infamy of her prison life, however it may be regarded in the light of international policy, is an incident that will stick long in the memory as one of the most daring and unusual in modern history. The narrative of the rescue, from the pen of the heroine, cannot but be interesting, though the tale has been often told and with many embellishments. Miss Cisneros writes simply and artlessly, but her story is the more dramatic for that—so dramatic that one wonders at times, if she had not a mentor at hand, to suggest some of those ingenious little touches which work themselves in so charmingly.

Julian Hawthorne writes the introduction to the book, dwelling, naturally enough, upon the daring and romantic

character of the adventure, upon the enterprise of the "new journalism," and upon the bravery of Mr. Decker and the beauty of Miss Cisneros, who, he declares, was not in the least disappointing, after all the romantic hopes she had raised. Mr. Decker precedes Miss Cisneros with his version of the affair, giving the details of the rescue, telling of the many fears he and his companions entertained, the risks they ran and their joy at the successful outcome.

The proceeds from the sale of the book are to be turned over to Miss Cisneros, so that she may not be forced to be dependent upon friends for the supplying of her wants.

## Books Received.

IN THE NAME OF LIBERTY. By Florence Marryat. [Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally &amp; Co.]

## Magazines of the Month.

THE Cosmopolitan for March, with characteristic disregard for restrictions, rambles with its readers through many countries. From China to Germany, France to Italy, Cuba to Hawaii, one may journey, guided by travelers who have observed much and thought more. H. G. Huntington gives an interesting account of the work recently accomplished by archaeologists in Pompeii, whereby the treasures of excavated homes, instead of being borne off to enrich some museum or private collector, are restored as nearly as may be to their original position in the home. Mr. Huntington describes some of the valuable decorative panels and friezes, the appropriateness and artistic merit of which are much better to be estimated when they are seen in their proper environment. The restoration of the Domus Vetturium is the first attempt ever made to show, in its original beauty and richness, a Pompeian home, and the success of the new method means much to art and archaeology. Theron C. Crawford, who was engaged by the Cosmopolitan to make a thorough investigation of the Dreyfus affair, returns from France convinced of the innocence of the unfortunate officer, but doubtful of the possibility of proving the real offender, since the known unwillingness of the French courts to confess an error will effectually bar the way to thorough investigation, unless forced by popular clamor. Richard Harding Davis expresses his Cuban sympathy in a pathetic little story containing some strong character drawing.

Scribner's Magazine, like the Cosmopolitan, devotes space to the restoration of the beautiful home of A. Vettus, in an article by E. Neville-Rolfe, illustrated by some particularly fine photographic reproductions. The wonderful beauty of this home makes it a formidable rival to the "House of Glaucus," long regarded by art worshippers as incomparable. Walter A. Wyckoff has transferred the scene of his remarkable studies among "the workers," from the fields to the congested cities, and in this number tells of his first night among the unemployed of Chicago. Mr. Wyckoff's contribution to the literature of the humanities is the most formidable argument for the submerged tenth that could be devised; the mere narrative of the days and nights of the poor wretches whom every city knows, carries pain and horror with it; surely these emotions will bear their fruit. Among the fiction is a story by Octave Thanet, "The Moment of Clear Vision;" "The Madonna That is Childless," by T. R. Sullivan; "The Frugal Mind," by Marie Frances Upton, and an installment of Thomas Nelson Page's story, "Red Rock."

Henry D. Sedgwick, in the March Atlantic, inveighs against the fad for French literature which has driven everything English into the background, in order to make room for "cosmopolitan" ideas, which, when simmered down, prove to be merely an unreasonable worship of Paris and things Parisian. "If you are a physician inditing a prescription," says Mr. Sedgwick, "or a lawyer drawing a will, or a civil engineer putting down logarithmic matter, write in French prose: your patient will die, his testament he sustained, or an Eiffel tower be erected to his memory in the correctest and clearest manner possible. But when you write a prayer, or exhort a forlorn hope, or put into words any of those emotions that give life its dignity, let your speech be English, that your reader shall feel emotional elevation, his heart lifted up within him, while his intellect peers at what is beyond his reach." Mr. Sedgwick is sweeping, but he makes a strong plea for English letters, and to the honesty of our real convictions, for who, he queries, "in his heart, thinks that any French poet is worthy to lose one shoe-latchet in the poets' corner of English shoes?" Prof. J. Irving Marratt tells of a recent visit to the Isle of Keos, interest in which has been stirred by the discovery in a tomb at Luxor, Egypt, of several poems of Bacchylides, the Greek, whose work was supposed to have been hopelessly lost. It is difficult to choose from the Atlantic's al-

ways admirable table of contents, any article conspicuous above the rest for good qualities, but among specially timely ones may be mentioned, "England's Economic and Political Crisis," by J. N. Larned; "The Municipal Service of Boston," by Francis C. Lowell, and "The Australian Democracy," by E. L. Godkin, who argues that only the richness and tremendous resources of the Australian continent have saved it from the dangers arising from the experimental policy of its people, and the sudden revulsions of governmental practices.

What the Queen eats for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, may possibly be of interest to some English tuft-hunter, but the average American mind concerns itself more with what is to grace its own table than with what goes on the Queen's; hence, the article on "Royal Menus," in the Strand for this month, may be regarded as purely English property. A clever and amusing sketch of a "Cruise on Wheels," by George A. Best, describes his tour through Essex on a pair of "bicycle skates," instruments which offer a new sport, aptly described as the "missing link" between cycling and walking. Under the title, "Timber Titans," George Dollar writes of the redwood giants of our California forests, and of the various methods of transportation by which lumber from these is conveyed to the consumer.

Portraits of Indian attendants attached to the Queen's household, or to the army, illustrate a paper in the New Illustrated, by Rafinddin Ahmad, on "The Queen's Personal Interest in India." The "freaks" which monopolize attention in this number, are Barnum's wonders, described by Arthur Goddard; "A Wonderful Woman of Merrie England," Lady Elizabeth Percy, might possibly come under the same head, since her chief claim to historical prominence seems to lie in the fact that she was married three times before she was 16, surely an uncommon enough proceeding to be termed freakish. W. A. Baillie-Grohman tells about "How to Reach Klondike." Mr. Grohman points with pride to the fact that he has been "fifteen times to the Pacific Slope," as though that experience covered the most perilous portion of the Klondiker's journey. Several stories of a more or less startling nature are a feature of the number.

A charming etching of a peaceful English churchyard—a veritable "harbor of rest"—is the frontispiece for the Pall Mall Magazine. Another clever drawing, appropriate to the month of March, is by Bernard M. Ramsay, and a series of curious engravings by John Ridinger (1698-1767,) illustrating an article on "Stag Hunting in the Old Days," by W. A. Baillie-Grohman, are of much interest. Several titled dames and a lord or two lend lustre to the table of contents. The Duchess of Cleveland describes famous Battle Abbey, Lady Ramsay of Bamff and the Countess of Cork and Orrey contribute poems, and Lord Ernest Hamilton signs the leading story.

The rather surprising title of a paper by Thomas G. Allen, Jr., in the Ladies' Home Journal, is "In Fashionable Siberia." It is difficult to think of fashion in a country which is associated in one's mind chiefly with cold and refugees, but the Dame, it seems, is ubiquitous and as much at home in Siberia as in New York. Lillian Bell, on board the yacht Hela in the English Channel, tells of the joys of a rough voyage, which at least furnished her with a vast amount of fun, though modified by the pangs of seasickness. The love story interwoven with the "Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife" begins to show complications, which, it is promised, will be cleared away in the April installment. "Cousin Polly" and "Uncle Zeke" visit the unfortunate but conscientious little Cabinet lady, who relieves the embarrassment of her situation by finding sufficient humor in it to repay her for the trouble and inconvenience to which her unconscious country friends put her.

A delightful little Dutch maiden, with her donkey and her huge milk can, looks out at one from the front page of St. Nicholas; the drawing is by George Wharton Edwards, and around it is the daintiest of frames, with a stork at the top, a milk can at the bottom and a chain of tulips running all around. W. S. Harwood has something to say of the Great Lakes and their importance to our country, not alone from the commercial point of view, but for their beauty, their sanitary influence and their importance in time of war. Mr. Howard also describes the candle-making industry as carried on in Sweden, whose people are the greatest candle-using nation in the world. Many good stories and poems help to make up an attractive issue.

Before reading Mark Twain's account, in Harper's Magazine, of the recent stirring scenes in the Austrian Parliament, a suitable preface is to be found in an article by an eastern diplomat, setting forth the traditional policy of Germany toward Austria and Turkey; this makes more intelligible Mr. Clemens's account of those uproarious sessions of the Reichsrath during which a change in the official language of Bohemia from German to Czech was the ostensible bone of contention. One of the most delightful portraits yet published of Du Maurier appears in his own article on "Social Pictorial Satire." This second paper speaks of the work of Charles Keene and of Mr. du Maurier's own work, in

reference to which he writes without a trace of self-consciousness. We have heard much of the political side of the Turco-Greek war, but the picturesque side is unhackneyed, and Julian Ralph, who was a correspondent from Turkey during the war, writes very entertainingly of those aspects for which no one had eyes or ears while the struggle was in progress. Mr. Ralph's article is illustrated by Lester Ralph, W. H. Hyde and T. de Thulstrup, after sketches by Lester Ralph.

It is surprising to note the interest excited by Herbert E. Hamblen's railroad experiences, as told in McClure's, especially as they are told in simple style, and as much occupied with daily routine affairs as with startling and unusual adventures. Mr. Hamblen's promotion to a freight engineer's position, his race with a "broke-in-two" section of his train, his ruin of a brand-new engine on her first trip, and other incidents of his career on a freight train, are told this month. A Klondike article by Hamlin Garland, whose facts were obtained from Canadian engineers just returned from surveying routes, and two Andree articles are other prominent features of McClure's.

A series of interviews with M. Drumont, Dr. Nordau and M. oZia, reported by V. Gribayedoff and Robert H. Sherard, on the anti-Jewish crusade in Paris and the Dreyfus case, is the feature of the Review of Reviews for March. Zola's comments on his trial show an indifference to all consequences relating to himself and a firm resolution to persist in his agitation of the affair of Dreyfus. Edward Leigh Pell, on "The Prevention of Lynch Law Epidemics," contends that the fault is not in the laws for the punishment of such crimes as lead to lynching, but in the law's delays. A fully-illustrated article on "The Rush to the Klondike" is by Sam Stone Bush, who goes into elaborate detail in the discussion of his subject. In the Land of Sunshine the concluding chapter of Will M. Tipton's story of the Peralta-Reavis case shows how the huge bubble was pricked by the keen lawyers who had the interests of the government in hand. Step by step, they traced out all the forged evidence and the perjured witnesses, until the whole fabrication was laid bare and the "Prince of Impostors" consigned to a just fate. Some very excellent news of Capistrano and San Fernando missions, illustrating an account of the work of the Landsmark Club, by Juan del Rio, give an idea of what the club has accomplished in restoring these two historical treasures of architecture.

## Literary Comment.

## The Birthplace of Genius.

DURING the last few weeks an animated discussion has been continuing as to the part played by London as a birthplace of genius. Sir Walter Besant would fain claim for London the privilege of having given England many of her most distinguished men. The Bishop of London, on the other hand, quotes against such claims a dictum of the learned Bishop of Oxford, to the effect that "London has always been the purse, seldom the head, and never the heart of England." The remark of the two bishops evidently rankles in the heart of numerous Londoners, for the daily papers are bringing lists of names of "celebrities" born in London, meant to destroy the prejudice against London as a birthplace of genius. May we attempt to solve the enigma, so bewildering, no doubt, to many a reader, who cannot but feel the vast importance of London for the intellectual life of England, and who yet cannot conceal from themselves the fact that both in quantity and quality the dull provinces have added more stars to the galaxy of great English minds than has glorious London, rammed with life, intense and varied?

For is it not true that where there are peaks there are mountains, and vice versa? In the intellectual Alps of England the two mightiest peaks—Shakespeare and Newton—were not Londoners. Is that alone not sufficient to indicate where the lesser peaks may be found? But there are far stronger and more systematic arguments against capitals as places likely to give birth to genius. If London, although harboring one-sixth to one-fifth of England's population, has never been the parent of more than one-twentieth or one-thirtieth of Englishmen of genius, has Edinburgh or Dublin fared any better? Has Paris, perhaps, been more fertile? Take the French revolution. Within the space of a few years an incredible number of men gifted with the genius of action or thought pass over the stage of revolutionary Paris. They change the past and alter the future, not only of France, but also of the rest of Europe. But look at their birthplaces. Not one of the great men of action of the French revolution was a Parisian. And the contemporary French reformers of science, the Fouriers, the Fresnels, the Cuviers, the Bichats, the Jussieus, the Laplaces, etc., were they Parisians? Or is that a novel phenomenon of modern times only? Look at Rome. Not one of the great Roman poets was born at Rome. In Athens it was different; but there were practically no other dwelling places in Attica than Athens.

The reader might well ask: Do the above series of facts, confirmed as they are by the history of all other nations, point to a kind of historic law that genius is born outside capitals? Literary genius is, or mostly so, there can be



no doubt. Literature, it is true, is an urban growth; but literary genius requires the collision and conflict between the genius of placid nature and that of high-strung civilization; of the country and the town; of the provinces and the capital. Hence this is the ultimate solution of the enigma; genius is born outside the quickly sterilized population of capitals, but it is brought to maturity by the immense suggestiveness and stimulation of those very capitals, which focus the rays, but do not, as a rule, emit them.

If the study of history were taken as a grand serious, the present controversy would long have been impossible. It would be known to everybody that the constant migration of the "country" into the town is among the chief factors of literary history, as well as of economic and political events. Such a migration facilitated the possibility of a Shakespeare; and the lack of such frequent migrations desiccated the Roman Empire of all vital force.—[Literature.

#### English Hostility to Popular Education.

An American visitor to England, who spends some little time in the country, says J. N. Larned in the March Atlantic, can hardly fail to become conscious of three serious facts: (1.) That there is a strong class feeling against much education for those who are looked on as underlings and servants—a feeling more prevalent and more pronounced than the shamefaced sentiment of like meanness that is whispered in some snobbish American circles; (2.) that the "school rate" seems to be the most begrudged of English taxes, the most sharply criticised, the most grumbled at; and this to a degree for which there seems nothing comparable in America; (3.) that the opposition to secular schools, fostered by the church, and ostensibly actuated by a desire for religious instruction in the schools, is largely supported in reality by the two sentiments indicated above. Looking, therefore, to the increasingly democratic conditions that are inevitable in England, the reluctance and factiousness of disposition that appear among its citizens touching the vital matter of popular education, are ominous of evil to the nation, and gravely lessen its chance of holding, under the reign of democracy, the high place to which it rose under an aristocratic régime.

#### The Effect of Pernicious Literature.

[Westminster Review:] Books have been called companions; no better description could be employed, and as bad company with foul minds, bad books with foul contents, damage irreparably the thoughts of their readers. Impregnate them with vile ideas, and put trash in the place which should be occupied by valuable knowledge. It is well known that an inebriate perpetually indulging in an excess of strong alcohol, destroys his taste, and can appreciate no other than strong drink, for which he always craves; this is similar to the reader of vile books; his taste is destroyed, and he can appreciate no others after he has accustomed his taste to, and saturated his mind with, abominable publications.

Pernicious literature appears to consume the very intellect of its readers, as opium-smoking destroys the intellect of the smoker; for such readers appear to possess no knowledge of matters which directly or indirectly affect themselves or their fellow-creatures; they take but little, if any, interest in matters which rightly claim the attention of all members of the human race, but concentrate their attention upon what is called by the far too mild name, sensational literature.

"A vast number of people do not care a rap about reading," said Augustine Birrell the other day. "They may pretend to, but they do not. They say they cannot find time; it is the merest subterfuge. They could easily find time if they chose, but they prefer doing so many other things first. There is no great harm in this; there are other pastimes besides reading. Some people (not many) read a great deal too much, and would be all the better for doing a little observing. Mr. Bagehot said of Shakespeare that if he walked down a street he knew what was in it. One of the wisest men I have ever known could neither read nor write. Still it remains true that unless you are fond of reading you will not read, and yet unless you read you cannot truly appreciate the work of genius. Read what you like best; do not be ashamed of your tastes, or be deceived by novelty. If you are fond of fiction, give the best the first chance. Read, for example, 'Guy Mannering' and Hugo's 'Les Misérables.' If, having done so, you deliberately prefer 'East Lynne,' it cannot be helped. Mrs. Wood was a voluminous author; and, after all, books were intended to be read. But nobody who is really fond of reading needs to be told what to read. Lists of books are made for the people who do not care about reading, and are a little uneasy because of their indifference. They buy Sir John Lubbock's 'Hundred Best Books,' chatter about them for a brief while, and then resume the even tenor of their bookless way."

#### Literary Notes.

THE Atlantic Monthly announces that it will begin, in an early number, the publication of the reminiscences of Prince Kropotkin. The rem-

iniscences of this famous revolutionist and refugee will probably prove one of the most interesting publications which has appeared for many years.

The first volume of Dickens illustrated by Phil May will be "David Copperfield," and there will be thirty-six pictures.

First editions of the books of Lewis Carroll are especially scarce, and have brought extraordinary prices. The 1886 edition of "Alice in Wonderland," with Tenniel's illustrations, has sold for \$60 and \$75 a copy.

The second edition of Stephen Phillips's volume of poems is already announced in London. This edition is to contain some alterations, notably in the case of the poem entitled "The Wife," which Mr. Phillips has rewritten.

Apropos of Mrs. Craigie and others, that gifted authoress would not allow her latest success to enter or to be considered among the competitive list for the prize of 100 guineas, offered by the Academy for the piece of literature showing the most promise.

H. N. Brailsford, author of "The Broom of the War God," a story of the recent war between the Greeks and Turks, which Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will publish shortly, fought in the war as a volunteer in the Foreign Legion. Mr. Brailsford is a Scotchman, educated in Dundee, and a Fellow of Glasgow University. His graphic story embodies his actual experiences in the late war.

[New York Tribune:] A certain English bishop is said to have complained to Mr. Gladstone that the nature of the Snark was not clearly defined. "But the Snark, you know, was a Boojum," said Mr. Gladstone. "Yes," replied the bishop, "but what is a Boojum?" Mr. Gladstone is said to have hinted, with his customary delicacy, that a prelate who confessed to doubts about the identity of the Boojum was unworthy of ecclesiastical preferment.

Christina Rossetti, some years ago, was visited by a lady who, though English-born, was brought up abroad, and both in manner and speech bore token of the fact. In course of conversation she referred to Miss Rossetti as "a foreigner," upon which the latter laughingly retorted that she was far more English than her visitor. After some argument, "We can easily settle it," said Miss Rossetti. "People always use their native language in their prayers; in which language do you say your prayers?" "In French," confessed my friend. "And I in English," triumphantly returned Miss Rossetti, so I am the English woman and you are the foreigner."

The two most eminent men of letters, whose centenaries fall this year, are both Italian—Metastasio and Leopardi. The 200th anniversary of Metastasio's birthday is already over, for he was born on the 6th of January, 1698. His fame rests on the important part he played in the development of opera. Leopardi is a hundred years nearer to us in time, and nearer than that in sentiment. The pessimism, however, which nowadays is a fashionable affectation of young novelists, was a bitter reality to the young Italian of genius, who suffered pain and ill-health all his life and died before he was forty years of age. His centenary falls on the 29th of June next.

Works of art, it has long been supposed, have ceased to be considered legitimate spoils of war. Many will be surprised and pained to know that the custom has been revived by the conquering Turks in Greece. So long ago as last summer, an order was sent by the director of museums at Constantinople to the commander-in-chief of the Turkish army in Thessaly, to transport to the capital all antiquities which he came across during the occupation.

This has been done; and, what is more, the European powers in settling the treaty of peace, appear to have ignored, if they did not actually assent to, the spoliation. All that could be done was done by the French School at Athens, who obtained permission, at the advice of the French Consul at Volos, to photograph every piece and every inscription before its deportation.

Here is an anecdote related by Count Tolstoi as illustrative of Guy de Maupassant's theory of the relation of literature to life:

"I remember a celebrated painter once showed me a picture of his, which represented a religious procession. It was wonderfully painted, but there was no indication of the artist's relation to his subject."

"Well, now, do you consider these ceremonies to be good, and that one ought to take part in them or no?" I inquired.

The artist, with a show of condescension to my simplicity, explained that he knew nothing about that, and thought he had no need to know. His business was to depict life.

"But, any way, you sympathize with all this?"

"I cannot say so."

"Well, do you dislike these ceremonies?"

"Neither the one nor the other," replied this modern, highly-educated artist, with a smile of compassion at my stupidity. He represented life, without understanding its meaning, and unmoved by its aspect to love or dislike. So it was, one regrets to say, with De Maupassant.

#### What Ailed Him.

[Montreal Herald:] Little four-year-old Willie was visiting his grandparents in the country. One morning he heard a mule braying for the first time, and, running into the house, he exclaimed, "Oh, gran'ma, one of zem horses has dot ze hoopentough."

## INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

By a Special Contributor.

THE British government is showing itself unwilling to allow the United States troops, who will escort the War Department relief expedition to the Klondike, to pass through the Northwest Territory, because the fifty-five enlisted men, composing the escort, will be armed. This action of the British government is in marked contrast to the courtesies it received from the United States in January, 1862, when Secretary Seward hospitably invited the British authorities who were sending troops to Quebec, Can., in midwinter, by the wilderness route via Halifax, to land them and their munitions of war at Portland, Me., and pass thence by railroad through Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, to Quebec.

Mr. Seward was influenced in granting this permission to the British troops to land at Portland, Me., by the consideration that much suffering and risk, through the snow and ice of a northerly Canadian overland voyage, might be spared the troops, if they were allowed to pass through the territory of the United States by the Grand Trunk Railroad, which British enterprise had extended to Portland. The principle upon which this concession was made to Great Britain was, that, "when humanity or even convenience renders it desirable for one nation to have a passage of its troops and munitions through the territory of another, it is a customary act of comity to grant it, if it can be done consistently with its own safety and welfare."

The dispute between England and the United States growing out of the seizure of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners, on board the British steamer Trent, caused Great Britain, in 1861-2, to place Canada in a condition of complete defense. Besides the large number of troops raised in Canada to protect that country against invasion, more than 13,000 were sent over from England in 1862, for the same purpose. As the St. Lawrence was fast ice-locked, or was expected to be, before the British troops arrived in Quebec, there was no way for the troops to reach their destination excepting through Maine, or else on snowshoes or sledges across Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—a perfect wilderness—to Quebec. This process was adopted in the winter of 1839, when the Forty-third British Light Infantry was thus conveyed from Halifax to lower Canada, to take part in the suppression of the rebellion of the French habitants.

On January 4, 1862, the State Department at Washington was advised by telegraph by the agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Portland, Me., that the steamship Bohemian was off Cape Race with troops for Canada, and was asked whether, in case they came to Portland, any different course was to be taken than what had been pursued. In response to this telegram, Secretary Seward telegraphed to the marshal of the United States and all Federal officers in Portland, directing that "the agents of the British government should have all proper facilities for landing and conveying to Canada or elsewhere troops and munitions of war of every kind, without exception."

The announcement that Secretary Seward had telegraphed permission for the British troops to land at Portland and pass through Maine, was distasteful to the people of that State, and caused some exciting discussions in the Maine Senate. Outside of Maine men took a broader view of the matter, and rejoiced that there was an opportunity afforded for the United States government to give so marked a proof of its friendly disposition toward England, at a time when war was threatened with that country, which, if it had occurred, would have materially helped the Southern Confederacy. And this act of international comity came with peculiar force and grace from Mr. Seward, who figured in the minds of the British as having an insatiable and ogre-like desire to swallow Canada.

The Maine Senate finally by a vote of 17 to 5, in February, Resolved, that the letter of Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, to His Excellency, Gov. Washburn, in reference to the passage of British troops over the soil of Maine, is entirely satisfactory to the Legislature." It is said that the Brit-

ish did not avail themselves of the privilege, as navigation soon opened in the St. Lawrence, and the troops went to Quebec by steamers. Horace Greeley twitted the "innocents" by saying that "it did not occur to them that Her Majesty's officers could not trust their rank and file on a journey of hundreds of miles under the wing of the American eagle." He said, "Every soul of them could, and very many doubtless would, walk straight out of the cars," and Mr. Seward would not carry his courtesy to the extent of sending the British deserters to Fort Warren."

## MONEY FOR CHARITY.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS NET A HANDSOME SUM.

(FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.)

In devising schemes to raise money for charity, or the new church organ, or club library, or what not, it is just as well to remember that your husbands and sweethearts will give up their coppers all the more cheerfully if you give them something in return. The church supper, at which they go hungry for a quarter, or the ladies' fair, at which they pay three prices for something they don't want, are not nearly as attractive to those who come or to those who get them up as are some other schemes which have been tested and which deserve to be more generally known.

One exhibition, known as "living posters," netted a society of young ladies a very handsome profit. They first made a collection of some of the more common pictures which cover so many of the advertising pages of the leading monthlies. Many of these pictures are known everywhere. The woman who strikes a very winsome attitude while she displays her teeth; the young lady who greets the new morn with an inquiry as to soap; the stout gentleman who advertises a breakfast food; the dapper French cook and his soups, and so on, in definitely. There are at least one hundred advertising pictures or posters that nine out of ten persons will recognize at sight.

Having made a list of all the pictures that the young ladies thought available for their purpose, they addressed a letter to the firms whose wares the pictures advertised and outlined their scheme to them.

"In order to raise funds for — we propose giving an exhibition," said the letter to the advertiser, "in a town of 6000 inhabitants, which we believe will be an excellent advertisement of your —, which you advertise so extensively in connection with the poster which we have clipped from the Ladies' Home Journal, and inclose."

"Our plan is to take the handsomest girl in this town and have her pose in exact imitation of your poster. She will be a living picture of your advertisement. She will be seen by at least 1000 of the best citizens of our town, all of whom will at once recognize your advertisement. This will not only be a novel entertainment, but it will be a very effective advertisement for you."

"Now, our proposition is this: If we select your poster for one of our living pictures, will you contribute \$10 to our fund, and will you send us 1000 samples to be distributed among the spectators? The details of our scheme will suggest themselves, and you can readily see that it will give you valuable advertising. We are addressing similar letters to a number of other firms whose posters are sufficiently known, and our selections will depend on the responses to these letters."

The plan worked much better than was even expected, and the only mistake was the contribution asked. One firm said that they regarded such an advertisement worth as much as a page in an average magazine. Others offered to supply the ladies with various draperies and accessories, and all of them treated the suggestion courteously.

For a number of the posters a large frame was erected as a sort of border to the living picture. The labor of getting up the various tableaux and poses was not very difficult.

The audience received the various pictures with great enthusiasm. The novelty of guessing each advertisement and of wondering what the next would be gave the exhibition an element of excitement. While the next picture was being arranged small boys distributed samples and printed matter, and this, too, was received with much favor. Everybody likes to get something for nothing, and every person got the equivalent of their ticket of admission in samples. The next day the papers spoke highly of the exhibition, and it was repeated to a large crowd. The ladies netted the very handsome sum of \$600 for their labor and had all their fun besides.

As they used only twelve of the commonest posters, it can be seen that the field is unlimited.



## WOMAN AND HOME.

## LENTEN FROCKS.

## COSTUMES WORN BY FAIR AND FASHIONABLE PENITENTS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, March 1.—The brisk sort of trading is being carried on just now in ostrich feathers, and unless there is a failure of signs all along the line, this will be a season distinguished for the length and number, the rich quality and fine color of the plumes worn. Children and grown-ups alike will share these truly beautiful head ornaments, that are not so expensive as they might be. Our own ostrich farms in the West send excellent feathers to the milliners, who are using them to replace the stiff wings and the birds.

Wide hats of the softest straw are fairly draped with this lovely plumage, accompanied usually by a few roses by way of smart color. The brims are looped or crushed back on one side and a soft arc of feathers, springing from a jeweled ornament, placed well in front, sweeps against the hair well to the rear in fringing masses, to droop almost to the shoulder behind.

The most bewitching garden party and carriage hats, of chips and leg-horn, in white and black, are exhibited, their brims left to fall in wide

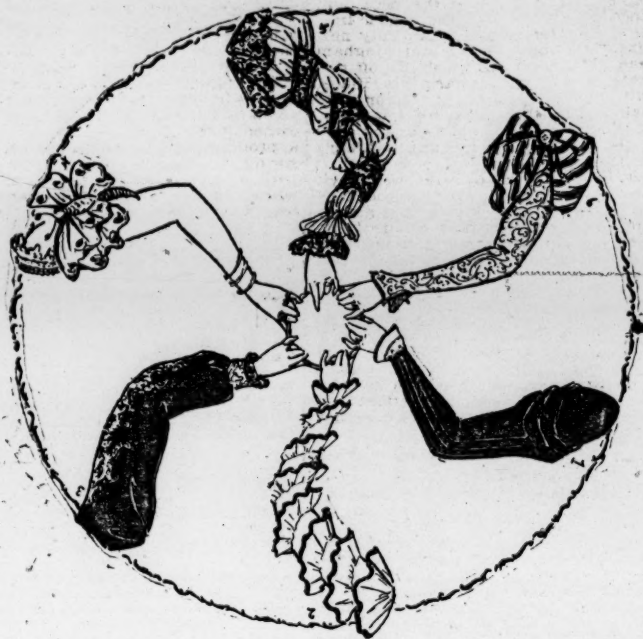
wedge-shaped pieces of straw so set about the crown as to assume the aspect of stiff leaves tossed in every direction.

## THE SHRINKING BLOUSE.

Now that we get nearer and nearer to genuine springtide, nothing is more clearly apparent than that the blouse front is about to shrink into a perfectly straight line from bust to waist. Every woman with a full figure is rejoicing accordingly and adopting the flat fit in front, while the slender ones cling to a fullness that must be without any pouched or dropped aspect.

Skirts are literally still torn between conflicting dressmakers and preferences. It is beyond dispute that wash gowns must be made with one large Spanish flounce, and this in turn be flounced with narrow frills or striped with ribbon or fretted with embroidery to any woman's taste; but the tailors cry, "Vive la bell skirt." Literally a bell-shaped petticoat and onto these cloth petticoats they pray permission to stitch bands of bright satin or silk or set fine tucks, or wrinkle the goods with cording, or, latest of fashions, cut out of cloth large arabesques and stitch these on to cloth. The aspect thus gained is of cloth richly and fancifully embossed in its own color, or one may have this same thing done in two gently-contrasting colors.

While the tailors labor for the election of the bell skirt to supreme fashionable eminence, the modistes are



SMART SLEEVES.

inches with any stiffening. By this means all the skirt's fullness falls in limply at the feet, and the result is an aesthetic appearance at the cost of comfort. The rival faction believe that a train must slope out grandly,

distinctly for outing wear, there is a wide range of subjects. Linen poplin in blue and white checks is one of the materials far and away better than the highly-lauded galatea, and then for glowing color French duck is to be cordially recommended. This is a duck of quite light weight, and it comes this season in poppy red, priores blue and rather overwhelming purples. It trims up, however, very smartly with a flat braid, quite like a heavy tape, and for the seaside it will be widely adopted. Nearly all the new taffetas for dress purposes have their flower patterns outlined with a pretty brocaded edging, but on the whole few taffetas will be used this spring save for foundation purposes.

This is because there is a perfect horde of tempting transparent dress materials to select from, in tender shades of green and brown, gray and mauve. They are all mixtures of silk and wool, and the exceptions prove the rule in favor of bayadere stripes. Many tissue-like materials, woven wholly of silk and striped with lace-like bands, all one in the weave, are finely tucked in the manufacture, just as the latest lawns are most artistically decorated with miniature studies of fruit clusters, and bear in the white spaces of the goods a pattern embroidered in white thread in the tambour stitch.

## NECK SPLENDORS.

All the while women are strutting about happily, and much resembling pouter pigeons, with their big lace, muslin or satin jabots under their chins, and every mother's daughter of them wears either a chain or sparkling belt or both. The chain now popularly supports, besides the minute gold or silver mesh purse, a crystal ball watch, a screw pencil and a tiny stick of perfumed white grease with which to pass over the lips. The whole stick is no larger than a small screw pencil, and like a pencil, it screws up and down in a silver or gold cylinder.

Another fashionable neck splendor is made of five fine black silk cords running through as many as eighteen cut steel slides. The slides fit on the cords at intervals of an inch, and this



COSTUMES FOR MARCH.

flutes about the face, big wired bows of lace erected in front and three white or black plumes, of amazing height, flowing back on either side the low crown, to let their curling ends fall out like streamers in the rear. Beside the ostrich plumes a great many quills and coque feathers are doing active service. One and all these are wide and stiff, curved and cut to resemble miniature scimitars, dyed in rich dark colors and closely powdered with large and small dull gold green, red or blue spangles. A couple of these, springing from a high tight knot of silk set on the top side of a straw crown, have a very smart effect, indeed.

## MILLINERY JEWELS.

This is something new, but it must needs be recorded that a deal of tulle is appearing, cast as a sort of cloudy veil over the crowns of hats close piled with flowers. Last year this was one experiment that found favor. It is worth making a note that all trimmings of ribbons or piece silk are twisted, never folded, about brims and crowns. All trimming, and there is positively no exception to this rule, springs up at the side, just as high as ever we please to make it. Jeweled ornaments are used with caution, though there is a striking display of heavily-jeweled crown bands, and in place of lace hats, in black, white and all colors, chiffon flats are to be features of the season. The chiffon is very elaborately puffed and shirred on to wire frames, and quite as often as not the back, as well as the side brim of a hat, is turned up sharply and a broad comb of small blossoms set there.

Last spring the weavers of hats obliged us to almost doubt the evidence of our senses, into such fantastic, incongruous shapes did they distort the straw crowns. This year the crown has returned to its normal state, but the brims of all straw things have gone on a mad race after originality of form. Some of them have large pie-shaped pieces cut out at intervals, and the gaps filled with tucked or gathered chiffon; others curve in or bow out in deep scallops. On one side of many hats three sections of brim are set and spread apart to contain a filling of stemless flowers, between the straw tips. Still more astounding are the windmill brims, made of

working like beavers for the Princess shape, and between these rival factions there is an amount of variety in dressmaking we have not known in a number of years. All the while trains are crawling out in the rear and haircloth is creeping up our backs. The haircloth does depend, though, on the prejudices of the modiste patronized for a goodly proportion are advocating the very new French method of making the skirts unusually long all around, separating lining and goods and facing the former up only a depth of four

in organ-like folds from the waist down. So there we all are paying our money and taking our choice, and in consequence the women this season do not look like so many peas from the same pod.

## RETURN OF CREPON.

While on the subject of gowns, it is as well to announce that wool and silk crepons are coming back to use, that peccan suiting is one of the good lightweight twilled wools for summer wear, and that in the way of cotton things,



TOILETS FOR LITTLE PEOPLE.



bright trinket encircles the neck and hangs a little below the waist line. The belts referred to are the truly new things for shirt waists and gingham wear, just as soon as we shuffle off this sombre coil of winter garments. Black, white, green, in fact any color and quality of leather, from the most supple suede to the toughest pig skin or patent leather, is quite available for the modern rage for bejeweling everything. The metal belts, with their cabochon gems are ever to the fore, but in better taste, with cotton gowns, will be the leather straps studded with steel, gun metal or silver nail heads, large and small.

#### SMART SLEEVES.

There is a great deal of importance involved at this moment in the decoration, not to say cut, of one's sleeves. A half-dozen typical examples of what is very up to date are sketched in the wheel, and deserve a word of description. No. 1 is a pattern sanctioned by the highest authorities, and represents a sling top in its shoulder drapery. From wrist up this neat arm bag is closely corded, and that is a nice new idea, too, while the cuff of light satin is bell-shaped. For cloth suits nearly all the cuffs are shaped so, a tasteful selection, and the interior of the bell is usually lined with whatever bright color the owner of the sleeve uses elsewhere on her suit. No. 2 is a transparent sleeve of silk muslin, treated with a spiral ruffle, edged with dark baby velvet ribbon, and one of the novelties frequently adopted with such evening sleeves is the sewing of a row of tiny bright jeweled buttons right around the wrist. Occasionally the same scheme is repeated in an arc of larger buttons across the top of the shoulder, or quite as quaint an idea is that of tying about the wearer's wrists, close to the hand, a narrow ribbon, and knotting it in so full a bow that the pretty bracelet gives the appearance of a bright flower set among the falling laces.

The fourth in the wheel is a house gown. The shape is modified bishop, a spangled pattern is worked on the dark satin, and a close cuff of lace buttons snugly just above the hand. Close to this easy dress for the arm is one of the smartest methods for finishing the shoulder of a ball gown. Double rows of pearls cross the shoulder upon a vandyked band of embroidered satin, while lower on the arm the tulle ruffles pink out bright in spangled spots and divided by a spangled bar; all meant to lend a markedly butterfly effect.

Five in the circle is another transparent sleeve suggested for a white muslin sleeve, trimmed in black lace, and the sixth is an idea for a wash dress. The small top puffs are of gingham, the long cylinder of embroidery.

#### LENTEN GOWNS.

In addition to the sleeves, the five new gowns pictured deserve especial mention, passing as they do through the range of favorite spring materials, in which women are at the instant generously investing. The first figure represents a way to treat a gingham, of the fashionable new plaid and check mixture. Three narrow frills stand at the top and bottom of the deep Spanish flounce, and the waist's front opens in a Y to display a vest of white embroidery. Narrow frills edge the vest. Shirrings supply all necessary decoration to the sleeves, while a girde and bow of black satin ribbon give a completing touch.

A heliotrope vigogne is the material of the second suit, the skirt made in a tailor's bell shape, the body a long-skirted coat, with the blouse front only hinted at. Cream cloth, embroidered in black and heliotrope, faces the revers, the small vest forms the high collar and the cuffs. Cut-steel and cabochon amethyst buttons further decorate the coat, that is belted by a band of the light cloth, from which four sash ends fall upon one hip, the sashes made of the cream cloth, embroidered in heliotrope. A dark green rough straw hat worn with this suit is trimmed only with an arrangement of gull wings, in front, and a comb of violets in the rear.

Figured, satin striped challie, in roseda green and black, is the charming combination for the third costume. A waistcoat of folded black taffeta chinois swatches the body under the boleros, edged with narrow black ribbon, but leaves a space open at the top to fill in with a vest of plaited white chiffon, upon which a jabot of cream lace falls. The hat with this is a satin straw, woven in green and white, and piled high with snowy dog-wood flowers.

Of the two rear gowns, the first is especially remarkable in representing the use of one material in two sharply-contrasting colors. The upper half of the skirt is turquoise blue French satin cloth, the lower half of the same goods in a shade of Mediterranean blue. Upon the lower half are applied elaborately-cut flowers of the light blue cloth, and this same maneuver is repeated on the sleeves. Turquoise blue cloth forms the straight and folded sides of the body, that opens over a tiny vest of white silk, overlaid with guirure lace, and the folded side is held fast by five elaborate gunmetal ornaments, decorated with mock turquoises and sapphires. The last gown in the series is a sturdy brown cashmere, treated with flat applications of dull green silk, stitched on the shoulders, having puffed epaulettes of silk.

From the grown-ups to the children is to turn from elaboration to sweet simplicity, for the one little girl in the sketch wears a tidy little gown of

dark red challie, picked out in black polka dots, and topped with a tucked yoke of white nainsook, edged with embroidered frills. The boy beside her is in finely-checked blue line, and his little belted linen blouse has an embroidered collar, over which rolls a second set of white linen revers. The owner of the nursery Pegasus is in the appropriate riding suit for a child in spring. A dust-brown whipcord coat, with silver buttons, striped red and white duck breeches, brown whipcord leggings and pigskin shoes.

M. DAVIS.

### MARRIAGE IN TURKEY.

#### SOME QUEER CUSTOMS FOLLOWED BY ARMENIAN BRIDES.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.—In some of the smaller villages of Asia Minor, remote from enlightening influences, children are engaged to each other while literally in the cradle, a boy not a year old being chosen as the husband of a newly-born girl. And if both babies live, these contracts made by the parents are absolutely binding. Indeed, it is universally true in Turkey that a marriage engagement once made is seldom broken, the bride sometimes showing her confidence in her lover's plighted word to the extent of handing over her dowry to him before the ceremony.

I fear this use of the word lover as applied to the prospective husband is still a misnomer in most parts of the country. It is true things are improving in some parts so that the young man, if he be a Greek or an Armenian, is allowed to see something of his betrothed before the wedding day, but in many places he never sees her at all until she comes forward as his bride, and this is nearly always the case if he be a Moslem.

Besides, the practice of early marriages makes love rather an after-growth, if it comes at all, than a preliminary requisite. What can a husband of 17 and a wife of 13 know about love? Yet those are distinctly marriageable ages according to Turkish notions, and when I say Turkish I include the three races of the country that speak the Turkish language, the Armenians, the Greeks and the Moslems. When I was in Caesarea I saw an Armenian woman of 45 whose granddaughter had just borne her first child, and it is no uncommon thing to see mothers of 28 or 30 with married children. This practice, of course, is sapping the vigor of the people, as all doctors know.

Another feature of Turkish marriages is the mercenary spirit shown by the young men, or the young men's parents, in selecting the brides, and it must be said that Christians display this spirit even more than Moslems. In the eyes of a Turk marriage is of no great importance, any way; if he does not like one wife he can divorce her with a word and get another; but divorce is not easy among Greeks and Armenians; they look upon a wedding as an important transaction, in which it behooves the man to get the best of it.

Constantinople is full of young women, beautiful and accomplished, who cannot find husbands because the young men demand wives with dowries and they have no dowries. To such an extent is this carried that you will hear young men say, with the utmost self-satisfaction, that they will not marry a girl unless she has so many liras. And a friend of mine had an Armenian servant, quite an intelligent fellow, who said to him one day: "What I want to do is to marry a rich girl. Then I could study at the Marsovan college and go to America and be a man." Many Armenians have a similar idea of "being a man."

Coming now to the wedding formalities, it is a fact that a Moslem may be a married man for ten or twelve hours without ever having seen his wife. The Moslem marriage ceremony is as simple as possible, and may take place without the presence of either of the contracting parties. It is merely necessary for two Moslems, one representing the bride and the other the bridegroom, to go to a mosque together and say their prayers and make a certain pledge of union for the thing to be done. It is not even necessary that an imam (priest) be present. When this detail has been attended to the serious business of the wedding begins, that is the feasting and merry-making at the houses of bride and bridegroom.

This is continued until well into the night, but the men and women are kept apart, each celebrating the event in their own house. The men eat and drink together, smoke together, even dance together, and the women do likewise, and it is not until the rejoicing is over that the bride is led to her husband's house and given into his keeping. One characteristic feature of a Moslem wedding is the beating of two little drums which the bridegroom carries strapped about his waist and on which he pounds for hours at a time until the whole village is informed of his happiness. Friends of the happy couple also march about the streets with drums and tooting fifes.

Eager as they are to be married, it is doubtful if the young girls of Turkey are very happy in the months just after the honeymoon. Then for the first time they realize in their own hard experience that women are regarded here as inferior creatures made for the service of man. The conviction prevails among men of all races, Christians as well as Moslems. An Armenian bride must see

her father-in-law to bed, helping him to undress and then stand silently by his bedside, holding a light until he has settled himself to slumber. And in many parts of Turkey she may not speak above a whisper in the presence of her husband's relatives until she has done something to justify her existence by having a son. And in other parts she must wear a veil night and day, when sewing and working, and at all times until she has passed her fortieth year. And so long as her mother-in-law lives she is the family servant, often little more than a household drudge.

When visitors come it is always the bride of the house who brings in the sweets and then remains standing with downcast eyes until the mother-in-law motions her to be seated. And when the stranger passes through an Armenian village, dozens of women, old and young, will rise from their seats on the doorsteps—this out of "respect for his masculinity," as they express it. For him to notice them, however, by any salutation, would be a decided breach of etiquette. So general is this feeling of inferiority among the women themselves that even little girls in a school will instinctively rise as soon as a man enters the room and stand before him with eyes on the floor, as they have seen their mothers do.

One of the greatest misfortunes that can befall a woman in Turkey is to have no children. The horror of barrenness that is seen so often in the Bible still exists undiminished throughout Asia Minor. And next to having no children the greatest misfortune is to have no sons. Armenians have been known to beat their wives severely after the birth of a daughter, and a Turk makes no count of his children except the sons. The reason for this is partly that the father wishes to have the support of sons in his old age.

CLEVELAND MOFFITT.

#### TROUSSEAU APRONS.

Conspicuous among elaborate trousseaus and pretty wardrobes recently brought over from Paris is a most beautiful assortment of aprons. These article de luxe are made for the most part of the richest materials, satin and silk for morning wear, and for later in the day embroidered lawn or mousseline de soie. As in the case with the dress this season, these tabliers de toilette are extremely elaborate.

For matrons they are made with a jeweled band, with braces to correspond, and epaulettes of lace. For debutantes the pattern resembles more closely the housemaid's apron, in so far as there is a distinct upper por-

ance to work with should direct her attention to art muslins, which are very inexpensive. The exquisite colorings of these pretty and cheap materials are in themselves an artistic aid to any dress. Pale yellow, made with a deep flounce edged with black insertion and set into a waistband of black satin, the cascade of lace being replaced by a fold of the muslin, with a jet or steel button in place of the jeweled cabochon, makes a very pretty and effective addition to the toilet at a very slight cost.

The pockets of these dainty little affairs are almost always placed on the left-hand side, are invariably transparent, and only of sufficient size to carry a small handkerchief, the most correct thing being that the border of the handkerchief should recall the trimming of the apron. Where satin or silk is used a pretty fashion is to embroider the monogram of the wearer in the left-hand corner. The design of these monograms is very bold, always pointed, and reaching up as high toward the center of the apron as is consistent with grace. These monograms are invariably embroidered in pale silks, which will not prove aggressive, no matter what the toilet beneath.

M. D.

#### The Conviction of Zola.

[Stockton Mail.] The conviction of Zola is the expected, of course. It is difficult at this distance to form any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus, which is really the matter in debate. But it is easy to see that whether guilty or innocent, the Frenchman who champions Dreyfus will go down before a fierce storm of unreasoning prejudice. For Dreyfus is a Jew. And in the eyes of anti-Semites neither patriotism, nor public service, nor any noble devotion or service, weighs anything at all, if so be he who displays this devotion or does this service has in his veins the same blood as the Redeemer of the world.

To us, living in the atmosphere of large religious toleration, this seems to be, what it is, the height of bigotry, unreason and injustice. With us the Jew appears in every walk of life, and in every walk of life is a good citizen. The patriotism of the American Jew is beyond cavil. And we remember with gratitude that when the fortunes of the republic were at their worst: when beset with enemies within and without and well nigh exhausted by the stain of the greatest war the world ever saw, the nation felt its credit slipping from it, it was Jewish bankers who pledged their millions to the last dollar that the armies of the Union



NEW FRENCH APRONS.

tion covering a small part of the front of the bodice. The idea which finds most favor is to have them made of exactly the same coloring as the dress with which they are worn, or else in a violently-contrasting shade.

A very charming Parisian novelty recently worn by a matron was made in rich black satin, lined with pearl gray satin, the exact shade of the gray cashmere dress over which it was worn. The apron, which reached to the hem of the skirt, was very wide at the bottom, and gradually rounded until it reached the hip. The trimming of tucks and cream insertion on the costume was reproduced on the apron, which was finished by a flounce of cream lace, fastened off on either side at the waist with large jeweled buttons. These buttons correspond with a Swiss belt of jeweled trimming.

Another of these elegant trifles worn by a young woman was in turquoise blue mousseline de soie over a dress of cream cashmere. This apron was square at the foot, and the trimming consisted solely of a deep flounce of plaited mousseline de soie set into a ruche of soft cream lace. A bertha of folds of the blue muslin was arranged in a heart shape, so that the elaborate bodice of the dress formed a kind of vest.

The waistband was formed of cream-colored insertion over blue and studded with turquoise, and at the sides a pointed cascade of lace, not sewn on to the apron, but held in place by a large turquoise cabochon, fell almost to the hem of the skirt.

Any young girl who is clever with her needle and has only a small allow-

might be kept in the field. The story of this nation can never be told without grateful and honorable mention of the Seligmanns and their Jewish brethren.

The hatred of the Jews manifested in France is as senseless as the hatred which drove the Huguenots from that country and transferred to other nations the textile and manufacturing supremacy first gained for the French by those sober and industrious people. We have no sympathy with such bigotry, any more than we have sympathy with a like bigotry which in our own country would ostracize thousands of loyal citizens because they worship God after the fashion of the ancient religion of Rome. And we are quite sure that if the French should succeed in driving from the country its Jewish population they would inflict worse hurt upon that country than did the conquering Germans who stabled their horses in the palaces of Versailles, and raped from France its provinces on the Rhine.

The character of the Jewish people needs no defense. Their history speaks for them. And it speaks with a noble eloquence, telling of fortitude in suffering, of faith in persecution, of patriotism in every land which has extended to them the refuge of just laws and the shelter of free institutions.

Mme. Sara Bernhardt claims that the wearing of diamonds destroys the best expression of the face, dims the fire of the eyes and makes the teeth look like chalk. Her fad, however, is for costly gowns, the last magnificent acquisition being trimmed with turquoises and the train lined with the skins of 200 ermines.



## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

## SAMMY THE TOMBOY.

## QUEER FATE IN A STOLEN APPLE DEMONSTRATED.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

"SAMMY! Sammy!" called a loud, untuneful voice, "come here."

"Yep!" came back the answer, and Sammy soon appeared, not a boy, as you might suppose, but a freckled-faced girl of 14, of the regular tomboy style.

Her hat was hanging down her back, held on by the elastic around her throat, her clean calico dress was rumpled and covered with grass and dirt stains, and altogether she was anything but a lady-like-looking girl. She was a homely child, too, with her freckled face and boyish features, and hair neither red nor brown, but a nondescript mixture between the two.

But her eyes—they were the merriest, sauciest eyes ever seen; no one could dislike the child after once looking into those eyes. Perhaps that was why her aunt forgave so many of her mischievous and troublesome pranks.

"Yep!" mimicked the aunt, "that's a nice way to answer me. Now I should like to know what you and Rufus mean by chasing that young colt all over the field. Didn't I tell you to let him alone?"

"Yep—that is, yes'm; but, Aunt Jane, Uncle Hiram said I might chase him if I wanted to, and he guessed the colt

her overboisterous ways by association with his gentle child.

Next day Sammy drove away with the minister and his daughter, and Uncle Hiram and Rufus felt as if the sunshine had gone out of their lives, and poor Aunt Jane was seen to lift the corner of her apron to her eyes several times.

When the fall term opened, Sammy was sent to school with Lily, and though she was always getting into trouble on account of her mischievous tricks, she was always to be found at the head of her class, and her teacher was proud of her.

"I'll tell you what," said Maud Lane one evening in October, "let's do something at the witching hour of midnight that will show us who our husband will be."

"Husband!" snorted Sammy, who intended to be an old maid, "do, for goodness sake, let him stay where he is. It'll be bad enough when he does come, without having the 'spirits' bring him before his time. I'd rather find a fairly godmother, who'd make me beautiful, or give me lots and lots of gold; I'd like to see a ghost, too—a real one."

But as all the girls—there were six in the group—were older than Sammy, her voice was drowned in the clamor for a view of their future lord and master.

"I'll tell you what," said Sammy, who, seeing that she must give way to the older ones, entered fully into their plot, "you know that late apple tree that stands by the bay window—



"TAKE YOUR OLD APPLES."

could stand as much as I could—but he can't," she added, triumphantly, "cause he is getting tired already, and I ain't a bit."

"Uncle Hiram, indeed," retorted her aunt, "Your uncle is just as bad as you are, and just as much of a trouble. You're to mind what I say, and not what your Uncle Hiram tells you. Yesterday, when I found you chasing the old black hen with a stick, it was Uncle Hiram; and the day before, when I found the cat tied to a tree by the tail, it was Uncle Hiram again. Now, you just come in the house, and take off your clothes and go to bed. I'll see if I can't make you mind."

"Oh! Aunt Jane, please don't it is such a lovely day, and I'll be good, indeed I will. And you know," she continued in a wheedling tone, "that old black Susan deserves a whipping; just think, she stepped on two of her little weeny downy chicks, and killed them. And Thomas had eaten one of the little birdies in the nest up in the old cherry tree. So, he deserved what he got, too. Do say that you think so, too, Aunt Jane, 'cause I know you do."

"Well, well, child—come in with me, and help me mend some socks, and I'll let you off this time. But wait until I catch that Rufus; I'll give him a thrashing."

The next day a note was dispatched to the village minister.

## II.

Mr. Daniels had an only child, a pretty, winsome girl, not very strong, and for whom he had been looking for a companion. He had often asked Aunt Jane to let him have Sammy, whom he knew could soon be cured of

up at the squire's house? Well, I've read somewhere that if you go at midnight and pluck an apple from a tree, cut it in half, throw one half over your left shoulder, and then, while you take a bite of the other half, say a rhyme to yourself with your eyes shut, when you open your eyes you will see your future husband's face before you. So, why couldn't we all go there at midnight? We can easily get out of the house when everybody is asleep, and all go together. It isn't very far."

"What!" cried Maud Lane. "Go up to that great big gloomy house, on the hill! Why, I'd be frightened out of my life."

"Pooh, scarecat! Who is going to hurt you? Nobody lives there but the old man and woman who take care of it. The young squire is away traveling, though I did hear that he was coming home soon."

At the appointed hour and evening they gathered at the rendezvous, shivering and shaking with fear at the weird performance before them. They had ten minutes to wait for the magic hour. This was spent in climbing the tree and plucking the apples. Sammy thought it might be well for her to fill her apron with the apples for future use.

Each had agreed to give a grunt with each word of the rhyme, so that all could open their eyes together. As the last grunt died away and they opened their expectant eyes there sounded in their ears a most awful answer to their anything but musical sounds; it was a moan or groan and a wail combined; then a voice asked: "What seekest thou?"

Terror lent wings to the tempters of fate, and, shrieking as they went, they

sped down the lane without waiting for further developments, all but Sammy. Sammy, although quaking with fear, stood her ground.

"What seekest thou?" repeated the voice.

"I want to see my husband," answered she in a faint voice.

"Behold! he appears!" and there stepped forth from the lilac bushes at her side the form of a man. It was too dark to distinguish his features.

With a yell of which an Indian would have been proud, Sammy rushed after the others, and the man ran after her, and soon caught the terror-stricken girl. They were now in the opening, and the bright moon was shining down on both. Sammy still held the apples in her apron.

"Now, will you kindly tell me what you and your companions were trespassing on my ground for?" inquired he in a very human voice, full of laughter and would-be sternness, and he held her arm so that she could not run away.

"We—that is—I—I—we wanted to see our future husbands," she answered.

"Well," he queried in answer to that, "look, will I suit you?"

Sammy was afraid of nothing mortal, and as she saw she had to deal with flesh and blood, regained her pert tongue.

"Well, no," she answered, calmly surveying him, "I don't think you'd do at all."

"Why not?"

"Well, you are too thin; then, besides you've got tow-colored hair and a horrid nose. Now, if you were dark I might like you," she said seriously.

That was too much for the young squire, and the hills around echoed with his hearty laughter.

"Funny, ain't you?" she remarked sarcastically. "You ought to go and join a show; you'd make a fortune with that grin. I wonder if your wit is as funny as your face."

"What a saucy, homely little vixen it is." What is your name?

"Sammy."

"Sammy, well named." And he laughed again. "Well, Sammy, don't you know that it takes a smart man to be funny?"

"Oh, no," she quickly replied, "the funniest thing in the world is a fool."

"Good; that is one on me. Well, I'm glad my future wife will have a smart tongue, as I am sure she will never be a beauty. By the way, what are you doing with those apples?"

"Take your old apples." And she freed her arm and flung them at his feet. "You are the rudest man ever lived, and I'd rather die than eat your apples," and she turned and fled from him.

"Remember, you are to be my wife," he called after her laughingly.

Several times he tried to obtain an interview with Sammy by calling at the parsonage at all hours of the day, but though he saw Lily several times, he never could get more than a glimpse of Sammy. He had heard all about her from Rev. Mr. Daniels, and was more interested in her than he could account for to himself.

## III.

Thus matters went on until the beginning of the new year, when it was agreed that both Lily and Sammy should be sent away to a boarding school, so the first Saturday after New Years she was speeding away to a distant city, where they were to finish their education.

Just as the train was moving off the window was thrown up quickly and a box of bonbons and some roses were thrown into the lap of the astonished Sammy, and the merry face of the young squire beamed on her; with a wave of his hand he called to her to accept them as a peace offering, and not to forget her future husband.

Three years afterward there was a happy gathering at the parsonage to welcome home the two girls who had finished their schooling days.

Lily wasn't so very much changed from the sweet-faced Lily of old, but Sammy—could that tall, graceful and dignified young lady be "Sammy, the tomboy?" She wasn't pretty, but what a delightful face with those saucy yet sympathetic eyes, and what a sweet, lovable smile.

She was more than pretty; she was beautiful—so thought a gentleman standing in the doorway. For the young squire was there, too, to complete the circle.

It was not long before he, too, was paying his respects to her, and as she raised her lovely eyes to his face, he knew that it would go hard with him if he could not persuade her to accept the title he had given her in jest. Squire Halford was no laggard in wooing, and before long Sammy had promised to fulfill her fate and brighten his life.

"But are you sure you can consent to marry such a tow-headed snub-nosed person as myself?"

"Well, if you can put up with such a homely, pert little vixen as I, I might." And so Sammy's fate was sealed.

PHOEBE FRANCES HOLLIS.

An ingenious stage waterfall, devised by M. Gailhard, has attracted attention at the Paris opera balls. It is made of tulle stretched on frames imitating the curves of a fall. Behind it little streams of water are discharged through perforated pipes against a metal plate, so as to throw a spray upon the tulle. When the electric light is played on this the effect is magical.

## A POWERFUL MICROSCOPE

## THE WAY TO MAKE A MAGNIFYING GLASS AT HOME.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

While almost every one has heard of the wonderful powers of the microscope, yet but few have ever had an opportunity to look through one, and fewer still have been able to possess a really good instrument. A simple pocket lens is in itself sufficiently wonderful, but one who has only looked through a magnifying glass can have but a faint idea of the enormous magnifying powers of a microscope.

The high price of the instrument will always prevent its common use, for a serviceable microscope cannot be purchased for less than \$25, while the more expensive ones cost several hundreds. And yet a very excellent little microscope may be made at home in a few minutes by any one, and at a cost of next to nothing.

## PUTTING THE GLASS TOGETHER.

First of all, from some dealer in optical goods, a small quantity of canada balsam and a dozen cover glasses should be bought. These cover glasses, as they are called, are used in mounting objects for the microscope, and are about as large around as a cent and as thin as a sheet of writing paper. This is all that requires to be purchased, and should cost but a few cents.

Any one who has noticed how water spilled on a tablecloth magnifies the fibers of the cloth will understand the principle upon which these lenses are to be constructed, only we shall use the canada balsam instead of water.

To make a microscope, take a clean cover glass, and in the center place a small drop of balsam. Your microscope is now complete; that is, the part that does the magnifying is finished. It is therefore important that this part should be well done. It is best to use a common steel needle for the operation. Dip it well into the balsam and on raising it you will find that the balsam runs slowly down to the point very much as molasses would. The drop thus formed should be placed carefully in position and great care must be taken to make it exactly round. A number of these microscopes should be made of different sizes. Each one will then have a different magnifying power the rule being that the smaller the drop the more it will magnify.

As it is difficult to make a nicely shaped large drop it is best not to attempt one of a greater diameter than one-quarter of an inch and large drops should be allowed to harden for a time before use. If the first drop is not perfect, clean the cover with a little benzine and try again.

## MOUNTS.

The microscope, as thus made, can be used just as it is, but it is best for ease in working to have some kind of a mounting. A very good mounting may be made as follows: In a piece of paper, the size of a cover glass, cut a small circular hole, not quite as large as the drop of balsam. Paste this on the reverse side of the cover opposite the drop. This forms what is called a diaphragm, and prevents the light from the edges of the drop interfering with the accurate working of the lens. Next, make a small circle of thin wood, and in the center of it bore a hole a little larger than the drop. Gum the cover glass on to this so that the drop shall come on the inside, as shown in figure 1; thus you will not only be able to handle the delicate cover glass freely, but you will also protect the drop from dirt and touching with the hands while hardening.

## PRACTICAL USES.

After having made your microscope, the next question is how to use it. For examining mounted transparent objects or slides, it may be used like an ordinary magnifying glass. Hold the slide up toward the light, and, as the distance between the object and the lens for a clear definition, or, in other words, the focus of all these microscopes is very short, the microscope should first be placed against the slide and then moved slowly away until the proper focus is reached. The eye should be placed very close to the lens. These mounted objects, however, although very beautiful, are apt to be rather expensive, and to the average student will not be half so interesting as the millions on millions of tiny animals and plants to be found in common pond water.

Those who wish to examine the water animalcules, as they are called, may use the following simple device: A plain slide may be made from common window glass, about three inches long and one inch broad. A cell or round ring of wax may be easily made in the center of the slide, small enough to be covered with one of the circular glass covers, and deep enough to contain a good-sized drop of water. This slide will answer all the purposes of a store-made affair, costing \$2 or more. To use it, put the drop of water that you wish to examine in the wax cell and drop a cover glass upon it, thus flattening the curved surface of the drop so that it may be examined without the image being distorted thereby. The slide may now be viewed just like any mounted object.

The magnifying power, as has been said, varies with the size of the drop of balsam used. A drop one-quarter of an inch in diameter will magnify to



about fifteen diameters; a drop half that size, about thirty diameters, while powers of one, two, or even three hundred diameters may be readily obtained. When it is realized that the ordinary pocket lens rarely magnifies more than five diameters, the immense powers of these microscopes will be understood. In examining pond water, however, only the lower powers should be used, first using the lowest, and increasing in power until the best results are reached. It is nonsense to use a higher power than is necessary to see an object well.

GEORGE T. HANCHETT.

## SAND, AND BRAINS.

### SOME OF MR. GRAYTOP'S INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

"Sand may not always take the place of brains," said Mr. Graytop, "but it is the best-known substitute, and many a race between the man of sand, without brains, and the man of brains without sand, has been won by the man with the stout heart, who hires the other man when he comes up."

#### HAPPILY ONLY A DREAM.

"I dreamed the other night," said Mr. Graytop, "that we had gone through a season without having anything happen to the peaches. This made me feel very uncomfortable; for things wouldn't seem right unless we had our regular reports about the blasting of the peach crop. But that very morning there was a paragraph in the paper about the frost getting into the buds or something of that sort. No very serious damage had been done so far, but it was enough to show that the dream was only a dream, and that we might in due course expect the usual prognostication."

#### HOW TO ENJOY LIFE.

It certainly is a pity that we should always be looking to the future for our enjoyment. To be sure, it is better that we should look there than nowhere, for without hope we should be miserable indeed; but why can't we enjoy the present, too? The future, in which we so confidently hope to find our happiness, will be the present when we shall have reached it, and we shall then be in just the same box that we are in now. The future always keeps ahead of us. We can't reach it any more than we can step on our own shadow.

But it may be that the things we are forever looking into the future for are really all about us now. Surely the sky is as blue now as it will be a year hence, and the air as balmy; and it may be true of many other things of today, that they are in reality as fine as any we shall ever find.

Then why not enjoy the present? So, while abating not one jot of our hopes for the future, we shall get twice as much for our money.

## ZULU BOYS.

### THEY CHASE MONKEYS FOR WORK AND BIRDS FOR FUN.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

John L. Dobe, the young native Zulu missionary, who is at present studying in this country, says that the life of the Zulu boy is not all play. At the same time that our boys are starting out for school, often feeling very much injured because the day is bright and they would rather play football, the Zulu boy, without any breakfast, is sent out into his father's field, where the crops are growing.

The work assigned to him there does not in the least resemble any chores that a boy might find to do here, for it consists in chasing away the monkeys and baboons which come out of the forest and prowl about with designs on the ripening pumpkins, and other fruits. This is lively work, for monkeys are notably quick in their movements, and unless the youngsters are on the alert, the monkeys pounce upon their booty and carry it away under the boys' noses.

At other times of the year it is not the baboons, but the birds that must be kept from the ripening grain. After a morning of such lively exercise the boys are ravenous for their noon meal, the first food that is given them during the day, for they only eat twice in twenty-four hours, with not so much as an afternoon tea between times.

The whole aim of a Zulu boy's training is to make him a dauntless and victorious warrior. This being the case, the most important of their games is one in which they learn to throw sharpened sticks with skill. It is played as follows: One of their number ascends a small hill while the others, with their sticks in their hands, range themselves in a row down the side. The lad at the top then throws past the boys with all his force the huge, soft bulb of a large African lily. This bulb is a foot in diameter, and as it goes by the first boy he flings his stick at it. If he fails to pierce it, the next boy, quick as lightning, throws, too, and if he fails, the next one tries it, and so on until one of them sends his stick into the heart of the bulb, and as a reward he is allowed to go higher in the line, displacing the boy above him.

Though they consider it a great hardship to be obliged to chase the birds from their father's crops, the

boys will follow birds all day for fun. The boys pursue them from bush to bush and from tree to tree, until they actually tire their game out, when they knock the birds on the head and kill them. If a Zulu boy was told to put salt on a bird's tail, he would not find it such a very difficult feat.

When the young Zulu has become tired or heated from other sports he runs to the nearest river, into which he dives. It is not necessary for him to stop to take off his clothes, because he never wears any, and at such a time he must find it very convenient. Zulu boys have been in the water so much from their very infancy that they seem almost as much at home in it as the fish themselves. Many of their strokes in swimming differ greatly from ours, and with them they are able to make headway against the swiftest and strongest river currents. This is very necessary because the South African rivers all flow swiftly, and there are few opportunities for still-water bathing.

They are especially proud of the length of time that they are able to remain underneath the water, and they learn to swim for a long distance without coming to the surface. But perhaps their most wonderful accomplishment in the water is an ability to swim with their shoulders. They do not use their arms at all, but simply call into play the powerful muscles of their little backs.

## PRINCE,

### A HERO OF THE QUICKSANDS OF LONG ISLAND.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

There is a dog living in the town of Greenport, down on Long Island, that deserves a medal from the Volunteer Life-saving Association. But if he never receives it he probably will never trouble his head over the matter, for he is well satisfied with having saved his master from what would very likely have proved a fatal predicament except for his timely aid. The dog is a big Newfoundland with a curly black coat. He owns the appropriate name of Prince, and belongs to Dr. Hamilton, one of the physicians of the town. One day a few weeks ago Prince and his master set out across the lowland and marshes about Peconic Bay on an expedition after wild ducks. Several

in the treacherous sand. Then he began shouting for help.

Prince came running up with the other bird in his mouth, but, although he understood from his master's cries that something was wrong, he was at a loss what to do. Seeing Prince frisking about him, it entered the young man's head that he might be of assistance, and, calling the dog to him, he directed him, by words and motions, to bring a heavy stick. Trotting off to the growth of woods near by, the dog quickly returned, dragging a large limb that had fallen from some dead tree, and laid it alongside his master, and then a second and a third. Meanwhile the hunter had continued to shout and to fire his gun, but it was not likely that any hunters were within hearing of his cries, and, so far as the shots were concerned, they were not likely to attract attention in a spot where gunshots echoed all day long.

The young man was sinking deeper, the sand was nearly to his waist. He realized that he must make a desperate effort if he was to save himself. As soon as the dog had obediently laid the sticks by his master's side, the man threw his body across them, and, sinking his gun in the sand, made a mighty effort to drag himself out. But his strength was not equal to the task, and he began once more to shout, "Help! help! help!" hoping against hope that some one would hear him and come to his aid. But only the echoes of his shouts came back across the darkening marshes. The dog, who was racing about his master, and adding his bark to the man's shouts, seemed suddenly to be inspired with an idea, and rushed off across the sands, disappearing through the woods at their further side. A mile and a half away the dog came up with a hunter, who was trudging along the road toward the nearest town and who was greatly surprised and somewhat alarmed at the dog's actions, as the latter circled about him, barking furiously and making short dashes in the direction from which he had come. Presently it dawned on his mind that some one was in trouble, and he turned back, following the dog, who gave a few short yelps of satisfaction, and led the way straight to where his master lay. The sand was nearly up to his arms now, though he had slackened its progress by lying with his body over the sticks which the dog had brought.

Taking a hint from this action, the rescuer brought other limbs and planks, and from this platform he was



THE DOG QUICKLY RETURNED, DRAGGING A LARGE LIMB.

birds were brought down in the course of the afternoon, all of which Prince obediently brought to his master's feet. Toward evening when the young man was beginning to think of returning home, he started up several birds a little way ahead of him, and as they flew he wounded two with one shot. Though neither of the birds could fly away, they were not entirely disabled, but fluttered along on the ground away from the hunter. Calling to the dog to follow up one of the birds, he dashed forward after the other, which was flopping away over the sands with considerable speed.

In his eagerness to overtake the wounded bird the doctor did not notice that as he ventured further out on the sands the ground yielded more and more beneath him. He stopped a moment to take breath, and as he tried to go forward again he found to his surprise that he could not lift his feet. Then it flashed across him that he had ventured too far out on the marshes and was caught in the quicksands. He struggled forward in an effort to get free, but at every movement he sank still deeper until he was up to his knees

able to pull the young physician out of the clinging sand.

Prince is in no wise puffed up by his brave deed, but, though his owner is not a wealthy man, it is not likely that there is enough money in the country to buy the dog from him after his latest exploit.

#### ESKIMO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Uncle Sam has his public school system in bleak Alaska as well as in the States. But, instead of large finely equipped school buildings which accommodate several hundred graded scholars, the school children there study their lessons in rough frame houses. The missionary, who is often the teacher, too, usually lives in part of it. There is only one room in the school, and except in Sitka, the capital, there is only one grade, the primary. For these little Eskimo children are but just beginning to understand our language.

If one of our public school scholars here at home could pay a visit to an Alaskan public school he would see many things to interest him and to cause him astonishment. Most of all



"Ill-health is the 'Sword of Damocles' that hangs suspended by a slender thread above the heads of thousands of men. In the end-of-the-century rush and crush, men forget and neglect everything but money-getting. They forget that the facility for money-getting is in the long run dependent upon a sound mind in a sound body. The man who is too busy with his business to spare a moment to look after his health, will eventually lose both health and business. A man may be in too big a hurry. The man who would be permanently successful should take time to eat, time to digest his food, time to sleep, and time to look after the most precious endowment—his health."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best-known medicine for the overworked man or woman. It keeps the system toned up. It makes the digestion perfect, the appetite keen, and the bowels regular. It makes blood—pure, rich, life-giving blood—and lots of it. It builds flesh and muscle. It invigorates the nerves. Thousands have testified to the benefits derived from its use. Druggists sell it.

"I have used quite a number of bottles of your medicines and have received a great deal of benefit from them," writes Urban Howell, Esq., of Tallmanville, Wayne Co., Pa. "In 1880 I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it cured me of the salt-rheum so that it did not break out again."

"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" is a well named book. It is all that its title implies. It has proved a daily help in over a million families. The book contains 1,008 pages—over 300 illustrations. 680,000 copies of this book have been sold at \$1.50 each. Now an edition, in heavy paper covers, is to be given away to whoever will send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. A copy in fine cloth binding may be had for 10 cents extra.

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STOMACH  
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The incursions of disease are more stealthy and fatal than those of the assassin, but if taken in time

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As a Curative of all Stomach and Liver Troubles.

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is the little word that means much. Vim is what you get when you use Cupidine. This certain cure revitalizes. Try it and praise. The drains of the tissue are stopped and big strength returns. Cupidine is for sale at  
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he would be impressed by the good behavior of the scholars during school hours. He has never seen such correct deportment in the scholars in his own school. The little Eskimos are seldom reproved. They are very obedient to their parents, as well as to their teachers, though they are almost never punished.

Nor do these children ever want to play "hooky." The truth is that they are very much disappointed if anything prevents their attending school. They like to work, are naturally industrious and learn quickly.

They prefer writing and drawing to anything else. They seem to have a natural taste for both. Some of the pictures drawn by them without any instruction are much better than those drawn by the average American child of the same age. They draw pictures of everything—their sledges and dogs, their dances, their hunting and fishing expeditions, the queer little huts in which they live, their boots made of skins, their mountains and their great icebergs and ice floes, which are so plentiful in the Arctic regions. They are also fond of mechanical pursuits any kind, and they invent ingenious little tools to use in their work or play.

Perhaps one reason that the Alaskan children are so fond of school is that they have few amusements outside of it. They would be greatly astonished at most of the games and good times of young Americans. At home the whole family lives in one small room through the long dark Arctic winter, so that it is no wonder that the children are glad to get into a larger place.



## EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

WHILE a lenten quiet has for the most part pervaded society, there have been a few affairs to enliven the time of those who do not abide strictly by the prayer-and-ashes programme. Mrs. S. S. Salisbury entertained on Monday afternoon in honor of the officers and special committee of the Ladies' Aid Society of Immanuel Church. Mrs. Eleanor Martin of San Francisco gave a luncheon at the Van Nuys, the San Joaquin Shooting Club gave a delightful ladies' day, Mrs. J. T. Connor gave a large reception both afternoon and evening in honor of Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, the Monday Musical Club was entertained by Mrs. J. S. Vosburg and C. W. Porter gave a stag dinner in honor of R. A. Chadwick. On Tuesday luncheons were given by Mrs. A. C. Balch and Mrs. G. D. Ruddy, and on Wednesday a pretty Japanese party was given by Miss Etta Jacoby and Miss Lyda Edelman at their adjoining homes on Flower street. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Cross entertained a few friends at six-hand whist in the evening. On Thursday the Misses Fairchild entertained the Winter Card Club and a number of other friends; Dr. and Mrs. F. T. Bicknell gave an informal dinner followed by cards, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Verch gave a dinner followed by a tally-ho drive, and a "traveling" luncheon was given at which the hostesses were Mmes. D. G. Peck, H. F. Plato, H. G. Brainerd, W. J. Boyle, C. W. Harding and H. C. Realy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nevin gave a dinner Thursday at their residence on Adams and Figueroa streets in honor of a party of eastern friends who are enjoying a six weeks' tour of Southern California in a private car. Those who were there were Mrs. R. P. Ripley and Miss Ripley of Chicago, Mrs. Huddleston, the Misses Baldwin, Pfeilvet, Montague, Clarke and Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Sterry, Miss Helen Nevin and Fred Henderson. The table was prettily decorated with carnations and ferns.

E. M. Greenway of San Francisco gave a dinner at the California Club on Tuesday evening, at which the guests were Messrs. J. Downey Harvey, H. J. Fleishman, R. A. Chadwick, C. Willson Porter and Count von Spiegel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Griswold gave a delightful trolley party to Altadena Thursday and entertained their friends at an elaborate twelve-course dinner at Hotel La Pintaesca. The long table was very handsomely decorated with white carnations and smilax and at each place were clusters of Parma violets tied with violet satin ribbon. The dinner was followed by an amusing game in which the guests endeavored to name familiar songs represented by pictures hung about the walls. The lady's first prize, a cut-glass silver-topped cream pot, was won by Mrs. Price, and the second, a silver bonbon spoon, by Mrs. Gillette. Dr. J. D. Moody carried off the gentleman's first, a silver-mounted ink eraser, and Mr. Mulford the second, a silver valise tag. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Coop, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Norcross, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woodhead, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Price of Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes of Glendora, Mmes. J. L. Cornish, Charles Forrester and O. E. Flint of Chicago and S. P. Mulford.

Miss Susie Carpenter gave a german Friday evening at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter. The guests were the Misses Jennie Wilshire, Marian Stimson, Marian Parker, Shirley Jenkins, Ethel Works, May Ridgeway, Katie Ridgeway, Irene Kelly, Mercedes de Luna, Lucile Leroy and Lucile Chandler; Messrs. Hugh and Dan McFarland, Arthur Gage, Edwin Jenkins, Raymond Moore, John Kelly, Norman Bishop, Norwood Howard, Volney Howard, David White, William Crippen, James Hobbs and Fritz Ober-ton.

A delightful musical and literary evening was given at the Girls' Collegiate School on Friday. A special feature of the programme was the reading of the school paper, the Collegiate Herald, by Miss Grace Dennen, editor-in-chief. The following departments were represented, the articles having been arranged or contributed by the girls: City news, State news, foreign news, stories, financial and scientific, political, story, society notes, art, music and drama, personal. The senior class had acted as editors of departments and had been assisted by the various English classes, and while most of the subjects were treated seriously, the paper was enlivened by a number of bright satires. The musical programme included a "May Song" (Mozart) by the school, two piano so-

los, "Perpetual Motion" (Weber) and "Spinning Song" (Wagner-Liszt) by Miss Marie Fleck; piano solo, a waltz, (Chopin) by Miss Lelia Jacoby; vocal solo by Miss Pearson, and a part song by these school, the words being a dainty poem by Miss Grace Dennen, set to music by Alt.

Mrs. P. H. Mathews of West Pico street gave a delightful luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. F. W. Hoffman, formerly of Los Angeles, and Mrs. G. L. Gertson of Salmon, Idaho. Among the guests were Mmes. L. Bast, D. Kennedy, R. Dolson, J. E. Johnson, Phil Roche and Miss Nora Gertson of Idaho. The rooms were decorated with callas, ferns, roses and smilax.

Mrs. Laura V. Pollock entertained at luncheon at her residence on North Hayes street Thursday. The guests were Mmes. May Belle McCoy, Clara C. Holland, Lutitia A. Bean, Isabella Harmon, Maude Brownfield, Nannie James, Etta Russell, Kate Russell, Sarah Martin, Hollenbeck, and Miss Myrtle Martin.

The Pandora Whist Club was entertained by Miss Berd Story on Wednesday evening at her home on Tenth and Wall streets. The house was very prettily decorated. The hall with huge bunches of callas, the parlor with ropes of smilax and roses and the sitting-room with violets. The guests besides the members were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hart, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Dora Hildebrand and Seth Hart.

One of the most elegant affairs of the week was the luncheon given Friday evening by Mrs. Percy Ross, in honor of the birthday of her mother, Mrs. W. W. Ross, at their spacious residence on South Hope street. The affair was arranged by the hostess as a surprise, and owing to careful planning, proved a very complete one. Besides the guest of honor, there were present: Mmes. John Mansfield, Modini-Wood, Earl B. Miller, L. C. Goodwin, I. N. Van Nuys, John T. Jones, E. F. C. Klokke, Burdette Chandler, T. J. Fleming, C. L. Thom, Charles Forman, A. G. Wells, C. N. Sterry and W. H. Perry. The dining-room decorations, which were all in golden yellow, were exceedingly artistic. In the center of the table, resting upon an exquisite piece of drawnwork over yellow silk, was a large maidenhair fern in a yellow jar; from the yellow-shaded, smilax-wreathed chandelier fell two broad yellow satin ribbons, terminating in huge bows on either side of the centerpiece, while beyond these were tall, slender cut-glass vases filled with California poppies. At the top of each high-backed chair was fastened a huge bunch of poppies, tied with green ribbon, on which was inscribed the guest's name in gold. The menu, which was very elaborate and carried out as far as possible in the color of the decorations, was served by Reynolds. The mantel and buffet were banked with poppies and smilax and festooned about the walls were graceful trails of bignonia and smilax. The drawing-room was decorated with La France roses and carnations, and about the library were quantities of jars and bowls overflowing with poppies and daffodils. At the close of the luncheon, a unique guessing game was introduced, at which Mrs. Forman won the first prize, a lovely water-color sketch of poppies, and Mrs. Fleming the consolation, a silver letter-opener. The affair, which was particularly full of charm and geniality, was enlivened by a number of toasts, among them being the following, proposed by Mrs. Jones: "Here's that you may live a thousand years." "Here's that we may live a thousand years." "No, No; not that we may live a thousand years, but a thousand years lacking a day, for we would not care to live after you had passed away." After the guests adjourned to the drawing-room, Mrs. Modini-Wood sang several delightful selections, and another guest read an original poem, which was a most happy effort and peculiarly appropriate. Mine. Ross received a number of very handsome gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dunn entertained at dinner Friday evening, at their residence on Park Grove avenue. The table was beautifully decorated with purple iris and ferns. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Will Bishop, Miss Waddilove and Charles Holterhoff of Cincinnati.

A number of women gathered Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin, to discuss current events. An article on "Queen Victoria's Personal Interest in India," was reviewed by Miss Victoria Ellis. Current events were given considerable attention by different members, and the Kansas Pacific Railroad, change in Irish government, Louis Carroll, attitude of Japan toward Hawaiian annexation, result of Zola's trial, Dr.

J. H. Gardner on pensions, Italian celebrations, new water route from the Hudson River into Canada, disposal of bodies from the Maine disaster, criticism of New York social function, foreigners in Berlin schools, Richard le Gallienne, the Vizcaya and Helen Keller, were discussed by Miss Louise Jones, Mrs. J. A. Osgood, Mrs. William Egelhoff, Miss Eugene Hobbs, Miss Victoria Ellis, Mrs. George Rice, Miss Clara Fleming, Mrs. Jewell Pease, Mrs. Claude E. Sheekles, Miss Anna Pease and others.

The Evening Card Club was entertained by the Misses Wellborn Friday evening, at their home on Figueroa street. The club prizes, a green leather gold-mounted card case, and a stick pin, were won by Miss Dorothy Groff and Mr. Wolters. The guests' prizes, a decorated violet holder and a book, were carried off by Miss Tuttle and Mr. Waters. A supper, served by Reynolds, followed the games. The rooms were attractively decorated, the drawing-room with violets, freesias and smilax, and the dining-room with red carnations.

The wedding of Miss Clara Morlock and Jacob Schreiber, took place at the residence of the bride's parents on East Twelfth street, Tuesday evening. Max Morlock, assisted as best man, and Miss Carrie E. Austin as bridesmaid. The ceremony was followed by a supper, at which Judge Smith was toastmaster. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. William Morlock, Judge Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. A. Stuh, Mr. and Mrs. Gieschen, the Misses Carrie E. Austin, Annie Goldberg, Messrs. Max Morlock, Eugene Morlock, Haker, G. Gieschen, Zanders, O. Scheerer.

The members of the Kyx Club were pleasantly entertained by the Misses Marie Roedel and Maude Haines, at their home on West Twenty-first street. The club colors were carried out effectively in the dance programmes, and refreshments, which were served by Christopher. Those in attendance were the Misses Jessie Houston, Helen Bushnell, Isabel Teal, Marie Roedel, Eva Perry, Jessie Rutledge, Maude Haines, Messrs. Charles Halfhill, Ed Boshyshell, Frank Barham, Ralph Howes, Will Dandy, Albert Cook, Will Stearns, Vaughn Tomblin, Tom Nolan, Bob Campbell, Lynford Maxwell and Will Schradler.

Miss Ebbie Wood of Eleventh street entertained the Happy-go-Lucky Club Friday evening, in honor of Miss Louise Howe of Arizona. The guessing contest, "slang," was rather unique and created considerable mirth. The prize was unexpectedly bestowed upon the guest having the least knowledge of slang, J. Q. Bradbury. The rooms were prettily decorated with pepper boughs, smilax and violets. Those present were Mmes. R. W. Wood, W. R. York, A. Sidney Jones, Dan Reichard, J. Q. Bradbury, Fred Kitts, Misses Louise Howe, Jennie Davis, Bessie Davis, Gussie Siebler, Clara Orr, Edith Morgan, Katie Morgan, Flora Bradbury, Pearl Brown, Ethel Brooks, Estella Wood, Anna May Reichard, Messrs. R. W. Wood, Clarence Wood, Clarence Ferguson, Arthur Bradbury, Wheeler, Bauerstock, Fred Kitts, De Forest Reichard, Dan Reichard, J. Q. Bradbury, A. Sidney Jones, Joe Orr, Walter Wood.

Mrs. T. B. Marshall gave a progressive whist party at the Hotel Ross more on Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Mae Smith of Joplin, Mo., Miss Mabel Rowe and Miss Sparks of San Diego. The parlor was decorated with carnations and smilax. Miss Andrews won the first prize, a flower vase, and the gentlemen's first, a silver cigar cutter, was won by Dr. Spinks. The consolation was bestowed upon Mr. Mills. A supper was served in the dining-room, where the tables were decorated with violets.

John M. Miller gave a luncheon at the California Club yesterday in honor of United States Judge R. R. Nelson of Minnesota, who is spending the winter in Los Angeles and vicinity. Judge Nelson's father was for many years on the United States Supreme bench, and Judge Nelson himself retired from office about two years ago, after forty years of continuous service on the Federal bench. Among those present as guests to honor the distinguished visitor were: Federal Judges Ross and Wellborn, Judges Clark, Shaw, Smith, York, Van Dyke and Allen of the Superior Court of this county, Judge Noyes of Riverside, and a number of the leading members of the local bar. Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Fleming were

W. G. Hunt gave a stag dinner Monday evening at his residence on South Flower street. The guests were Messrs. J. M. Long, Charles Dollinger, J. M. Murray, Louis Vetter, Kirkland and W. G. Barnwell.

the guests of honor at an elegant dinner given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Rule at their residence on West Washington street. The other guests were: Maj. and Mrs. B. C. Truman, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Thomas, Miss Truman and George B. Leighton of St. Louis. The table decorations, which were very handsome, were all in yellow, the bride's favorite color. In the center was a large silver candelabra shaded in yellow, and resting upon a beautiful piece of lace over yellow silk. At the four corners and on either side of the centerpiece were baskets of jonquills and maidenhair, connected by broad

yellow satin ribbons, which terminated at opposite sides of the centerpiece in butterfly bows. The place cards were daintily decorated with jonquills done in water colors.

The Saturday Afternoon Whist Club was entertained by Mrs. Howard M. Sale yesterday, at her residence on South Hill street. The first prize, a celluloid brush, comb and tray, was won by Mrs. W. Wincup; the consolation, a pin tray, by Mrs. C. E. Stoner, and the guests' a silver-mounted brush, by Mrs. S. K. Lindley. The guests, besides the members, were: Mmes. A. H. Busch, Walter Patrick, Lindley, W. R. Jones, Edwin Pratt, Zeller, the Misses Irene Stephens, Hack, Maude Newell, Chanslor and Sheridan.

Mrs. Z. L. Parmelee entertained at luncheon on Thursday at her residence on South Figueroa street, in honor of Mmes. H. Scofield, G. N. Strang and E. Collins of Omaha, Neb. The parlors were decorated with roses and smilax and the dining-room with bignolias, poppies and smilax. Vocal and instrumental selections were rendered by Mrs. Strang and Mrs. Collins. Those who were there were: Mmes. F. L. Scofield, William Horner, John Horner, Fred Williams, F. C. Potter, A. L. Scofield, George O. Rayder and Miss Murphy.

A swell banquet was given at the Concordia Club Friday evening, in honor of the ladies who took part in the vaudeville entertainment a week ago. The two long tables were decorated with potted maidenhair and plants, ropes of smilax and green candles, and the center of each was arranged to represent a lake. An elaborate menu was served by Molinow, the club's caterer. Arend's Orchestra furnished music during the banquet, and for the dancing which followed. The menu cards for the ladies were decorated with very beautiful water-color sketches, the work of Mrs. Bancroft. Those for the ladies who participated in the vaudeville bore clever reproductions of the parts taken by each. Those who were there were Mr. and Mrs. John Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Hellman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. B. Baruch, Mrs. M. H. Hellman; the Misses Hortense and Therese Levy, Hortense and Camilla Hellman, Steinhart, Louise Lazard, Stella Meyer, Hirsh, Phillips, Leah Hellman, Rose Newmark, Freda Hellman, Adele Louis, Frances Goldwater, Brownstein, Etta Jacoby, Lyela Edelman, Schwartzchild, and Armer of San Francisco, Kingsbaker of Illinois, Lavalentha, Rose Meyer, Kremer, Ray Cohn, Daisy Phillips, Cahn of San Francisco, Messrs. A. Jacoby, H. Goldsmith, I. Lavalentha, E. Lavalentha, A. Fleishman, C. Triest, C. Reiss, E. J. Louis, A. Edelman, H. Harris, H. J. Fleishman, S. Neubauer, M. H. Newmark, S. Neubauer, L. Goldwater, J. Cohn, A. Brownstein, H. E. Breitstein, E. Roth, A. Walters, L. Nordlinger, S. Schiff, Meinninger of San Francisco, B. Kingsbaker, L. Schiff, M. Mendelson, R. Levy, P. Newmark, H. Newmark, J. Stower and Dr. Edelman.

A delightful tally-ho party was given by sixteen eight-grade members of the Cambria-street school Saturday to Devil's Gate, and the poppy fields. The party consisted of Mme. Allen, the Misses Florence Drain, Pauline Botts, Nera Holden, Helen Kronick, Ethel Barnes, Calla Young, Lillie Miller, Mary Mitchell; Messrs. Leslie Harris, Clare Morris, Charles Canfield, Earl Mueller, George McClure, Stanley Frew, Walter Stone and Robert Boal.

Emil Schloss entertained at cards Friday evening at his residence on South Hope street, in honor of Miss Grace Knapp of Philadelphia and Miss Ouida Hickman of San Francisco. The prizes were won by Miss Hickman and Neil Colgan, and the games were followed by a supper.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. F. Peck have moved from their home on Beacon street to the Baker Block. Mrs. Peck will be "at home" on the first and third Mondays after April 1.

Dr. W. Edward Forest and family have removed from Pasadena and will reside at the home of Mrs. Forest's mother, Mrs. H. M. Kimball, No. 1020 West Twenty-third street. Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. Forest will be at home to friends on Wednesday.

The Thimble Club was entertained at luncheon and euchre Thursday by Mrs. John Wolfskill at her residence on Grand avenue.

Frank H. Duzenbury and Mrs. Sarah E. Brown were married by Rev. David Walk on Wednesday evening.

Harry A. Konold of New Haven, Ct., and Miss Helen White were married by Rev. David Walk on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mercereau of West Thirty-third street entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of Rev. and Mrs. Life of Rye, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lawrence of West Seventh street announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruby, to George Henry Wellington on February 23. After a short trip Mr. and Mrs. Wellington will reside at No. 941 Grand View avenue, where they will be at home to their friends on the first Wednesday of each month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dunn are spending Sunday in Capistrano.

Mrs. M. A. Buckingham, mother of Mrs. J. M. White, left for San Fran-



cisco on Thursday to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Vogel.

Miss Grace Corwin of San Francisco arrived Wednesday and is visiting Mrs. J. M. White at No. 1702 Flower street.

The Misses Mae and Gertrude McCrea will leave next Wednesday for Oakland, where they will visit relatives for two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Smith have returned to Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Herrman have returned to their home in Portland, Or., after spending their honeymoon in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Barker, accompanied by a number of little people, will enjoy a trolley drive to Altadena today.

Miss Frances Unger will leave Tuesday for San Francisco to remain two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff are giving up their home on Severance street and will not be settled again until September, when their new residence on Adams and Venio Park will be completed. Their plans for the intervening months are as yet indefinite. Judge and Mrs. R. H. F. Varielet entertained at whist last evening at their residence on Boyle Heights.

Co. F, N.G.C., have issued invitations for a social dance on Thursday evening, March 17, at Armory Hall.

Capt. Loughborough, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is on leave and visiting his family at No. 613 South Grand avenue.

Miss Birdie L. Willis of Tennessee has arrived in Los Angeles, after a stay of two weeks in New Orleans, attending the Mardi Gras and the five grand balls. She will remain in the city for some time, as the guest of Mrs. N. Catchings and Mrs. G. H. Robinson, at No. 3218 Hoover street.

Mrs. A. J. Salisbury entertained about twenty-five friends Friday afternoon. Mmes. E. S. Rowley and William West assisted, and Miss Fannie Lockhart gave the guests a delightful afternoon with Richard Harding Davis.

Mrs. Frank Johnson gave a luncheon at Hotel Green yesterday, in honor of Mrs. J. B. Millard and Miss Fannie Lockhart.

The Assistance League will meet next Saturday at the residence of Mrs. Percy Schumacher, No. 1123 West Twenty-eighth street.

Mrs. C. Scheved of Somerville, N. J., and Mrs. H. Scheved of Plainfield, N. J., who visited their brother-in-law, Max Scheved, for several weeks, left for San Francisco and the East yesterday.

Mrs. W. L. Graves entertained at luncheon Thursday, in honor of Mrs. E. J. Hington of Buffalo, N. Y. Covers were laid for twelve, and the table was decorated with a profusion of violets.

The music section of the Ebells will give an interesting programme and choral practice tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The subjects for the programme will be Grieg, Lassen, Jensen and Kjerulf and Norse music.

A private masquerade ball will be given Friday evening at Wood's Hall. The committee in charge includes Messrs. E. C. Crippen, W. R. Haines, D. W. Knoll and Charles French.

Mmes. Max and Sam Cohn have moved from Temple street to No. 1007 South Olive street, and will be at home on the second Friday in each month.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Gray have removed to No. 2355 Scarff street. Mrs. Gray will be at home on the third and fourth Wednesdays.

Mrs. C. Bennett of Wilmington street entertained Saturday afternoon in honor of the birthdays of her little daughters Rose and Ruby. She was assisted by Mmes. O'Brien, Berry, Lowe and Flood.

Miss Bird Chanslor will entertain the Young Ladies' Whist Club next Thursday afternoon.

A trolley party from the Clarendon left for the Arcadia, Santa Monica, Saturday evening, on the invitation of Mrs. Danaher and her daughter, Lillian, who have been spending the winter at the Clarendon, but are at present guests at the Arcadia. The McVea Orchestra accompanied the party and furnished music for the dancing.

Miss Irene Sanderson gave a trolley party Saturday in honor of her thirteenth birthday. Miss Ora Bale and Mrs. M. J. Layman, chaperoned the affair.

Miss Josephine Lindley, who has been visiting friends and relatives in this city, left Wednesday for her home in San Francisco.

Mrs. C. Seligman entertained about fifty friends at whist last evening. Miss Hortense Levy will entertain at whist this evening.

#### GLIMSES OF ALASKA.

If you want to see what Alaska and the "Klondyke" looks like, call on or address The Times and get one of our new Book of Views, just out. The only genuine collection. Compiled by Neagh Wilson, the explorer. Price only 25 cents mailed or at the counter.

#### COLUMBIA BICYCLE AGENCY.

Columbia and Hartford Bicycles, \$75; \$50, \$40. See the new automatic brake which is furnished without extra charge. Stephens & Hickok, 433 S. Broadway.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.

NO DINNER is complete without Little Lake Butter.

FINE Zinfandel, 50c gal. Tel. 309. T. Vache & Co., Commercial and Alameda streets.

### OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

#### Santa Barbara.

BEN F. BAILLARD and Miss Mary E. Thurmond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Thurmond, were married at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Carpinteria Tuesday evening. The church was profusely decorated with cut flowers and foliage for the ceremony, which was witnessed by over two hundred relatives and friends of both families. The bride was gowned in white peau de soie and orange blossoms, attended by five maids and met the groom, also with five attendants, at the altar, led by her father. An umbrella of roses was suspended over the plighting pair. A reception and wedding supper at the home of the bride's parents, all aglow with flowers and lanterns, succeeded the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Baillard will be at home in Carpinteria after their return from a southern tour.

Hugh F. R. Vail has gone to Philadelphia for a visit of several months' duration.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawson of Cleveland, O., are guests of Mrs. McCurdy-Hart. Mrs. Emmons Blaine, daughter of Mrs. McCormick of "Riven Rock," El Montecito, arrived in a private car Saturday, and is visiting her mother.

Mrs. A. D. Moore of Philadelphia is occupying the Brinkerhoff cottage on upper Garden street, which she has leased for a year.

Miss Daniels entertained the Woman's Club Saturday afternoon with "Memories of Spain."

Miss Louise Bates is the new organist of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Buren of Nyack-on-the-Hudson are visiting in this city.

Miss Nancy Franklin of Los Angeles arrived Wednesday, and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ingram of Branford, Ct., arrived Tuesday for a fortnight's visit with friends in El Montecito.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel A. Fithian of this city have arrived at New York City from Europe, en route for home.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wheelan of San Francisco are spending a week in this city, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Howe.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Welch of Los Angeles arrived Thursday, accompanied by the latter's sister, Miss Lily B. Graham, recently returned from a four years' residence in Corea. They are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Kellogg of Valerio street.

Mrs. Emma M. Hardacre of this city has been elected vice-president of the Woman's Press Club, which convened in Los Angeles during the past week.

Master Talbert Howe of Victoria street entertainingly received a party of his juvenile friends Friday afternoon.

#### Riverside.

MRS. MARY WEBSTER and Miss Anna Magee entertained at dinner at the Arlington Thursday evening. The dining-room was prettily decorated, and the latter part of the evening was devoted to whist. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cresmer, Miss Estella Estudillo, J. D. Boyd, J. C. Boyd, Harry Mitchell, Frank Stebbins, Miguel Estudillo.

The review class of the Woman's Club entertained the club Tuesday afternoon at Odd Fellows Hall. Miss Brooks impersonated Mrs. John Milton, who closed by advising the girls present: "Never marry a man of different politics from your father." Mrs. Kishlar impersonated Queen Anne, Mrs. Button the Duchess of Marlborough, and Mrs. S. C. Evans, Jr., Mary, Queen of Scots. The art class of the club met Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Mason read a paper on "Milan, the Cathedral and the Last Supper."

Mark O. Pann and Miss Lela Jarvis were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, County Assessor and Mrs. J. T. Jarvis. Rev. M. C. Dotten officiated. A wedding supper followed, and later in the evening the bride and groom were driven to their new home on Ninth street, between Walnut and Locust.

Mrs. H. E. Joslyn and daughter, Miss Mabel Joslyn, and Miss Barron, all of New York, are guests at the home of Mrs. Joslyn's brother, G. D. Allen.

Miss Dorsie Bannerman of Park avenue was given a surprise party Tuesday evening by a company of young friends, the occasion being her eighteenth birthday.

#### Pomona.

MRS. CHARLES M. STONE gave a pleasant party Monday afternoon at which an amusing feature was the guessing of advertised articles from illustrations accompanying them. The prize was won by Miss Grace E. Cline. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Nance entertained the Union Whist Club Friday evening at the Hotel Palomares.

Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Adams have returned to Pomona to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Weddenburn of Sydney, N. S. W., are contemplating making their home in Pomona.

Mrs. Brown of Coldwater, Mich., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lewis S. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney M. Haskell and

guests, the Misses Cline, of Chicago, visited Mount Lowe last week, from there proceeding to Santa Barbara.

Miss Alice Bost expects to leave this week for Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Nance visited friends in Temecula the past week.

Mrs. Dora Moon is entertaining Mrs. Will Biggin and Mrs. Anna Hulise of Ohio.

Mrs. M. L. Padgham and Miss Charlotte Padgham of Santa Ana were the guests of Mrs. L. E. Fellows last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Owens are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Whittier and son of Utica, N. Y.

#### San Diego.

MRS. C. C. MONAGHAN of Los Angeles, wife of Chief Consul Monaghan, Southern California division L.A.W., is spending a few days in San Diego.

T. J. Mackalip of Pasadena is visiting friends in this city at No. 943 Tenth street.

Maj. John Egan and family left Thursday for San Francisco to make their future home.

Elias H. Webb of Denver, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Lillie Webb, is spending some time in San Diego.

Mrs. E. H. Turner has returned from a visit of several weeks in San Francisco.

Col. T. Fred Brown has returned from an extended business and pleasure trip to Cincinnati.

U. S. Grant, Jr., Mrs. Grant, and guest, Miss Potter, left Thursday on the steamer Santa Rosa, for Los Angeles to remain several weeks.

Lieut. T. M. Shaw has gone to Santa Barbara, where he will join the U. S. Pinta, now on her way to this port.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Douglass and family have gone to Los Angeles, where they will remain for some time.

Miss Leda Gerichon will remain in Los Angeles about a month as the guest of her friend, Miss Eleanor Pattee.

Mrs. B. L. Reed, wife of Lieut. Reed of the United States revenue cutter Corwin, left Wednesday for Los Angeles, where she will visit for several weeks.

Lieut. Leroy M. Garrett, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Miner of Los Angeles for a few days, has returned to join his ship, the Albatross, lying at the Coronado slip.

Mrs. D. P. Hoyle of San Diego is visiting friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. L. S. Kennedy is in Los Angeles, the guest of friends.

Mrs. T. E. Rowan, Jr., of Los Angeles, is in the city visiting her mother, on First and Date streets.

The engagement of Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow, formerly of this city, and Miss Patterson, is announced.

Milton J. Green of San Francisco is spending a few days in San Diego.

Miss Mary Fletcher, sister of Ed Fletcher, has returned to San Diego after an absence of several years.

Mrs. Walter Mansur of La Mesa left last week for Houlton, Me., on an extended visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dabney have returned to San Diego from a successful hunting trip to Spring Valley.

#### Soldiers' Home.

COL. AND MRS. A. J. SMITH entertained Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rose of Los Angeles at luncheon last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben Boalt of Palermo, were the guests on Sunday of Maj. and Mrs. F. K. Upham.

Dr. Lund of Los Angeles and Miss Maynard of Connecticut were visitors of Col. E. P. Brown and Maj. H. E. Hasse last Sunday.

Mrs. M. W. Brooks of Newburyport, Mass., who is spending the winter with her nephew, Maj. F. K. Upham, was pleasantly surprised on Thursday evening, by a visit from all the officers and families, upon her return from an extended visit to friends in a neighboring town.

Miss Esther Hunt of Los Angeles was the guest at luncheon on Wednesday, of Miss Hilda Hasse.

Mrs. J. P. Jones of Santa Monica and a party of ladies visited the home and inspected the dining-hall on Thursday.

#### Santa Monica.

THE children and friends of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Willis, gave them a surprise Saturday evening, February 26, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. The house was artistically decorated with smilax and poppies, and the gardens were hung with Japanese lanterns. A number of valuable gifts were received and presented by their grandson, C. W. Willis of Pasadena. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barackman, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Vawter, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Balsley, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Girous, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Death, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. C. de Force, Mr. and Mrs. A. Busler and the family, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rob-

bins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph La Berge, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Jones, Messrs. M. C. Willis, H. C. Willis, C. W. Willis, W. A. Willis, Elsie La Berge, Vincent La Berge, Lawrence La Berge, Arthur Jones, Ralph Jones and Mabel Jones.

Miss Rose Lowman entertained about twenty-five of her friends at a "cobweb" party, at the home of her parents on Fourth street, Saturday evening, February 26. She was assisted by Mrs. A. P. Myers and Mrs. F. J. Nutting. The rooms were prettily decorated with violets and ferns.

Prof. Burton L. Hall of the Pasadena High School spent last Sunday as a guest of Superintendent and Mrs. Barber at the State Forestry station.

Mr. Mengler and family of Kansas City have taken a cottage on Second street for a term.

Mrs. W. B. Thompson and daughter of Helena, Mont., have come to spend the season with her mother, Mrs. R. O. Hickman.

Mrs. Belle Austin of Colorado has returned to the Anchorage, after a few months' absence.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rindge have gone to Laudamus, their place about twenty miles up the coast, where they will remain for a month or two.

Mrs. George B. Dexter entertained at whist Thursday afternoon. Among the ladies present were Mmes. Allen, Folsom, Powell, Nelson, Carpenter, Eckert, Waller and E. Carrillo; the Misses Atalya Carrillo, Gertrude, Annette and Pauline Klaus, Gibson, Schley, Longley and Nelson.

Mrs. I. D. Richmond entertained about twenty-five youngsters Wednesday evening, in honor of the birthday of her son Earl Richmond.

Mrs. D. D. Acker gave a tea to a small party of friends Wednesday afternoon.

The lodge of Rebekahs gave an entertainment Wednesday evening for the benefit of one of the members. The attendance was large and the affair was financially successful. The programme included selections by the Klaus Lady Orchestra, a reading by Mrs. Ewing Waters, a recitation by Miss Grace Elliott, a vocal solo by Mr. Baird, a recitation by Mrs. Biederman, a vocal solo by Miss Rita Hickman, a recitation by Miss Bessie Rippey, a vocal solo by Miss Clara McKnight, a duet by Mrs. R. R. Tanner and H. Drips, and a solo by George McKnight. The evening was concluded with dancing.

#### San Pedro.

THE marriage of Benjamin La Grange of Los Angeles, and Miss Caroline Crittenden, took place Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Annie Crittenden, on Sixth street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Jacob, rector of the Episcopal Church. The bride wore a blue gown. About twenty-five or thirty of the near friends were present. Shortly after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. La Grange left for Los Angeles, where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fifield gave a party at their home Tuesday evening, to Mr. Fifield's sister, Miss Alice M. Fifield. The rooms were prettily decorated. About thirty guests were present. Music was furnished by a Los Angeles orchestra, and cards and dancing were enjoyed.

#### Santa Ana.

MR. AND MRS. P. H. TURNER entertained a number of friends at their home on Friday evening.

Miss Margaret Guenther entertained at cinch, at her home near Orange, Thursday evening. Miss Marie Burdick, Miss Viola Sanborn and John Gonsolus carried off first honors, and Miss Carrie Cooper and William Walmsley the consolation prizes. Miss Guenther's guest list was composed of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gonsolus, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Torrey, Misses Pearl Wall, Bertha Bessey, Viola Sanborn, Sue Mathes, Susie and Flora Scarrett, Dorothy Burnham, Mary Burnham, Julia Derby, Marie Burdick, Bertha Raymond, Heyman, Edith and Carrie Cooper, Theresa Park, Alice McCarty, Edith Fay, M. Easton, Messrs. Dr. Boyd, Arthur Bessey, Will Wall, Ralph Burnham, Rufus Sanborn, Ernest Lefingwell, Q. Granniss, Walter Pixley, Robert Gray, Roger Derby, William Walmsley, Charles Baillard, Hans Park, Will Benchley, Fred Williams, W. A. Leithead, Archibald Park.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Harris entertained a few friends on Wednesday evening at duplicate whist, the gentlemen playing against the ladies, and winning by three tricks. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Holmes, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Cook and Fred Rafferty.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Roberts of Capistrano gave a soiree and birthday party in honor of Mr. Roberts' twenty-ninth anniversary on last Tuesday evening. Those present were the Misses Forster, Hoffman, Salaberry, Belford, Gray, Danerl, English, Gertrude Buck, Jacobson, Mmes. Rowse, Cook, Smith, Gray, Rosenbaum, Pfahler, Mendelson, Rowan, Martin, Forster, Harlin, Cook, Crothers, English and Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Snow entertained a number of their Tustin friends at dinner on Thursday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bartlett.

A number of young ladies of the High School entertained the boys of the Eta



Theta Chi Society, at the home of H. R. Bristol, on Friday evening. Those present were Messrs. Ralph Wool, John McFadden, George W. Dryer, G. Homer Ames, Hugh Smith, Ray Whidden, Lee Holt, and Elbert Potter, Misses Eva Flook, Edna Bristol, Della Lewis, Myra Cleaver, Ada Smith, Lella Mansur, Mabel Dickey and Adrienne Dowell.

Mrs. Cora Erdman of Anaheim gave a violet tea to a number of friends on Wednesday afternoon, the ladies remaining until evening, when a number of their men friends were present and card playing was enjoyed.

Miss Stella Scott of Anaheim entertained the Young Ladies' Euchre Club of that place yesterday afternoon. Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Low E. Hickox and Miss Ruby Stone, which is to take place on the 9th inst.

The Misses Fannie and Edna Lewis gave an enjoyable needle party on Wednesday afternoon.

The Orange Fortnightly Club was entertained on last Friday evening at the home of Mrs. F. H. Payne, Mrs. J. E. Parker, Mrs. A. N. Saxon and Misses Bibber, Bryan, Flora Scarritt, Wood, taking part in the musical and literary programme. Miss L. H. Northrop was elected president and J. J. Gray, vice-president, for the ensuing term.

A concert and chrysanthemum fair will be given at Tustin Bank Hall Tuesday evening.

The Tustin Social Club gave another enjoyable dance at Tustin Hall on Friday evening, which was attended by about twenty couples.

The Misses Northrop and McGuire of Orange, with their guest, Mrs. Keys, have gone to Elsinore to visit for a few days.

Mrs. T. J. Anderson of Mendocino county is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. P. Light.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Congdon visited their daughter, Mrs. R. B. Cook of San Juan Capistrano last week.

Miss Mae Keller of San Luis Obispo is visiting Miss Clara Garnsey of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. James Irvine of the San Joaquin ranch are visiting in San Francisco.

Mrs. W. G. Griffin of San Pedro visited friends in Santa Ana last week.

Mrs. Seal and daughter of Fresno are guests of J. W. Hill and family of Garden Grove.

Mrs. N. E. Burns has returned to her home in Santa Paula, after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Jones.

Miss Kittie Butler is visiting for a few days with friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Theo Kling has gone to Fresno to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. E. Cady of Iowa, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moesser, made a trip to San Diego and Coronado Beach last week.

Mrs. L. N. Emerson and sister, Mrs. G. L. Remington, went to Coronado on Monday to join a party of friends from Philadelphia.

Eugene Wellke and Mrs. Fred Fensky arrived in Santa Ana last week, from Topeka, Kan., on a visit to friends.

Miss Lottie Padgham visited friends in Los Angeles last week.

J. W. Moore and family of Danville, Iowa, are visiting friends near Santa Ana.

Miss Ada Galloway has returned from a visit with friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. W. H. Lawrence of San Bernardino is the guest of Mrs. Cora Erdman of Anaheim.

James Harrison of Tustin is visiting Dr. Charles Pratt at Fallbrook.

Earl V. Lewis of Los Angeles is a guest at the R. H. Sanborn home, Tustin.

William Clide of Springfield, Utah, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Moesser, has returned to his home.

#### Ventura.

ON LAST Sunday evening a delightful party was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Wineman of Devil's Lake, Dak., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wineman on Meta street. The parlors were tastefully decorated with evergreen, smilax and potted plants. The feature of the evening was the progressive game of Lotto, at which Mrs. Leon Cerf won the first prize, a gold souvenir spoon; Mrs. N. L. Wineman the second, a silver oyster knife. Messrs. L. Cerf and George M. Guggenheim won the consolation prizes. An elaborate supper followed the games.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Wineman left Monday morning for a tour of Northern California, Oregon and Washington, before returning to Dakota.

Thursday evening Grand Commander George D. Metcalf of Oakland officially inspected Ventura Commandery, K. T., No. 18. The Order of Temple was also conferred upon Richard O. Robinson. A banquet was served after the transaction of the business.

Last Friday evening a banquet was given at Hotel Rose by the single gentlemen of the Whist Club in honor of the married gentlemen. The ladies were also present.

Miss Georgia Walton entertained at cards Tuesday evening at her home on Palm street.

Master Nicholas Hearne was given a surprise party Tuesday evening, the occasion being his thirteenth birthday. The Young Ladies' Whist Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Walter Johnson of Santa Clara street Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon B. Chittenden and daughters, the Misses M. H. and

A. G. Chittenden of Brooklyn, N. Y., visited in this city during the past week.

George A. Starkweather and family of Fresno have located in this city. Mrs. J. E. Lowes is visiting in Watsonville.

G. W. Chrisman and son Clarence are in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Mercer are in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. White of Mendocino were here last week. Charles H. Mower, secretary Santa Barbara Poultry Association, was in this city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Clewett have gone to Los Angeles. R. H. Chamberlain of Oakland was here during the past week.

Hon. C. D. Bonestel was in Los Angeles during the past week. Frank Saxby has returned from an extensive tour of California.

Miss Minnie Kincher of Pomona College visited friends in the Ojai Valley last week.

Hon. F. W. Ewing spent Wednesday in Santa Barbara. A. L. Young of San Francisco was here during the past week.

Dr. Edward Collins of Oakland visited Mayor J. S. Collins during the past week.

J. J. Keating of San Francisco is here. Miss Grace Hill is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. N. Hearne of Palm Street.

Postmaster Norman Byers of Santa Paula was in this city Friday.

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#### Fernando.

A SURPRISE party was given William Burr and John Burr, Jr., Friday evening, at their new home north of Fernando. The decorations were roses, violets and ferns. The evening was devoted to dancing and cards.

Among those present were Messrs. John Burr, Sr., M. E. Reifsnider, C. Hunsen, M. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson, Misses Lillian Judy, Ethel, Elsie and Cora Hoyt, Sadie B. Hamlin, Hallie and Dollie Cresap, Ermine Hansen, Ramona and Ruby Lopez, Charlotte Rinaldi, Martha Jenifer, Ida Smith, Grace Dunn, Katie Pico, Etta Barber, Alys Rickels, Messrs. John, Charles and William Burr, Bert Rose, George Bates, W. S. Smith, T. O. Shang, C. L. Olin, R. B. de Remer, A. T. Dominguez, J. H. and I. Rinaldi, N. J. Pico, J. G. Rickels, T. O. Jenifer, J. Dominguez.

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#### Pasadena.

MISS ANGIE HOLMES entertained the members of the Octocorason Club last evening, at Hotel Green.

Miss Anna Adams Brown and Mrs. J. Grant Lyman entertained on Wednesday evening with a dancing party, at the home of their mother, Mrs. Frank S. Brown on Orange Grove avenue, in honor of their guest, Miss Bond of Toledo. The spacious verandas were inclosed and decorated in oriental style, and during the evening punch was served there. The music-room was converted for the occasion into a ball-room. Those in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burton Seville, Dr. and Mrs. Harry J. Macomber, Mr. and Mrs. Horace M. Dobbins, Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Lowe, Jr., Mrs. T. S. Up de Graff, Misses Bond, Dodsworth, Tilden, Macomber, Daggett, Helen Daggett, Bolt, Baker, Libby, Dobbins, Messrs. King Macomber, Fish, Stimson, Rowan, Davis, Clow, Lindsay, Brereton, Scharr, Smith, Bumiller, Hastings.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Caldwell of Oil City, Pa., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stevenson of North Moline avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Case of Milan, Mich., are making a tour of the State, and for a few days will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell on Little avenue.

Mrs. Tongier, the State organizer of the W.C.T.U., was the guest and principal speaker at the parlor meeting of the association in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. A. Fensky and family have moved into their elegant new home on Orange Grove avenue.

Mrs. F. C. Bolt entertained informally at luncheon on Wednesday, at her home on Grand avenue.

Invitations are out for a military ball to be given by members of Co. I, for the benefit of the library fund. The ball will be given in Odd Fellows' Hall on March 17.

Mrs. George W. Beck entertained a number of friends on Thursday afternoon, at a card party at her home on San Pasqual street.

Col. and Mrs. Dillman entertained a number of young people on Wednesday evening, in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of their grandson, Douglass Sovereign.

Miss Green and Miss Edythe Green entertained the Misses Auten, Niblock and Holley of Chicago, and the Misses McConnell and Fleming of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday at dinner, at Hotel Green. The table decorations were of pink roses, and pink china was used exclusively.

"The Fairchilds," a comedy-drama, written by M. S. Thomson of Sierra Madre, was played at Hotel Green on Wednesday evening. The parts were all taken by society people residing in Sierra Madre, and the proceeds were devoted to the Public Library at that burg.

Mrs. F. C. Bolt entertained a number of friends at luncheon on Wednesday, at her home on Grand avenue, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Clements of New York. The rooms were lighted

with pink candles in solid silver candelabra, and the table decorations were peach blossoms, the place cards being hand-painted, with the same flower. Those present were: Mmes. E. R. Hull, C. S. Cristy, George W. Stimson, C. D. Daggett, John D. Miller, H. K. Macomber, R. J. Dobbins, Piny Watson, F. C. Bolt and L. Blankenhorn.

A cotillon was given at the Casa Grande on Friday evening, which was enjoyed not only by the guests of the house, but also by a number of invited guests. It was participated in by Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Leithead, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Craig, the Misses Marlowe, Giles, Hawley, Smith, Sloane, Whitmoyer, Roberts, Schmidt, and Keep, and Messrs. Sutton, Grosbeck, Randall, Wedgewood, Klamroth, Craig, Rogers, Van Schaick and Leithead.

The second in the Pickwick Club stag socials will be held on Tuesday evening next, and an excellent programme has been arranged. The supper will be of the Bohemian order, and a goodly supply of "church warden's" will be on hand.

Mrs. W. P. Hulbert and Mr. and Mrs. Harris C. Hulbert of Cincinnati are in Pasadena for an indefinite stay.

On Wednesday evening last, a number of friends of Miss May Barnhart assembled at the home of a neighbor, and in a body called upon Miss Barnhart at her home on North Marengo avenue, the occasion being the anniversary of her birthday. Games and a delightful musical programme followed by refreshments served to make the evening one of unusual enjoyment.

Those present were: Misses Casterline, Blanche Casterline, Tuttle, Jesse Tuttle, Anna Tuttle, Nelle Duncan, Gertrude Craig, Ina Goodwin and Isabelle Sieber of Chicago, who is a guest of Miss Tuttle; Messrs. Fred Burtt, Fletcher Burtt, Will Allen, Harold Simpson, J. C. Creamer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Reynolds were guests at a dinner party given by County Clerk and Mrs. T. E. Newlin at their home in Los Angeles on Thursday evening.

The members of the Sans Souci Club were entertained by Mrs. G. G. Green at her hospitable home in Altadena on Thursday afternoon. An elegantly appointed luncheon was served at small tables, the decorations of which were breath-of-heaven and freesias. As usual, progressive euchre was played, and the prizes were valuable articles, such as a dainty hand-embroidered glove case, which was won by Mrs. Andrew McNally as first prize; a very handsome monkey-skin card case, won by Mrs. E. R. Hull as second prize, and a hand-embroidered handkerchief case was taken by Mrs. E. A. Ford as lone-hand prize. The substitutes for two absent members were Mrs. Ward B. Rowland and Mrs. Stanley. The house decorations were very pretty. The ladies present and participating in the games were: Mmes. G. G. Green, H. L. Story, Andrew McNally, E. F. Claypool, J. Grant Lyman, A. R. Metcalfe, John B. Miller, Jr., John B. Miller, Sr., E. A. Ford, Belle M. Jewett, E. R. Hull, Stanley, Ward B. Rowland, Walter Wotkins, E. C. Bangs, R. J. Dobbins, Long, Moore, Thad Lowe, Frank Childs, A. C. Armstrong, C. W. Bell, F. F. Rowland, C. B. Scoville, R. I. Rogers, Webster Wotkins.

Mrs. W. B. Clapp, Mrs. James McLachlan, Charles A. Smith and J. Tyler Parker, composing the Tabernacle Quartette, gave a reception to the official board of the Methodist Church at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bailey on East Colorado street Thursday evening.

The Shakespeare Club meeting yesterday afternoon was very largely attended, and interesting papers were read by Miss Elise Lentz, Miss Ellen F. Thompson, Mrs. Mortimer Ayers, Miss Stalker, and Mrs. H. E. Bandini. The Shakespeare Club is the first to own its own clubhouse within the city limits, and that building is very rapidly growing to completion upon what a week ago, was a vacant lot. The first floor is already in and the studding being rapidly put in place, so that the club may move in by May 1.

The Country Club will be opened to members on next Saturday. The invitations are now out and the opening will be made a most enjoyable occasion. The golf links are the finest in the country and many are now learning the game. It is the intention of the club later to so dredge the lake that it will be one of the principal attractions for boating parties.

The members of the Congregational Church enjoyed a social at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Lathe on Palmetto Drive on Friday evening.

President W. A. Edwards of Throop entertained at his home on Thursday evening a number of friends from Rockford, Ill. The evening was devoted to playing cards.

Mrs. Lucius J. Huff and son are expected home Tuesday from Terminal Island, where they have spent the past few weeks.

#### WEST SIDE WATER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to consumers supplied by the West Side Water Company that any use of water from their fixtures for the benefit of parties not residing on the premises, without presentation by them of written permission from this company is an infringement of the rules, the penalty for which is the shutting off of the water.

WEST SIDE WATER CO.,  
By A. L. ADAMS, Manager.

#### NEARLY HALF RATES EAST.

We ship household goods in mixed car lots. The Van and Storage Co., 436 S. Spring.

#### THE SUNSET.

Day died most gloriously. The West, aflame With gold and tender light, opened wide her Arms and clasped the passing Day close to her Breast, then laid her on her bier, around her Folding a banner of bright clouds and robes Of roseate hue, while the light breezes a Soft requiem chanted, low toned and sweet As starry symphonies. The mountains robed Themselves in purple and lifted faces Heavenward. Then Day sank westward on her Bier, and the great sea became at once her Sepulchre. Then Night on tiptoe stole to Light her stars. One by one did her count- less

Golden tapers flash from out the vast blue Vault of skies, and the moon drew near, mantled

With light. Day, Day is dead, but Night is not

Less regal. She wears a crown of planets And of far-off suns, and she it is who Ope the door to wide immensity. 'Tis Darkness makes us see creation's distant Glory, lifts us beyond our little world, And helps us traverse space and measure suns.

And thus, O soul of mine! does Sorrow in Her night of woe light the bright stars of faith,

And helps us see beyond time's little day To the fair morning of a better life.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

March 3, 1898.

#### THE COMING WAR.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

"There will be a war in Europe, Thrones be rent and overturned," ("Go and fetch a pail of water," said his wife.)

"Nations shall go down in slaughter, Ancient capitals be burned," ("Hurry up and split the kindlings," said his wife.)

"Cities wrapped in conflagration, Nation declamant nation! Chaos crashing through creation!" ("Go along and feed the chickens," said his wife.)

"And the war shall reach to Asia, And the Orient be rent," ("When you going to pay the grocer," says his wife.)

"And the myrmidons of thunder Shake the trembling continent," ("Hurry up and beat them carpets," said his wife.)

"Million myriads invading, Rapine, rioting and raiding, Conquest, carnage, cannonading!" ("Wish you'd come and stir this puddin," said his wife.)

"Oh, it breaks my heart, this conflict of the Slavy and Celt and Dane," ("Bob has stubbed his rubber boots out," said his wife.)

"O, the dragged Russian banners! O, the chivalry of Spain!" ("We have got no more molasses," said his wife.)

"See the marshaled millions led on With no bloodless sod to tread on, Gog and Magog! Armageddon!" ("Hurry up and get a yeast cake," said his wife.)

"O, the grapple of the Nations, It is coming. Woe is me!" ("Did you know we're out of flour?" said his wife.)

"O, the many-centuried empires Overwhelmed in slaughter's seas!" ("Wish you'd go and put that cat out," said his wife.)

"Death and dreadful dissolution, Wreak their awful execution, Carnage, anarchy, confusion!" ("Let me have 2 cents for needles?" said his wife.)

"All my love goes out to Europe, And my heart is torn and sad," ("How can I keep house on nothing?" said his wife.)

"O, the carnival of carnage, O, the battle maelstrom mad!" ("Wish you'd battle for a living," said his wife.)

"Down in smoke and blood and thunder, While the stars look on in wonder, Must these empires go under?" ("Where we going to get our dinner?" said his wife.)

SAM WALTER FOSS.

#### She Had Been Waiting.

[Detroit Free Press:] As if utterly unaware that a new bicycle ordinance was in force, she jauntily wheeled along the sidewalk of a brick-paved street, when she might just as well have been in the road. One of the special bicycle police detail was within seeing distance, and he increased his speed until a little ahead of her. Then he dismounted and waited for her to come along.

He was evidently embarrassed for having to interrupt the perambulations of a lady awheel, especially one of middle age and of matronly measure.

"Ah—ah—excuse me, madam," he nervously explained, "but I'll have to take you down to the justice's office."

With a coolness that entirely disarmed him, she smiled as she replied: "Oh, sir, that's just what I've been waiting for for over thirty years. Come on."

He escaped around the corner, and, looked back to see her continuing up the sidewalk.

#### Last of the Type.

[Kansas City Journal:] The original of Mrs. Burnett's Earl in her novel, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," is said to be now dying at Scone Palace, a wonderful old place in Perthshire, at the age of 92. The Earl of Mansfield is his name, and he is the last of the type of feudal nobleman. This old earl has a tidy income of \$400,000. One son, an ignoramus, died a few years ago, leaving a boy who will succeed to his grandfather's estates and title, and the reputation of being a double-distilled Tory of the oldest school.

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## BLIND SPOTS AND DEAD SPOTS.

By a Special Contributor.

It may greatly surprise many persons to learn of the fact that everybody has a blind spot in each eye. Not only this, but every person has a great number of blank or nerveless spots on the skin in which there is little or no feeling or sensation. These facts have been developed by certain experiments carried on in Cornell University.

The experimenting professors say that when you look at a great painting or a play, or a newspaper, or anything that comes within the limits of ordinary vision, you do not see it all at once. There is a point directly opposite your individual blind spot which is invisible to you. It is so in the best of eyes. The lower animals are in the same condition.

As to the blank spots on the skin the professors say that you could be touched with a hot iron on one of these places and not feel any pain. Stranger still, these spots are scattered all over the body. They are small in size, but they are to be found on the hands, arms, face, chest, legs and feet, and, in fact, everywhere on the human frame. In order to find them out, and if possible make a map of a man's blank skin spots, the professors in Cornell applied scalding water to the subject's skin. In places the warm water was too painful to be borne; in others it could not be felt at all.

The blind spot in every one's eye is a normal peculiarity. Through the habit of disregarding it for generations past, we have, for the ordinary purposes of seeing, forgotten it is there. For instance, when we look at a blank wall we do not see a hole, as we would if we were not used to disregarding our blind spot. What would otherwise remain blank is, so to speak, filled up. The brain very kindly fills that space for you by the aid of your memory. You are, in a measure, in the position of the amateur artist, who sketches in the opposite side of an object which he does not see, simply because he knows it is there. In looking at an object you know, by a sort of inherent experience, that it is all there; hence, in spite of your blind spot, you think you see it all.

### THE CAUSE OF THE BLIND SPOT.

Blind spots are caused by the optic nerve itself. That which gives to the eyeball its most vital principle at this particular point detracts from it. After all, we really see with the brain. The eye is merely a camera in which what we look at is photographed on the retina, or sensitive plate, at the back. Now, the optic nerve enters through the retina, and its very entrance causes a break in the smooth, reflecting surface of the retina. It is of a stringy nature, but the so-called string is by no means round. Therefore it enters the retina by way of what would be an irregularly shaped hole. This is the blind spot. The nerve interferes with perfect sight to the extent of an irregularly shaped spot in the retina. This spot, when enlarged through the very natural process of looking at a white wall a few feet away, appears, when outlined in black, very much like a blotch of ink about as large as a quarter of a dollar. The shape of the blind spot in different persons varies, just as does the size of their heads.

In the laboratory of psychology in Cornell College there is map of the blind spot of the eyes of Prof. Tichner. It was procured in a very curious, yet very simple manner. On a blank sheet of paper several feet square there were drawn eighty meridians or lines, extending in a verticle curve from top to bottom. The sheet of paper represented an enlarged diagram of the retina of the eye. The subject whose blind spot was to be found was asked to look straight at the paper on the wall. A round piece of black paper one inch in diameter was now produced and moved very slowly up and down the meridians or curved lines on the wall. By moving up one line and down the next, and thus going from line to line, the spot of black was sure in the end to have passed over every part of the design on the wall. While it was being moved along one of the lines, the professor suddenly cried out:

"Oh, I cannot see it now!"

Then as it proceeded a little further on, he said: "There, now I see it again!"

As a matter of fact his blind spot had been in focus, so to speak, and he could see nothing at the point where the black piece of paper had apparently disappeared. Having located the spot, its outline was easily ascertained by moving the black piece of paper in and out of focus and tracing the result as the work proceeded. As before stated the resulting map appeared as a black blotch, with irregularly-shaped tentacles darting out from it in several directions. Any person could trace out the blind spots in his or her eyes by following the plan outlined.

### DEAD SPOTS ON THE SKIN.

Blank or dead spots in the skin are not so hard to find. They exist all over the body. When you touch anything, or when some hot substance comes in contact with the skin, you instantly feel it, because its bulk, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, covers not only many dead spots on the skin, but

equally as many sensitive spots. You are in the habit of supposing that every part of the skin is susceptible to pain induced by heat or cold, and therefore you imagine that every portion of the part touched is in pain. But if heat or cold can be conveyed to the skin through some delicate point of contact it will be found that in the aggregate some very extended patches of skin are veritably dead.

In Cornell College there is a diagram of an ordinary man's thigh, on which are shown spaces which are insensible to heat, cold or pain. In some places there are almost no sensations of temperature. Against these places you might almost lay a hot iron, and it would have but little effect. You might prick other spots with a sharp needle, and, unless you penetrated too deeply, it would not be felt. Some of the instruments are sharply pointed affairs, heated with boiling water. They travel forward and backward over the skin, touching every minute part of it in succession, and reproducing, by means of a pantograph-like instrument, as the sensations of the subject indicate, a complete diagram of the dead spaces on his skin.

### WE HAVE NO GENUINE SENSE OF TOUCH.

In line with these experiments on dead spaces one of the biggest things Cornell has done has been to prove that we have not, after all, a varied sense of touch. That is, if any part of the body is touched we do not become aware of it by any sense of acute feeling in that part but by the mental picture of the proceeding which we instantly form. In other words, the sense of touch in normal persons is entirely dominated by sight. Suppose you are touched while in the dark; how do you know where you are touched? Cornell professors assert, and say they have proved, that in the majority of cases it is from the picture coming in the mind, and not by the touch at all. After all, we have a better idea of the appearance of our bodies than we, perhaps, credit ourselves with having. If you had not a very accurate sense of the appearance of your body, it is a question whether or not you would know exactly where any part of it is touched on occasions. The sense of touch is evanescent at best, and unless you formed a mental picture at once you would not be able to locate the sensation two minutes afterward.

The point can easily be proved by blindfolding the eyes and touching the hand with the end of an ordinary penholder. Having done so, try to find the place where you were touched, without looking at it. It will be found almost impossible to do it, and the hand being only a few inches wide, even a fraction of an inch difference in locating the correct spot would count much in favor of the theory. In a blind man the state of affairs is still more complicated. If stricken with blindness he would have a memory picture of the appearance of his body, but if born blind he could not have any visual map; therefore, we have the curious operation of the building up of a touch picture. The blind man, by various means aside from sight, has preconceived ideas of the general shapes and appearance of his head, arms, legs, thorax, abdomen and other parts of his body. Hence, when he is touched this introspective picture immediately looms up in his mind, and he knows that it is his knee, foot, hand or other part of his body which has been touched.

### WHIRLED THE MAN ON A PIVOT IN A DARK ROOM.

In one of the big dark rooms in Cornell there is a curious piece of apparatus used in connection with these experiments in touch. It is a chair, the back, seat and footrest of which can be straightened out so as to form a reclining chair, or, when perfectly flat, a table. It is operated on a pivot so that the whole affair can be spun like a top. The man to be experimented upon is asked to sit in it. Then the gas is turned off and the walls of the room are so constructed that not one ray of light can reveal his surroundings. Without acquainting him with the fact that any change is to be made the chair is moved into various positions. He is made to sit, to recline, and to lie down successively, and as the changes are made he is asked to state precisely the position of his body. The mistakes which some of the subjects have made have proved conclusively that when in total darkness we have very different sensations from what we have when in the light of day.

Strange things are done with this chair in this dark room. Men are placed in it and are whirled around until they are dizzy. Then, when they least expect it, platinum wires heated to brilliant whiteness are made to glow by means of an electric current. The subject is required quickly to point out the spot at which the wire is glowing. But this, strange to say, is not always possible after the whirling of the chair. This is part of the work in orientation now being carried out in the college.

THEODORE WATERS.

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## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE popular matinee concerts by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Harley Hamilton, will continue unbroken for the present, and the next will take place on Tuesday afternoon, March 15, at Music Hall. This concert is one of the regular series and will not interfere with that to be given with Henri Marteau on the following Friday evening, negotiations for which are still in progress.

Another valuable acquisition to the orchestra is J. Bond Francisco, the well-known violinist, who has taken the first desk among the violins, the position of concert-master. Mr. Francisco's high rank and fine work are too well known to need comment here, and his step is being greeted with much joy by those who know how valuable his assistance will be. Mr. Hamilton and his men are so encouraged by the rapid growth of enthusiastic interest in their efforts that they will continue the concerts as long as the patronage warrants them in so doing.

The serious number of the next concert will be Haydn's Sixth Symphony, in G, commonly designated as the "Surprise Symphony." In response to repeated requests, Mr. Hamilton will repeat the overture to "William Tell" (Rossini), and other numbers will be the overture to "Anacreon" (Cherubini) and the imposing "Coronation March," from "The Prophet" (Meyerbeer). The soloists will be Miss Annie B. Shepherd, soprano, who will sing "Hear Ye Israel," from the oratorio "Elijah," and T. W. Wilde, who will play Rubinstein's first concerto in E minor, for piano and orchestra.

W. J. Henderson, in his new book, "What is Good Music," devotes a long, interesting and instructive chapter to the orchestra, "the greatest of all instruments." In it he says: "While the lover of music may often be in doubt as to the merit of a composition, he need never be so in regard to that of a performance. Here we stand on sure and safe ground, for the qualities that make excellence are all well known, and it is necessary only that the ear shall be able to detect them. Whether a person plays the piano or sings well or ill is not a question of opinion, but of fact. The critic who is acquainted with the techniques of the art can pronounce judgment upon a performance with absolute certainty, and there is no reason in the world why every lover of music should not do the same thing. There should not be any room for such talk as this: 'I think Mrs. Blank sang very well, didn't you?' 'Well, I didn't like it very much.'"

"And there should be no room for the indiscriminate applause of bad performances which so often grieve the hearts of judicious listeners. Bad orchestral playing, bad piano playing, bad singing are applauded every day in the course of the musical season by people who think they have a right to an opinion. I repeat that it is not a matter of opinion, but a matter of fact; and a person might just as well express the belief that a short, fat man was finely proportioned as to say that an ill-balanced orchestra was a good one, and he might as well say that in his opinion a fire engine whistle was music as to say that a throaty-voice production was good singing."

Mr. Henderson treats of the scope and power of the modern orchestra, its three groups, wood, brass and strings, the various instruments and the functions of the three choirs and then says: "The characteristics of good orchestration are solidity, balance of tone, contrast and variety. Solidity is obtained by a proper dispersal of the harmony, so that certain tones in the chords do not stand out too prominently at the expense of others. The foundation of solidity is good writing for the strings. Their part must always be planned with great skill in harmony and a perfect knowledge of the relative tonal values of the different instruments. Balance of tone means a proper adjustment of the forces of the three choirs, so that one shall not overpower the other. In tutti passages balance of tone merges itself in solidity, and it depends partly on a proper dispersal of the harmony and partly on a knowledge of the strength of tone of each instrument. Contrast is obtained by giving the melodic parts to instruments first of one kind and then of another. Contrast is still further increased by alternating different parts of the same choir—now flutes, now oboes, now horns, now trombones. Contrast, it will be seen, also gives variety, but variety is widened by mixing tints. A flute alone has one tone; a flute with an oboe, another; a flute with a clarinet, still another. A large number of combinations is possible, and every one of them produces difference in tone-color. The music lover should learn to note these changes in tone-color, and he should also accustom his ear to hearing the voices of all the instruments at once. A great many persons do not hear anything definitely except the principal melody, while beautiful bits of counterpoint and exquisite effects in harmony are lost to them because they have not learned how to follow the many voices of an orchestra. The amount of pleasure added to the hearing of a symphony by ability to hear all the instruments at once it what might be added to the delight of seeing a painting if the power to perceive the colors were

given to one who had before noticed only the drawing.

"We come now to the question, what constitutes good orchestral playing? The requisites of good orchestral playing are balance, quality and solidity of tone, precision, unanimity, nuancing, and rendition of the value of the middle voices.

"Balance of tone requires that one part or the orchestra should not overpower another. It is the result partly of the constitution of the orchestra, and partly of the work of the conductor. The quality of tone should be rich, smooth and sweet. The audience should never hear the scratching of violin bows nor the hoarse backing of overworked brass. The clarinet should not squeak, and the oboe should not wheeze. Everything should have that liquidity and mellowness which comes only from good instruments in the hands of good players. Solidity is due partly to good orchestration and partly to good playing. There can be no solidity of tone, if the quality is bad or if the balance is distributed. Lack of solidity comes sometimes from bad acoustics in a hall, and at other times from a lack of unanimity in the orchestra. Lack of it also arises from paucity of instruments. Solidity is easier to recognize than to describe, but no one can fail to detect the difference between a full, substantial, resonant body of tone and one that is thin, hollow or nasal.

"Precision means accuracy in beginning and ending a tone. The attack, as it is called, of every phrase should be so precise that the orchestra speaks as one voice, and the end of a tone should be reached by every instrument at exactly the same instant.

"Unanimity demands that all the instruments should play exactly together all the time. No one should ever precede or drag behind another. Otherwise the rhythms of the composition become clouded and the music sounds ragged. Precision and unanimity are to be obtained only by frequent and arduous rehearsals and by the constant working together of the members of an orchestra.

"Flexibility is an essential of good orchestral playing. The music should never sound rigid, but should seem to come in a sinuous stream of purling sound. Absence of flexibility is due sometimes to bad playing, but more often to bad conducting. A conductor whose temperament is phlegmatic and whose beat is rectangular will take all the flexibility out of a fine orchestra.

"Nuancing means attention to the manifold nuances of light and shade. An orchestra should have a very fine pianissimo and a stunning fortissimo, and it should have every gradation between these. The conductor must see that proper attention is paid to all the crescendo and diminuendo, the hastenings and retardations of time, and the other factors in light and shade.

"The revelation of the value of the inner voices is the conductor's business. He should see to it that melodic fragments, bits of counterpoint, and significant touches of all kinds allotted to instruments not engaged in playing the principal melody, are sounded so that they can be heard by the audience. Composers do not write such passages with the expectation that they will be lost.

"These are the essential qualities of good orchestral performance, and any person with a musical ear can recognize their presence or detect their absence. The function of the conductor is partly to drill his orchestra till it possesses these qualities in its playing. His additional duty is to study and analyze each composition, form his ideas as to the proper manner of its performance, and then impart them to the orchestra. This is done at rehearsal, not at the concert. All that a conductor does in the presence of an audience is to beat time, to indicate to the various players their points of entrance, and by certain signs remind them of what he told them at rehearsal."

Those who have attended the three concerts already given by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and realized the success with which that organization and its conductor have already met the requirements of which Mr. Henderson speaks, will appreciate thoroughly the importance of giving it a generous and continued support.

The music at Unity Church this morning will be as follows:

"Communion" (Batiste.)  
"The King of Love" (Shelley.)  
"No, no; It is Not Dying" (Gilchrist.)  
"Fantasia" (Horatio Parker.)

Harley Hamilton has accepted the leadership of the recently-organized Mendelssohn Club, which has been temporarily without a leader, owing to the acceptance by W. S. Young of a position in New Jersey. Active work will be commenced immediately, and the first rehearsal will be held on Thursday evening. The first concert will be given about the first of June.

At St. Vincent's Church this morning the choir will render Franz Schubert's mass in A-flat, the soloists being

Mmes. Tolhurst, Rohr, Hovel, Rubo, Messrs. Osgood, Jochum, Rubo, Weeks. Before the sermon Gluck's "Venü Creator," will be sung by Herr Rubo. For the offertory, "Fac ut Portem," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," will be sung by Mme. Rubo.

The music at St. John's Episcopal Church today will include:  
Organ prelude, "Elegie" (Gade.)  
Processional, "To the Name of our Salvation" (Oriel.)  
"Kyrie" (Schubert.)  
Hymn, "And Now, O Father" (Monk.)  
Offertory, "Just As I Am, Without One Plea" (Barnby.)  
Sanctus, (Field in D.)  
"Gloria in Excelsis" (Field.)  
Communion hymn, "O, Saving Victim" (Ugnow.)  
Recessional, "The King of Love" (Dykes.)  
Organ postlude, "Improvisation" (Chase.)

At evensong:  
Organ prelude, "Romanza" (Reissiger.)  
Procession, "Pleasant Are Thy Courts" (Monk.)  
Choral service, (Tallis in F.)  
Psalter, "Magnificat," "Nunc Dimittis" (Gregorian.)  
Hymn, "Softly Now the Light of Day" (Weber.)  
Hymn, "O Lamb of God, Still Keep Me" (Maker.)  
Recessional, "Lord, Thy Word Abideth" (Chope.)  
Organ postlude (Rink.)

The music at Plymouth Congregational Church this morning will be as follows:

Anthem, "O, Savior of the World" (Bendall.)  
Offertory, "Lead Us Heavenly Father" (Sullivan)—Miss Preston and Mrs. Wyatt.

Evening:  
Anthem, "Deus Misereatur" (Rossini.)  
Offertory, "Lift Thine Eyes," "Elijah" (Mendelssohn)—Miss Preston, Miss Hines and Mrs. Wyatt.

The following programme will be given at the praise service this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church:

Evensong, "Fading Twilight Ray," (Eyer.)  
"I Sought the Lord," (Stevenson.)  
Alto solo, "Salve Regina," (Buck.)  
Trio, "Thy Wondrous Power," (Lesley.)  
Tenor solo, "O Holy Father," (Gade.)  
"Sustain Till Work is Done," (Guernsey.)  
Soprano solo, "Almighty King," (Gounod.)  
Trio, "Oh, Cease My Wondering Soul," (Chadwick.)  
Bass Solo, "Through Peace to Light," (Buck.)  
"When Sinks the Soul," (Foote.)  
"Hear Me, Oh My People," (Stevenson.)

The music at Immanuel Presbyterian Church this morning will be as follows:

"Magnify Jehovah's Praise," (Hayden.)  
Offertory, "O Divine Redeemer," (Gounod)—Miss Jennie Winston.  
Evening:  
"The King of Love My Shepherd Is," (Shelby.)  
Offertory, solo by Revel France, "O Rest in the Lord," (Marston.)

The musical programme at the First Congregational Church will be as follows:

Organ, "Andante," (Silas.)  
Choir, "Thou Wilt Keep Him," (Demarest.)  
Organ, "Nocturna, op. 37, No 1," (Chopin.)  
Choir, "The Billows Swell," (Shelley.)  
Evening:  
Organ, "Elevation," (Wely.)  
Choir, "The Heavens Are Declaring," (Beethoven.)  
Organ, "Solitude," (Godard.)  
Choir, "One There Is Above All Others," (Vincent.)

The following yarn spun by "Raconteur," in the Musical Courier, will be appreciated by those who remember Mrs. Henschel's rage when she appeared at Simpson Tabernacle last winter, and found many things not to her taste, including a litter of costumes and curls in the dressing-room:

"The Haarlaem Philharmonic folks engaged Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel for a song recital. This pair sing artistically, and the fact that Herr Henschel drops the final 'e' from his Christian name lent piquancy to his concert, and all musical Harlem was there. It was given, if I remember aright, at the Harlem Operahouse, but this matters little; suffice it to say, when the Henschels were met by the committee, the general air of happiness and good-fellowship at once put the couple at ease. The committee informed the Henschels that a special stage-setting had been prepared; something to surround their efforts with the proper atmosphere. 'In fact,' said the spokesman in a burst of Bronx-like confidence, 'we have had the stage set for a smug bachelor's sanctum, and some of the ladies of the Harlem Branch for the Relief of Dyspeptic Cats have sent in various little ornaments to adorn the stage.'"

"The Henschels were greatly impressed and went out smiling to sing

their opening duo. As Mr. Henschel led his wife on he noticed that she gave a gasp, and he felt alarmed. She had been complaining of a cold. Then he looked about and tottered to the piano. The singers, by a mighty effort, broke out into the music of their first number, and with swimming eyes got back to the dressing-room. Georg almost dropped both 'g's' from his name, and his wife told the committee he had apoplectic symptoms.

"But how to sing Schumann?" he moaned to Mrs. Henschel.

"Close your eyes and I'll make an inventory from the wings," she said in a sensible voice. Her husband went out again, and as he trolled forth in lusty tones the "Two Grenadiers," his helpmate hastily jotted down what she saw on the stage. Fancy a small Harlem flat, and about the room, arranged with devilish elegance, a bicycle, a pair of slippers, a pair of rubbers, a bright-hued dressing-gown, a rakish fishing net, a pair of fells, a work basket on a small center table, a tiny clock, two umbrellas, two chromos, one representing the death of Uncle Thomans, the other the glorification of little Eve, a large stuffed cat with staring, baleful eyes, a neat and highly polished "parlor" stove, a canary bird under a glass case—the bird being frozen to a sinister-looking twig—a lady's dressing-gown, a pair of lady's slippers, some crochet work in bright colors, and last and least, a brass tea-urn. Cozy? Heavens! The Henschels struggled with a severe classical programme, but could not work into the atmosphere of their surroundings. Mr. Henschel said he was divided in his desire to sing "Jesus Bleeds for Me" and "I'm a Rover of the Deep." When he goes uptown again he will insist upon having a bare stage with no 'home-like ornaments.'"

Dr. Stanford's "Requiem," which was performed for the first time in this country by the Apollo Club in Chicago recently, seems to have won as much success there as it did when sung in Birmingham. Mr. Armstrong in the Chicago Tribune, speaks of it with much enthusiasm, as follows:

"In this setting of the office for the dead by Dr. Stanford there is a faith greater and more dignified than has found expression in the treatment of the theme in many years. In giving a musical setting to the solemn words Dr. Stanford has availed himself of the modern in resource of expression, but with admirable judgment and discrimination. If he has availed himself of realism he has not gone beyond the churchly in expression, except at certain points in orchestral coloring, and even then he does no violence to sincerity.

"The sentiment of the text, its dignity and solemnity, are profoundly reflected. It is not, as will of course be inferred, a soloist's mass. The solo voices, for that reason, through the very seldomness of employment, as such gain in forcefulness in impression when engaged. In their disposition in these instances there is also displayed just regard for the text.

"The 'Dies Irae,' the longest, and, owing to scope of expression, the most important number, is thoroughly ecclesiastical music, although there will be many, doubtless, who will dispute this point. Dr. Stanford has approached this eloquent poem in reverential spirit, accepting at the same time the wonderful musical setting which it is possible of reflecting.

"The 'Sanctus' is of notable beauty and holds, perhaps, the fullest inspiration. The voices are written in ten parts. The novelty of the theme suggests a chime of bells as its foundation. In development of the voices and in skillfully written accompaniment it must be given high place.

"Yet it is in the 'Angus Del' and the succeeding prayer for eternal lights that Dr. Stanford shows fully, within brief space, his resource in utilizing and combining effects. These effects, grasped in less masterful fashion, would have resulted in the theatrical jumble to which requiem composers have not been backward in treating the world. In this present instance there is embodied much that is effective, yet reverently so. This portion of the work is placed in the form of a march, the prayer for eternal light constituting the trio. The march, opening in A minor, is allotted briefly to the orchestra before the entrance of the chorus and solo quartette. Upon this breaks the prayer for eternal light, announced by the tenor, the truest and most telling voice possible of selection. Later the chorus and solo quartette are engaged, and finally combined, preceding the brief orchestral interlude in march tempo, eloquent in sorrow but merging into the prayer for eternal light, full of faith and reflecting unending peace. It is seldom given to a modern composer to grasp a sacred theme in such spirit of understanding.

"The 'Introit' is broad in treatment and imbued with the spirit of church song. The 'Kyrie,' although closing with fine feeling, is the least satisfactory of the number in the mass, at least that impression grows after the hearing of two rehearsals and last night's performance. The 'Offertorium,' on the other hand, and which contains the customary fugue, excellent in theme, is one of the most elaborate and commanding numbers in the work."



# BY THE RIVER.

Words by W. C. N.  
*Andante.*

Music by JOHN DE WITT.

1. We were standing by the river, In the summer long ago, And we watch'd the lilies quiver In the sun-ny stream be-low; And you clasp'd my fingers tightly, As I pray'd our lives might run Like the riv-er, ev-er brightly, Till the set-ting of the sun, Till the set-ting of the sun, Till the set-ting of the sun, Till the set-ting of the sun.

*accel.*

Copyright, 1890, by John De Witt.

2. As the dis-tant bells were ring-ing. O'er the meadow bright and gay,  
3. I am standing by the riv-er, But the li-lies on-ly shiv-er.

So the lit-tle riv-er sing-ing seem'd to And the li-lies on-ly shiv-er.

hur-ry on its way; It went rip-pling thro' the din-gle, And its riv-er seems to moan; I am weep-ing bro-ken heart-ed, For the sum-mer time is o'er, And the

mu-sic seem'd to mingle With the chiming of the bells, With the chiming of the bells, With the chiming of the bells, With the chiming of the bells, hands that now are parted Will u-nite a-gain no more, Will u-nite a-gain no more, Will u-nite a-gain no more.

*rit.* *accel.*

**FINE.**

**D.S.S.**

By the River.



## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE popular matinee concerts by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Harley Hamilton, will continue unbroken for the present, and the next will take place on Tuesday afternoon, March 15, at Music Hall. This concert is one of the regular series and will not interfere with that to be given with Henri Marteau on the following Friday evening, negotiations for which are still in progress.

Another valuable acquisition to the orchestra is J. Bond Francisco, the well-known violinist, who has taken the first desk among the violins, the position of concert-master. Mr. Francisco's high rank and fine work are too well known to need comment here, and his step is being greeted with much joy by those who know how valuable his assistance will be. Mr. Hamilton and his men are so encouraged by the rapid growth of enthusiastic interest in their efforts that they will continue the concerts as long as the patronage warrants them in so doing.

The serious number of the next concert will be Haydn's Sixth Symphony, in G, commonly designated as the "Surprise Symphony." In response to repeated requests, Mr. Hamilton will repeat the overture to "William Tell" (Rossini), and other numbers will be the overture to "Anacreon" (Cherubini) and the imposing "Coronation March," from "The Prophet" (Meyerbeer). The soloists will be Miss Annie B. Shepherd, soprano, who will sing "Hear Ye Israel," from the oratorio "Elijah," and T. W. Wilde, who will play Rubinstein's first concerto in E minor, for piano and orchestra.

W. J. Henderson, in his new book, "What is Good Music," devotes a long, interesting and instructive chapter to the orchestra, "the greatest of all instruments." In it he says: "While the lover of music may often be in doubt as to the merit of a composition, he need never be so in regard to that of a performance. Here we stand on sure and safe ground, for the qualities that make excellence are all well known, and it is necessary only that the ear shall be able to detect them. Whether a person plays the piano or sings well or ill is not a question of opinion, but of fact. The critic who is acquainted with the techniques of the art can pronounce judgment upon a performance with absolute certainty, and there is no reason in the world why every lover of music should not do the same thing. There should not be any room for such talk as this: 'I think Mrs. Blank sang very well, didn't you?' 'Well, I didn't like it very much.'"

"And there should be no room for the indiscriminate applause of bad performances which so often grieve the hearts of judicious listeners. Bad orchestral playing, bad piano playing, bad singing are applauded every day in the course of the musical season by people who think they have a right to an opinion. I repeat that it is not a matter of opinion, but a matter of fact; and a person might just as well express the belief that a short, fat man was finely proportioned as to say that an ill-balanced orchestra was a good one, and he might as well say that in his opinion a fire engine whistle was music as to say that a throaty-voice production was good singing."

Mr. Henderson treats of the scope and power of the modern orchestra, its three groups, wood, brass and strings, the various instruments and the functions of the three choirs and then says: "The characteristics of good orchestration are solidity, balance of tone, contrast and variety. Solidity is obtained by a proper dispersal of the harmony, so that certain tones in the chords do not stand out too prominently at the expense of others. The foundation of solidity is good writing for the strings. Their part must always be planned with great skill in harmony and a perfect knowledge of the relative tonal values of the different instruments. Balance of tone means a proper adjustment of the forces of the three choirs, so that one shall not overpower the other. In tutti passages balance of tone merges itself in solidity, and it depends partly on a proper dispersal of the harmony and partly on a knowledge of the strength of tone of each instrument. Contrast is obtained by giving the melodic parts to instruments first of one kind and then of another. Contrast is still further increased by alternating different parts of the same choir—now flutes, now oboes, now horns, now trombones. Contrast, it will be seen, also gives variety, but variety is widened by mixing timbres. A flute alone has one tone; a flute with an oboe, another; a flute with a clarinet, still another. A large number of combinations is possible, and every one of them produces difference in tone-color. The music lover should learn to note these changes in tone-color, and he should also accustom his ear to hearing the voices of all the instruments at once. A great many persons do not hear anything definitely except the principal melody, while beautiful bits of counterpoint and exquisite effects in harmony are lost to them because they have not learned how to follow the many voices of an orchestra. The amount of pleasure added to the hearing of a symphony by ability to hear all the instruments at once it what might be added to the delight of seeing a painting if the power to perceive the colors were

given to one who had before noticed only the drawing.

"We come now to the question, what constitutes good orchestral playing? The requisites of good orchestral playing are balance, quality and solidity of tone, precision, unanimity, nuancing, and rendition of the value of the middle voices.

"Balance of tone requires that one part or the orchestra should not overpower another. It is the result partly of good orchestration partly of the constitution of the orchestra, and partly of the work of the conductor. The quality of tone should be rich, smooth and sweet. The audience should never hear the scratching of violin bows nor the hoarse backing of overworked brass. The clarinet should not squeak, and the oboe should not wheeze. Everything should have that liquidity and mellowness which comes only from good instruments in the hands of good players. Solidity is due partly to good orchestration and partly to good playing. There can be no solidity of tone, if the quality is bad or if the balance is distributed. Lack of solidity comes sometimes from bad acoustics in a hall, and at other times from a lack of unanimity in the orchestra. Lack of it also arises from paucity of instruments. Solidity is easier to recognize than to describe, but no one can fail to detect the difference between a full, substantial, resonant body of tone and one that is thin, hollow or nasal.

"Precision means accuracy in beginning and ending a tone. The attack, as it is called, of every phrase should be so precise that the orchestra speaks as one voice, and the end of a tone should be reached by every instrument at exactly the same instant.

"Unanimity demands that all the instruments should play exactly together all the time. No one should ever precede or drag behind another. Otherwise the rhythms of the composition become clouded and the music sounds ragged. Precision and unanimity are to be obtained only by frequent and arduous rehearsals and by the constant working together of the members of an orchestra.

"Flexibility is an essential of good orchestral playing. The music should never sound rigid, but should seem to come in a sinuous stream of purling sound. Absence of flexibility is due sometimes to bad playing, but more often to bad conducting. A conductor whose temperament is phlegmatic and whose beat is rectangular will take all the flexibility out of a fine orchestra.

"Nuancing means attention to the manifold nuances of light and shade. An orchestra should have a very fine pianissimo and a stunning fortissimo, and it should have every gradation between these. The conductor must see that proper attention is paid to all the crescendo and diminuendo, the hastenings and retardations of time, and the other factors in light and shade.

"The revelation of the value of the inner voices is the conductor's business. He should see to it that melodic fragments, bits of counterpoint, and significant touches of all kinds allotted to instruments not engaged in playing the principal melody, are sounded so that they can be heard by the audience. Composers do not write such passages with the expectation that they will be lost.

"These are the essential qualities of good orchestral performance, and any person with a musical ear can recognize their presence or detect their absence. The function of the conductor is partly to drill his orchestra till it possesses these qualities in its playing. His additional duty is to study and analyze each composition, form his ideas as to the proper manner of its performance, and then impart them to the orchestra. This is done at rehearsal, not at the concert. All that a conductor does in the presence of an audience is to beat time, to indicate to the various players their points of entrance, and by certain signs remind them of what he told them at rehearsal."

Those who have attended the three concerts already given by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and realized the success with which that organization and its conductor have already met the requirements of which Mr. Henderson speaks, will appreciate thoroughly the importance of giving it a generous and continued support.

The music at Unity Church this morning will be as follows:

"Communion" (Battiste).  
"The King of Love" (Shelley).  
"No, no; It Is Not Dying" (Gilchrist).  
"Fantasia" (Horatio Parker).

Harley Hamilton has accepted the leadership of the recently-organized Mendelssohn Club, which has been temporarily without a leader, owing to the acceptance by W. S. Young of a position in New Jersey. Active work will be commenced immediately, and the first rehearsal will be held on Thursday evening. The first concert will be given about the first of June.

At St. Vincent's Church this morning the choir will render Franz Schubert's mass in A-flat, the soloists being

Mmes. Tolhurst, Rohr, Hovel, Rubo, Messrs. Osgood, Jochum, Rubo, Weeks. Before the sermon Gluck's "Veni Creator," will be sung by Herr Rubo. For the offertory, "Fac ut Portem," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," will be sung by Mme. Rubo.

The music at St. John's Episcopal Church today will include:  
Organ prelude, "Elegie" (Gade).  
Processional, "To the Name of our Salvation" (Oriel).  
"Kyrie" (Schubert).  
Hymn, "And Now, O Father" (Monk).  
Offertory, "Just As I Am, Without One Plea" (Barnby).  
Sanctus, (Field in D.).  
"Gloria in Excelsis" (Field).  
Communion hymn, "O, Saving Victim" (Ugnow).  
Recessional, "The King of Love" (Dykes).  
Organ postlude, "Improvisation" (Chase).

At evensong:  
Organ prelude, "Romanza" (Reissiger).  
Processional, "Pleasant Are Thy Courts" (Monk).  
Choral service, (Tallis in F.).  
Psalter, "Magnificat," "Nunc Dimittis" (Gregorian).  
Hymn, "Softly Now the Light of Day" (Weber).  
Hymn, "O Lamb of God, Still Keep Me" (Maker).  
Recessional, "Lord, Thy Word Abideth" (Chope).  
Organ postlude (Rink).

The music at Plymouth Congregational Church this morning will be as follows:

Anthem, "O, Savior of the World" (Bendall).  
Offertory, "Lead Us Heavenly Father" (Sullivan)—Miss Preston and Mrs. Wyatt.  
Evening:  
Anthem, "Deus Misereatur" (Rossini).  
Offertory, "Lift Thine Eyes," "Elijah" (Mendelssohn)—Miss Preston, Miss Hines and Mrs. Wyatt.

The following programme will be given at the praise service this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church:

Evensong, "Fading Twilight Ray," (Eyer).  
"I Sought the Lord," (Stevenson).  
Alto solo, "Salve Regina," (Buck).  
Trio, "Thy Wondrous Power," (Lesley).  
Tenor solo, "O Holy Father," (Gade).  
"Sustain Till Work is Done," (Guernsey).  
Soprano solo, "Almighty King," (Gounod).  
Trio, "Oh, Cease My Wondering Soul," (Chadwick).  
Bass solo, "Through Peace to Light," (Buck).  
"When Sinks the Soul," (Foote).  
"Hear Me, Oh My People," (Stevenson).

The music at Immanuel Presbyterian Church this morning will be as follows:

"Magnify Jehovah's Praise," (Hayden).  
Offertory, "O Divine Redeemer," (Gounod)—Miss Jennie Winston.  
Evening:  
"The King of Love My Shepherd Is," (Shelley).  
Offertory, solo by Revel France, "O Rest in the Lord," (Marston).

The musical programme at the First Congregational Church will be as follows:

Organ, "Andante," (Silas).  
Choir, "Thou Wilt Keep Him," (Demarest).  
Organ, "Nocturna, op. 37, No. 1," (Chopin).  
Choir, "The Billows Swell," (Shelley).  
Evening:  
Organ, "Elevation," (Wely).  
Choir, "The Heavens Are Declaring," (Beethoven).  
Organ, "Solitude," (Godard).  
Choir, "One There Is Above All Others," (Vincent).

The following yarn spun by "Raconteur," in the Musical Courier, will be appreciated by those who remember Mrs. Henschel's rage when she appeared at Simpson Tabernacle last winter, and found many things not to her taste, including a litter of costumes and curios in the dressing-room:

"The Haarlem Philharmonic folks engaged Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel for a song recital. This pair sing artistically, and the fact that Herr Henschel drops the final 'e' from his Christian name lent piquancy to his concert, and all musical Harlem was there. It was given, if I remember aright, at the Harlem Opera-house, but this matters little; suffice it to say, when the Henschels were met by the committee, the general air of happiness and good-fellowship at once put the couple at ease. The committee informed the Henschels that a special stage-setting had been prepared; something to surround their efforts with the proper atmosphere. 'In fact,' said the spokesman in a burst of Bronx-like confidence, 'we have had the stage set for a smug bachelor's sanctum, and some of the ladies of the Harlem Branch for the Relief of Dyspeptic Cats have sent in various little ornaments to adorn the stage.'"

"The Henschels were greatly impressed and went out smiling to sing

their opening duo. As Mr. Henschel led his wife on he noticed that she gave a gasp, and he felt alarmed. She had been complaining of a cold. Then he looked about and tottered to the piano. The singers, by a mighty effort, broke out into the music of their first number, and with swimming eyes got back to the dressing-room. Georg almost dropped both 'g's' from his name, and his wife told the committee he had apoplectic symptoms.

"But how to sing Schumann?" he moaned to Mrs. Henschel.

"Close your eyes and I'll make an inventory from the wings," she said in a sensible voice. Her husband went out again, and as he trolled forth in lusty tones the "Two Grenadiers," his helpmate hastily jotted down what she saw on the stage. Fancy a small Harlem flat, and about the room, arranged with devilish elegance, a bicycle, a pair of slippers, a pair of rubbers, a bright-hued dressing-gown, a rakish fishing net, a pair of fells, a work basket on a small center table, a tiny clock, two umbrellas, two chromos, one representing the death of Uncle Thomans, the other the glorification of little Eve, a large stuffed cat with staring, baleful eyes, a neat and highly polished 'parlor' stove, a canary bird under a glass case—the bird being frozen to a sinister-looking twig—a lady's dressing-gown, a pair of lady's slippers, some crochet work in bright colors, and last and least, a brass tea-urn. Cozy? Heavens! The Henschels struggled with a severe classical programme, but could not work into the atmosphere of their surroundings. Mr. Henschel said he was divided in his desire to sing 'Jesus Bleeds for Me' and 'I'm a Rover of the Deep.' When he goes uptown again he will insist upon having a bare stage with no 'home-like ornaments.'"

Dr. Stanford's "Requiem," which was performed for the first time in this country by the Apollo Club in Chicago recently, seems to have won as much success there as it did when sung in Birmingham. Mr. Armstrong in the Chicago Tribune, speaks of it with much enthusiasm, as follows:

"In this setting of the office for the dead by Dr. Stanford there is a faith greater and more dignified than has found expression in the treatment of the theme in many years. In giving a musical setting to the solemn words Dr. Stanford has availed himself of the modern in resource of expression, but with admirable judgment and discrimination. If he has availed himself of realism he has not gone beyond the churchly in expression, except at certain points in orchestral coloring, and even then he does no violence to sincerity.

"The sentiment of the text, its dignity and solemnity, are profoundly reflected. It is not, as will of course be inferred, a soloist's mass. The solo voices, for that reason, through the very seldomness of employment, as such gain in forcefulness in impression when engaged. In their disposition in these instances there is also displayed just regard for the text.

"The 'Dies Irae,' the longest, and, owing to scope of expression, the most important number, is thoroughly ecclesiastical music, although there will be many, doubtless, who will dispute this point. Dr. Stanford has approached this eloquent poem in reverential spirit, accepting at the same time the wonderful musical setting which it is possible of reflecting.

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"Yet it is in the 'Agnus Dei' and the succeeding prayer for eternal lights that Dr. Stanford shows fully, within brief space, his resource in utilizing and combining effects. These effects, grasped in less masterful fashion, would have resulted in the theatrical jumble to which requiem composers have not been backward in treating the world. In this present instance there is embodied much that is effective, yet reverently so. This portion of the work is placed in the form of a march, the prayer for eternal light constituting the trio. The march, opening in A minor, is allotted briefly to the orchestra before the entrance of the chorus and solo quartette. Upon this breaks the prayer for eternal light, announced by the tenor, the truest and most telling voice possible of selection. Later the chorus and solo quartette are engaged, and finally combined, preceding the brief orchestral interlude in march tempo, eloquent in sorrow but merging into the prayer for eternal light, full of faith and reflecting unending peace. It is seldom given to a modern composer to grasp a sacred theme in such spirit of understanding.

"The 'Introit' is broad in treatment and imbued with the spirit of church song. The 'Kyrie,' although closing with fine feeling, is the least satisfactory of the number in the mass, at least that impression grows after the hearing of two rehearsals and last night's performance. The 'Offertorium,' on the other hand, and which contains the customary fugue, excellent in theme, is one of the most elaborate and commanding numbers in the work."



# JOYEUX RETOUR.

PAS REDOUBLE.

JOHANN N. KRAL. Op. 57.

The first system of musical notation for 'JOYEUX RETOUR'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The music begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef.

The second system of musical notation for 'JOYEUX RETOUR'. It continues the melody and bass line from the first system. The music is written in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4.

The third system of musical notation for 'JOYEUX RETOUR'. It continues the melody and bass line from the second system. The music is written in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4.

The fourth system of musical notation for 'JOYEUX RETOUR'. It continues the melody and bass line from the third system. The music is written in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4.

The fifth system of musical notation for 'JOYEUX RETOUR'. It continues the melody and bass line from the fourth system. The music is written in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4.

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The first system of musical notation for the 'Trio' section. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The music begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The system ends with a 'Fine' marking.

TRIO.

The second system of musical notation for the 'Trio' section. It continues the melody and bass line from the first system. The music is written in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4.

The third system of musical notation for the 'Trio' section. It continues the melody and bass line from the second system. The music is written in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4.

The fourth system of musical notation for the 'Trio' section. It continues the melody and bass line from the third system. The music is written in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4.

The fifth system of musical notation for the 'Trio' section. It continues the melody and bass line from the fourth system. The music is written in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4.

The sixth system of musical notation for the 'Trio' section. It continues the melody and bass line from the fifth system. The music is written in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4.

Joyeux Retour.

March D. C. al Fine.



**PAS REDOUBLE.**

JOHANN N. KRAL. Op. 51.

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation is in a historical style, featuring a treble clef on the left and a common time signature (C) on the right. The music is written in a single melodic line, with various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. The paper is aged and shows some staining and wear.

Handwritten musical score for "The Bird Song" by J. S. Bach. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass. It features various musical notations including notes, rests, and bar lines. The piece is in G major and 3/4 time. The notation includes many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, characteristic of the "Bird Song" movement. The score is written in a clear, elegant hand, with some corrections and additions visible.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The top staff of each system is a treble clef, and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The music is written in a single melodic line, with the melody primarily in the treble clef and the bass clef providing a simple harmonic accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. The paper is aged and shows some staining and wear. The title 'The Rose Tree' is written in a decorative, cursive font at the top of the page.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The fifth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The sixth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The seventh staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The eighth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The ninth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tenth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century manuscript notation, with many notes, rests, and accidentals. There are also some markings that look like '1' and '2' above some staves, possibly indicating first and second endings. The handwriting is in ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The piano part starts with a series of chords, and the voice part enters with the melody. The score includes a "Fine" marking at the end of the piano part. The music is written on a grand staff with a treble clef for the voice and a bass clef for the piano. The piano part features a series of chords and a melodic line. The voice part features a melody with lyrics. The score is written in a style typical of early 20th-century musical notation.

**TRIO.**

TRIO.

The musical score for the Trio section consists of two systems of staves. The first system contains measures 1 through 5, and the second system contains measures 6 through 10. The notation is for a piano and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, featuring a melody with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with block chords. The voice part is in the upper register, with a melody that follows the piano's lead. The score is in 2/4 time and has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The title 'The Rose Tree' is written at the top of the page.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first line of music, and the second system contains the second line of music. The piano part features a melody with many eighth and sixteenth notes, while the voice part has a simpler melody with mostly quarter and half notes. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the voice part. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, featuring a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is simple and repetitive, with a few variations. The voice part is in the upper register, featuring a soprano clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are written below the voice staff. The score is divided into two systems, each with a repeat sign. The first system is marked with a "1" and the second with a "2".

March D. C. of Fine.

**Joyeux Retour.**